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WAR against *FRANCE*

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LONDON GAZETTE ACCOUNTS
OF THE WAR, &c. &c. &c.

Many of which have never before been published.

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PREFACE.

THIS Volume, which constitutes the Ninth of our Collection of State Papers, will be found to contain a great variety of very important matter. As there is every reason to expect that an immediate negotiation will be opened for the purpose of obtaining a continental peace, we have taken great pains to ascertain the relative situation and condition of the several powers; the number of treaties and conventions included in the present Volume, therefore, exceeds that in any preceding; many of them have never been published in any country. The interests of France and Austria were to be ascertained, and their views to be much unfolded in the Congress. That the diplomatic correspondence at that place must always remain of great political importance. The remaining papers belonging to it are given in this Volume, and with the parts contained in the two preceding form a complete whole. The documents for the execution of Egypt, and the reasons which prevented its being carried into effect, have excited considerable interest. The political papers relative to that subject will, therefore, be found extremely important, as also the remaining documents respecting the expedition to Holland.

With a view to preserve the uniformity of the work, the civil and military operations are brought down to the same date, as in the preceding volume.

P R E F A C E.

THIS Volume, which constitutes the Ninth of our Collection of State Papers, will be found to contain a great variety of very important matter. As there is every reason to expect that an immediate negotiation will be opened for the purpose of obtaining a continental peace, we have taken great pains to ascertain the relative situation and connexion of the several powers: the number of treaties and conventions included in the present Volume, therefore, exceeds that in any preceding; many of them have never been published in this country. The interests of France and Austria were so fully discussed, and their views so much unfolded in the Congress at Rastadt, that the diplomatic correspondence at that place must always remain of great political importance. The remaining papers belonging to it are given in this Volume, and with the parts contained in the two preceding, form a complete whole. The convention for the evacuation of Egypt, and the reasons which prevented its being carried into effect, have excited considerable interest. The official papers relative to that subject will, therefore, be found extremely important, as also the remaining documents respecting the expedition to Holland.

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STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES, ARMISTICES, &c.

Treaty of Alliance concluded between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies

THE Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the King of the Two Sicilies, having taken into consideration the rapidity with which events have succeeded to each other, for some time, the urgent necessity of providing against the baneful consequences of new troubles which might agitate Europe and Italy in particular, their Imperial and Sicilian Majesties, united besides by the strictest ties of consanguinity, have thought fit to concert with each other in this situation, measures relative to the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and the common safety of their people and states. For this purpose their Majesties have named as plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Majesty the Emperor, Baron Thugut, Grand Cross of the royal order of St. Etienne, minister of conferences of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, his commissary-general and minister plenipotentiary in Italy, Dalmatia, &c.; and his Sicilian Majesty, D. Ottavio Mormile, Duke of Campochiaro and of Castelpagano, Marquis of Repalimosano and d'Albidona, Lord of Feudi Valleroberto, Coppone and Santangeloradaginoso, Knight of Malta, noble Neapolitan, Gentleman of the Chamber in activity and officer in the service of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies; who, after having conferred with each other, have agreed to the following articles:

I. There shall be between the two sovereigns a close and indissoluble alliance, which shall have for its object the common defence of their people and their states, against all hostile aggression.

II. In consequence of this alliance, and to prevent being surprised by unforeseen events, the two high allies shall keep on foot, each on his part, until a continental peace, and the complete re-establishment of public tranquillity, a determinate number of troops, constantly provided with every thing necessary for entering upon a campaign, and always ready to march at a moment's notice.

III. Conformable to the preceding article, the Emperor promises to keep on foot, until a continental peace, and until the period when tranquillity shall be solidly re-established in Italy, a corps of at least 60,000 effective men, always disposable, in his new possessions in Italy and the Tyrol. The King of the Two Sicilies, on his part, shall maintain, until the same are on the frontiers of his kingdom next to the Austrian possessions in Italy, a corps of at least 30,000 effective men, always prepared to act, at the first order for that purpose.

IV. In consideration of the great difference between the land forces, which the two powers bind themselves to employ, as necessity shall require, for the support of the common cause, his Sicilian Majesty further undertakes, until such time as the affairs of Italy shall have assumed a stable and tranquil state, to keep three or four frigates cruising in the Adriatic sea, for the purpose of clearing it of Barbary cruisers and other pirates, or to serve in every other operation interesting to the common advantage, and particularly for conveying and facilitating the passage of provisions and other articles, which his Imperial Majesty, in the case of a new rupture, may draw by sea from his other states, for the supply of his army in Italy.

V. The moment that the one or the other of the two high contracting parties shall be attacked in his present possessions, upon the first advice which it shall give to its ally of the commencement of hostilities, the latter shall, without the least delay, cause its troops to advance, for the purpose of acting against the power which, by unjustly attacking one of the two contracting parties, should be considered as having become the enemy of the other.

VI. It is by active and vigorous diversions, that the two allies shall principally apply themselves to the reciprocal support which is the object of this defensive alliance. Should the events and the danger in which one of the two high contracting parties should find itself involved, require it, the other party shall not confine itself to the number of troops stipulated in the third article, but shall augment them; and in this case the Emperor shall increase his corps to 80,000, and the King of the Two Sicilies to 40,000 effective men.

VII. The generals of the two armies shall correspond with each other, for the purpose of combining the respective operations in

in the manner most suited to the common good, and to the success of the armies of both allies.

VIII. As the two corps of the contracting parties ought mutually to aid each other, principally by the means of diversions calculated to divide the forces of the enemy, each of the two high allies shall provide for the maintenance and support of its own troops; and should unforeseen circumstances oblige the respective troops to join for certain operations, the two generals commanding shall amicably concert the mode of securing, for these troops, the means of subsistence.

IX. The two allies finding themselves at war with a power, in consequence of an hostile aggression, on its part, against the one and the other of the two contracting parties, they shall not be at liberty to lay down their arms, except with common consent; and neither of them shall enter into a negotiation, for a particular or separate peace, without having obtained the consent of its ally, express and in writing, and especially without having stipulated in favour of its ally, for the entire restitution of every part of its territory which the enemy may have seized during the war.

X. The present defensive convention shall be ratified by the two courts, within the term of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done. The exchange of the ratifications shall be made at Vienna in the usual form. In faith of which, we, the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, and his Sicilian Majesty, have signed the present act, and thereunto put our seals with our arms.

Done at Vienna, 10th May 1799.

(L. S.) BARON DE TRUGUT.

(L. S.) The DUKE of CAMPOREALE.

Treaty of defensive Alliance between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and her Most Faithful Majesty, signed at Saint Petersburg, the 17th of September 1799.

DON Juan, by the grace of God Prince of Portugal, and Algarves, &c. &c. &c. Be it known to all those who shall see the present act of confirmation, approbation, and ratification, that on the 17th of the month of September past, there has been concluded and signed, at St. Petersburg, a treaty of defensive alliance between me and the most serene and most puissant Seigneur Paul the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, my brother and most dear friend: the following persons being furnished with full powers for that purpose; on my part, Joseph de Horta, and on the part of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, the Chevalier de Kotschubey, Vice-chancellor, and the Count de Kotschischin,

Tophischin, Privy Counsellor, Grand Chamberlain and Grand Cross of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem: the tenour is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity:—

Her Most Faithful Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to draw closer the bonds of friendship and good understanding, which already subsist between them, have judged that nothing would contribute more efficaciously to this salutary end, than the conclusion of a treaty of defensive alliance.

In consequence of which their said Majesties have chosen and nominated as above; who, after the mutual communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall be a sincere and constant friendship between her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, their heirs and successors; and, in consequence of this intimate union, the high contracting powers shall have nothing more zealously at heart, than to advance, by all possible means, their mutual interests, to ward off from each other every thing that might cause to either any wrong, damage, or prejudice, and to maintain each other reciprocally in the quiet possession of their estates, rights, commerce, and prerogatives whatever, guaranteeing to themselves, for this purpose, reciprocally, all their countries, estates, and possessions, such as they at present possess them, as well as those which they may acquire by treaties.

II. If, notwithstanding the efforts which they should employ with one common accord to attain this end, it should happen that one of them should be attacked by sea or by land, the other shall lend to it at once, and as soon as demand shall be made, the succours stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty.

III. Her Most Faithful Majesty, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare, once for all, that in contracting the present alliance, they by no means wish to offend thereby, nor to do any wrong to any person whatever, but that their sole and only intention is to provide, by these engagements, for their mutual advantage and security, as also for the re-establishment of peace, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity of Europe.

IV. As the two high contracting parties profess the same desire to render their mutual succours as advantageous as possible, it is agreed, that her Most Faithful Majesty, should she be attacked or disturbed by any other power, and in any manner whatsoever, in the possession of her estates and provinces, so that she may judge it necessary to call for the assistance of her ally, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall send her, in the first

first instance, 6000 infantry; If, on the other hand, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias should find himself attacked or disturbed in the possession of his estates and provinces by any other power and in any manner whatsoever, so that he may judge it necessary to require the assistance of his ally, her Most Faithful Majesty shall send him, in the first instance, a squadron of six ships of war; viz. five ships of from 64 to 74 guns, and a frigate of from 32 to 40 guns. This squadron shall be duly equipped and armed for war, having on board the number of officers, sailors, soldiers, and gunners, fixed by the regulations of her Most Faithful Majesty; which succours shall be respectively sent to the places which shall be appointed by the party requiring them, and shall remain at the free disposal of said party during the continuance of hostilities.

V. But should the nature of the attack be such that the party attacked should not find it its interest to demand the effective succours as stipulated in the preceding article, then the two high contracting parties have agreed to convert the said succours into a subsidy in money; that is to say, should her Most Faithful Majesty come to be attacked, and prefer assistance in money, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, upon demand previously made, shall pay her a sum of 250,000 roubles a year, during the whole term of hostilities, to assist her to support the expenses of war; and should his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias come to be attacked, and prefer succours in money, her Most Faithful Majesty shall furnish him with a like sum every year, as long as hostilities shall continue.

VI. Should the party called upon, after having lent the succours stipulated by the fourth article of this treaty, be itself attacked, so as to be reduced to the necessity of recalling its troops for its own security, it shall be at liberty to do so, after having given two months previous notice to the party requiring aid. In like manner, should the party called upon be itself at war at the time of the requisition, so as to be obliged to retain near it, for its own defence and safety, the forces which it should send to its ally by virtue of this treaty; in such case, the party called upon shall be dispensed from furnishing said succours during the whole time such necessity shall continue.

VII. The auxiliary troops of Russia shall be provided with field artillery, military stores, and every thing necessary, in proportion to their number. They shall be recruited and paid annually by the court called upon. With respect to the rations and other ordinary proportions in provisions and forage, and also with respect to quarters, they shall be supplied by the court requiring aid, and all these on the same footing on which it keeps and shall keep its own proper troops in the field and at quarters.

VIII.

VIII. In case the said Russian auxiliary troops should repair to the succour of her Most Faithful Majesty, the Court of Lisbon shall undertake to procure transports to carry them, or means to furnish the expenses of their conveyance; the same is to be understood of all recruits which his Imperial Majesty shall be obliged to send to these troops, as well as of the return of the same into Russia, when they shall be either sent back by her Most Faithful Majesty, or recalled by his Imperial Majesty for his own defence, according to the sixth article of this treaty.—It is further stipulated, that in case of the recall or sending back of the said troops, the two high contracting parties shall communicate with their friend and ally, the King of Great Britain, for the purpose that the troops should have also, on his part, a sufficient convoy of ships of war for their protection.

IX. The officer commanding, whether the Squadron which her Most Faithful Majesty should send to Russia, or the auxiliary troops of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, shall retain the command which shall have been confided to him; but the general command shall belong to him whom the party requiring aid shall have appointed for that purpose, under the restriction however, that nothing of importance shall be undertaken which shall not have been previously regulated and determined in a council of war, in presence of the general and commanding officers of the party called upon for aid.

X. And to prevent all disputes about rank, the party calling for aid shall make known in time the chief to whom it shall give the general command, whether of the fleet or the land troops, in order that the party called upon may be able to regulate, in consequence, the rank of the officer it shall appoint to command the ships of war or the auxiliary troops.

XI. Further, these auxiliary forces shall be allowed their own chaplains and the entirely free exercise of their religion, and shall not be tried in any thing respecting military service, except by the laws and articles of war of their respective sovereigns. The general and also all the rest of the auxiliary forces shall be permitted to maintain a free correspondence with their country, either by letters or expresses.

XII. The auxiliary forces, on the one part and the other, shall continue together as much as possible, and, to avoid their being subjected to more fatigue than the others, and in order that there may be in all the expeditions and operations a perfect equality, the General in Chief shall be bound to observe, upon all occasions, a just proportion according to the force of the fleet or army.

XIII. The Squadron which her Most Faithful Majesty is to furnish, in virtue of this alliance, shall be received into all the

the ports of his Imperial Majesty, where it shall receive the most friendly treatment, and shall be provided with every thing of which it shall stand in need, on paying for it at the same price charged to the ships of his Imperial Majesty; and the said squadron shall be permitted to return, every year, to the ports of Portugal, as soon as the season shall not suffer it to continue at sea. But it is formally, and from the present moment, stipulated, that this squadron shall return every year to its destination, towards the beginning of the month of May, and not leave it again until the month of October, and this as often as the case of the treaty shall require it. The auxiliary squadron of Portugal shall always be employed conjointly with the squadrons of his Imperial Majesty, or with those of their friend and ally, the King of Great Britain.

XIV. The party calling for assistance, or demanding the succours stipulated by this treaty, shall point out, at the same time, to the party applied to, the places to which it shall wish them to repair in the first instance; and the party requiring aid shall be at liberty to avail itself of the said succours during the whole time they shall remain with it, in such manner and places as it shall judge most proper for its service against the aggressor.

XV. The case of this treaty of alliance shall not be applicable to wars which may arise between his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and the powers and nations of Asia, with respect of which her Most Faithful Majesty shall be dispensed from lending the succours stipulated by the present treaty, except the case of an attack made by any European power whatever against the rights and possessions of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; as also, on the other side, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall not be bound to furnish the succours stipulated by this same treaty in any case whatever, except that of an attack made by some European power against the rights and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty.

XVI. It has been also agreed, that in regard of the great distance of places, the 6000 infantry whom his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall furnish, by virtue of this alliance, for the defence of her Most Faithful Majesty, shall not be sent out of Europe.

XVII. If the succours stipulated in the fourth article of this treaty should not be sufficient, then the contracting parties reserve themselves for agreeing between them upon such further succours as they ought to afford.

XVIII. The party requesting aid shall make neither peace nor truce with the common enemy, without comprising in it the party called upon, in order that the latter may not suffer
any

any injury or hatred on account of the succours which it shall have lent to its ally.

XIX. The present defensive alliance shall not in any wise injure the treaties and alliances which the high contracting parties may have with other powers, as far as the said treaties shall not be contrary to this, or to the friendship and good understanding which they are resolved to preserve between them.

XX. If any other power should be willing to accede to the present alliance, their said Majesties have agreed to concert between themselves, on the admission of such power.

XXI. The present treaty of defensive alliance shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at St. Petersburg, within the space of five months, reckoning from the day of the date of signature, or sooner, if it can be done.—In faith of which the aforesaid ministers plenipotentiary of both parties have signed the present treaty, and thereunto put their seals and coats of arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 25th Sept. 1799.

(L.S.) FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH DE HORTA MACHADO.

(L.S.) LE COMTE DE KORSCHUBEX.

(L.S.) LE COMTE DE KOSTOPHLACHIN.

And the aforesaid treaty having been presented to me, and having seen, weighed, and examined all the points and articles therein contained, I approve it, ratify it, and confirm it, in all and every of its clauses and stipulations, promising on my faith and royal word, to observe and keep it, without ever infringing or permitting that it should be infringed in any manner. In testimony and assurance of which, I have caused the present act, signed with my hand, and the impression of the seal of my arms, to be dispatched and sent back by my minister, counsellor, and secretary of state for foreign affairs and of war, who has countersigned it.

Done at the palace of Quelus, the 21st of December, from the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ 1799.

The Prince.

Underneath,

LUIZ PINTO DE SOUZA.

I, the undersigned, being mutually to secure to each other a quiet and undisturbed possession of their respective states, they guarantee each other, in the most solemn and binding manner, that they will not, in any manner, invade or disturb the territories, states, and provinces in Europe, which are at present in possession of his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. Further to extend the confidence which at present exists between his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

IX.

Treaty of Friendship and Amity between his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden on one Side, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Russian Empire, on the other: negotiated and concluded at Gatchina, the 15th of October 1799, and ratified at the Palace of Stockholm, on the 5oth of November, and at Gatchina on the 11th of December in the same Year.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

THE treaty of Dronningholm being expired, and the treaty of peace of Wersle having thus become the only public act subsisting between the two countries, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by a similar desire to consolidate their union, have resolved to give a fresh sanction to the treaty of peace above-mentioned, by the present treaty of alliance. They have, for that purpose, chosen and appointed their plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Baron Curt de Stedingk, his ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias, lieutenant-general of his armies, chamberlain of the Queen-dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight and commander of his orders, grand cross of the order of the Sword, knight of the French order of Military Merit, and M. John Christopher de Toll, lieutenant-general of his armies, adjutant-general, colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and commander and grand cross of the order of the Sword; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Count Theodore of Rostoplin, privy counsellor, first minister of the department for foreign affairs, director general of the post of the empire, grand chancellor and grand cross of the sovereign order of Saint John of Jerusalem, knight of the orders of Saint Andrew, Saint Alexander Newsky, and Saint Ann of the first class, and the Count Nitika de Panin, privy counsellor, vice-chancellor *ad interim*, chamberlain, and knight of the orders of Saint Alexander Newsky, Saint Ann of the first class, and of the Prussian Red Eagle—who, after exchanging their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. The principal object of his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in forming this alliance, being mutually to secure to each other a quiet and undisturbed possession of their respective states, they guarantee to each other, in the most solemn and binding manner this can be done, all their territories, states, and provinces in Europe, as they are at present in possession of his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. Farther to extend the confidence which at present subsists between his Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the

Emperor of all the Russias, they will carry on the most intimate correspondence, to inform each other, speedily and faithfully, of all damage, disadvantage, danger, or external troubles, which might threaten the states of either of the contracting powers, timely to employ the most vigorous measures for preventing the consequences, or for repairing them.

III. If, contrary to all expectations, and notwithstanding the amicable sentiments of the two contracting powers, one of them should be attacked in his dominions, states, and provinces in Europe, the other, as soon as it shall be required of him, will employ his good offices to terminate hostilities, and to procure proper satisfaction for his ally. Should these remonstrances prove fruitless, he will furnish to the party requiring it, at the time stated, and without the least difficulties, the troops stipulated hereafter. These troops shall assemble in such harbour or frontier town of the party of whom they are required, as shall be most contiguous to the theatre of war; their farther transport shall be at the expense of the party requiring them. To obviate any misunderstanding with respect to the period in which such succours are to be furnished, their Majesties are reciprocally of opinion, that the said succour should be left at the disposal of the requiring party, two, three, or at farthest four months after such requisition shall have been made. In this, the time will be faithfully and conscientiously regulated, which from the distance of places shall be necessary, and according as the season shall be more or less favourable for the marching of troops, or the fitting out of ships of the line, or other auxiliary vessels.

IV. The succour stipulated in the preceding article, in the case of the treaty should happen, shall consist, on the part of his Swedish Majesty, in 8000 men, infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 2000 dragoons, as it shall best suit the party of whom they are required, and in six sail of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and two frigates, of 30 guns each; on the part of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, in 12,000 men, infantry, and 4000 cavalry, or dragoons, as it shall best suit the party of whom they are required, and in nine sail of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and three frigates, of 30 guns each. The auxiliary troops shall be provided with ammunition, and with the necessary field artillery; and the ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels, fitted out, armed, clothed, and provisioned, as is usual in time of war, and in the same state as the party of whom they are required should have put them for combating an attacking enemy. If the case of the treaty should happen, and either the party requiring them, or of whom they are required, should wish to have, or to furnish, infantry instead of cavalry, and if that should be agreed upon, two ones infantry, shall be furnished for one man cavalry, and one or other of the high contracting parties mentioned should

nor deem such exchange suitable; it shall not take place, and the formation of the auxiliary corps shall remain as stipulated in the present articles.

VI. The auxiliary troops shall be paid by the party of whom they are required; but they are to be provided by the requiring party with the usual rations, and the necessary forage and quarters, on the same footing as their own master furnishes and provides them when in the field.

VII. The ships of the line, brarmed vessels, sent by one of the high contracting parties to the assistance of the other, shall be fitted out, armed, and provisioned for four months, which term shall commence from the moment of the sailing of the ships of the line, frigates, or auxiliary vessels, from the harbours and roads of the respective dominions of the two contracting powers. Should the result of the operations, or other circumstances, render it necessary for the requiring party to employ them after that period, it shall be at liberty to do so; but in that case it will be obliged to maintain them at its own expence, and to supply the men with the same quantity of provisions as they receive from their own sovereign when in the field; the party of whom they are required will then merely be obliged to pay the officers and men of the ships of the line, frigates, or other vessels. Should the high contracting parties deem it more suitable to their interests, and to the result of the operations, instead of the ships of the line, frigates, or other vessels, to raise the vessels of the fleet of the line, the same number of men shall be furnished in such vessels, as would otherwise have been furnished in ships of the line, or frigates.

VIII. Though every officer will retain the command of the auxiliary troops under him, yet the chief command shall unquestionably be in the hands of the officer intrusted with it by the party requiring these troops in the field, and during the combined operations by land or sea. Not any important expedition shall, however, be undertaken, nor any plan of consequence carried into execution, unless the commander of the auxiliary troops has previously been consulted upon, and given his consent to.

IX. To obviate every error or misunderstanding respecting the rank of officers, who have the respective commands, the sovereign requiring the succour will give timely notice of the officer whom he intends to intrust with it, to trouble the other party to fix the rank of the officer who is to command the auxiliary troops or vessels.

X. The auxiliary troops shall have their own priests, and enjoy the free exercise of their religion. They shall be tried by their own officers, according to the laws and articles of war which are in force with them. Should any differences arise be-

twelve the officers and troops of the party requiring succour, and the auxiliary troops, an equal number of commissioners shall be appointed by both parties, to investigate the case, and to pronounce judgment; and those who by a majority of votes are found guilty, shall be punished according to the articles of war of their own sovereign. If there should be an equal number of votes, the sentence of that party shall be valid, which declares for the mildest punishment. The correspondence which the generals or officers of the auxiliary troops may wish to carry on to their own country, by the post or by express, shall not be impeded.

X. The auxiliary troops, ships of the line, or other ships of war, shall not be exposed by too great a distance, on their marches, in detachment, and actions, or in quarters. Care shall be taken, on the contrary, as much as possible, to unite them in a centre of sufficient force. And to prevent in all cases, that the auxiliary troops, ships of the line, or other ships of war, are not fatigued or exposed more than those of the party requiring succour, the commander in chief shall be obliged, on all occasions, to make a just and equitable distribution of the combined forces.

XI. Should the auxiliary troops have suffered considerable diminution, of 1000 men at least, exclusive of the sick and wounded, during the campaign, the party which furnished them will complete them by recruiting, at its own expense; these recruits shall be sent to the harbour or the frontier of the requiring party, which is nearest to the theatre of war (within six months from the day on which the party of which succours have been required shall have been informed of such diminution); from whence they are afterwards to be transported to the army, at the expense of the party requiring them. A ship of the line, frigate, or other vessel of the auxiliary fleet, which shall have been lost, is to be replaced by the party furnishing the succour by another ship of equal force, within two months, or sooner if possible, from the day above mentioned, provided such ship of the line, frigate, or vessel, can join the fleet of the party requiring it, without being evidently exposed to danger; it is to be well understood, however, that such recruiting and replacing of troops shall not take place, unless the arms or ships are able to join their respective corps previous to the end of the campaign.

For every fresh campaign, the recruits, the ships of the line, frigates, or other vessels, shall be furnished complete, regardless of the amount of their diminution. It is likewise agreed, that if during the march, or when the auxiliary troops are returning from the dominions of the party by which they had been required, any of the officers, soldiers, and sailors, should be obliged to remain behind, on account of sickness or wounds,

that party binds itself to provide for them, and on their recovery to match them to the frontiers of the dominions of the party that furnished them, at its own expense.

XII. In case the succours stipulated in the 4th article, for the defence of the high contracting party which shall have been attacked, should be insufficient, the other, after a consultation, in which the mutual situation of the two high contracting powers shall be investigated, is to furnish more troops and ships of war, provided its own situation allows it. These additional troops, or ships, are to be furnished on the same conditions as above mentioned.

XIII. Both parties shall be at liberty, while one of them is engaged in a war, to draw from the states of the other the necessary materials and articles for carrying on war, at the current price at the place where they are bought.

XIV. At the end of the war, the auxiliary troops shall be farther maintained, by the party that required them, upon the same footing as stipulated in article V. till they shall have returned to the states of their sovereign. Their return shall be effected at the expenses of the party that required them.

XV. Should the party on which the succour has been required, be attacked on account of having furnished it, and the two high contracting powers thus be engaged in a common war, they shall not enter singly into negotiations for peace or for a cessation of hostilities, much less conclude a peace or an armistice, without the consent and full participation of both parties, or before the aggrieved party shall have been properly indemnified for the damages suffered. It is also well understood, that the requiring party cannot conclude an armistice or a peace, without conscientiously observing the interest of the other party.

XVI. To enable their subjects to enjoy those advantages which a well established commerce offers to both nations, from the proximity of their states, the two high contracting parties have agreed to make this the basis of a particularly solid and permanent treaty, which shall be drawn up immediately. Till such treaty can be concluded, the two high contracting parties agree that their respective subjects shall enjoy all the advantages in their respective states which are enjoyed in them by the most favoured nations. The better to secure the liberty of commerce, the two high contracting parties will give orders to the commanders of their ships, whatever sea they may be in, to protect and assist every Swedish and Russian ship that may stand in need of it.

XVII. The two high contracting parties having also observed the necessity to regulate the frontiers of Finland, for the better security of tranquillity and good neighbourhood, they engage, as soon as possible, to occupy themselves with that im-
portant

parate subject, and to commence negotiations respecting it at St. Petersburg, through the ministers of the two courts; that if that shall be effected, the two high contracting parties have agreed to let things remain in that respect, as they were at the conclusion of the peace of Wercle.

XVIII. To render still stronger the friendship, and to suppress the disorders which might result from impunity, a cartel shall be concluded between both states. Until this shall be effected, the two high contracting parties agree not to grant any protection to criminals and deserters who shall seek an asylum in their states, but to arrest and deliver up on the frontiers, to the officers appointed for that purpose, all such run-aways, as soon as intelligence shall have been received. It is also agreed on, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, and previously to the cartel being established, to exchange all the deserters in both countries. From this regulation shall only be excepted prisoners of war, naturalized in either of the two countries, and the deserters who shall have married or settled, out of their country, previous to the ratification of the present treaty.

XIX. This alliance shall be in force during eight years, and the two high contracting powers reserve to themselves to declare each to agree upon the prolongation of it, at least six months before the expiration of that term.

XX. The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged within six weeks, or sooner, if possible, at St. Petersburg. In the faith of this, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty of alliance, and sealed it with our arms.

Done at Gatchina, the 18th (20th) of October 1799.

(Signed) Count SUDERMAN. Count ROUSSEAU.

J. G. TOLL. Count PANIN.

Separate Article.

His Swedish Majesty shall be at liberty, annually, to buy so much wheat, rye, or corn in the harbours of the Gulf of Finland, and of the Baltic, belonging to his Russian Majesty, but it must be proved that it is for account of Swedish subjects, particularly, by his Majesty for that purpose, which corn may be exported to Sweden duty free.

Barren years shall, however, be excluded from this regulation. If this case should happen, his Majesty of Sweden shall be at liberty, as soon as the exportation is again allowed, to export, besides the annual quantity stipulated above, the quantity which should have been exported during the prohibition.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as

If it were inserted word for word in the treaty of alliance signed
 this day, and shall be ratified at the same time; and in
 faith of which we the undersigned, by virtue of our full
 powers, have signed the present separate article, and affixed
 our seal with our arms.

Don't at Gafshina, the 18th (20th) October 1799, IV X
(L. S.) Count Stankovsk, J. G. Tolst.
(L. S.) Count Rojstovsk, Count Panin.

[The ratification of the above treaty of defensive alliance, and of the separate article, was signed on the 30th of November, at the palace of Stockholm, by Gustavus Adolphus, and countersigned by F. de Ehrenheim. The Imperial Russian ratification, of the 4th (16th) December, signed by Paul, is countersigned by Rostopchin.]

Substance of a Treaty of Alliance between England and Naples, which was concluded at Naples, on the 11 of December 1768, by the Marquis de Gallo, and the English Ambassador Sir William Hamilton.

It consists of sixteen articles, and is intended against France and her designs on Italy. The convention between Great Britain and Naples, of the 11th of June 1798, is the basis of it. His Britannic Majesty binds himself, as long as the war against France shall continue, to maintain a fleet, superior to that of the enemy in the Mediterranean. All harbours of the Two Sicilies, with exception, shall be open to English vessels, with liberty to provide themselves with all necessaries. The King of Naples will furnish four ships of the line, four frigates, and four smaller ships of war, or, instead of the former, a number of gun and bomb vessels, to join or to co-operate with the English fleet. The King of Naples promises to furnish the necessary seamen for the English fleet, at most 3000 in number, who are to be treated in the same manner as the English, and who are only to act, during the present war, in the Mediterranean. During that period, the harbours of the Two Sicilies shall not be open to any French ships of war or merchant vessels, and all trade and navigation of the subjects of the King of Naples with France, shall be prohibited. Ships of other nations shall likewise not be suffered to convey troops, or naval and military stores, from Neapolitan into French ports. His Britannic Majesty promises, particularly on all occasions, to promote the security of the crown of the Two Sicilies, as well as the tranquillity and welfare of Italy in general. Every article of commerce is to be negotiated hereafter.

Substance

Substance of a Treaty of Alliance, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 20th of December 1798, between Russia and Naples, by the Napolitan Minister, Duca de Serra Capriola, and the Russian Prince Bismorok, the Vice-chancellor, Count Kutschuk, and the Minister of State, Count Theodore Rostoffin.

IT consists of sixteen articles, in which it is stipulated that both powers not only guarantee to each other their present states and possessions, but also those which they may acquire by treaties. The destructive views of the present government of France threatening the security of every well-organized state, both parties will not only ward off every danger from themselves and their allies, but will also endeavour to restore the forms of government which have been overthrown, and to reinstate the lawful owners in their possessions, of which they have been deprived by the French. His Imperial Majesty of Russia promises, besides his fleet acting jointly with that of the Porte in the Mediterranean, to assist the King of the Two Sicilies with nine battalions of Infantry, the necessary artillery, and 2000 Cossacks. These troops shall proceed to Zadar in Dalmatia, from whence they are to be conveyed in Neapolitan vessels. In the year 1799 the King of Naples pays 280,000 rubles, besides the expenses for maintaining the troops, the furnishing of provisions, forage, &c. While these troops shall co-operate with those of the King of Naples, he is to pay them five roubles per day, for meat. These troops shall not be exposed to greater dangers than those of the court whom they assist. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and be judged agreeably to their own articles of war. Should his Imperial Russian Majesty, in consequence of an attack, be obliged to recall his troops for the defence of his own state, notice shall be given of it two months beforehand. Neither of peace nor of truce shall be concluded, unless with the consent of both parties. The stipulations concerning the Russian auxiliary troops shall only remain in force during the war against the French.

Count Rostoffin, Russian Minister of State, and Count Serra Capriola, Napolitan Minister, have signed the Treaty.

Separate Agreement concluded between the French Republic and the Convention of the allied Republics, on the 13th of the 13th month of the year 5, relative to the Convention of the allied Republics.

1. In conformity to the 8th article of the convention concluded at Alkmaar, 5000 prisoners of war, French and English, taken previously to the present campaign, and now under detention in England, are to be unconditionally released and sent home. The choice and the proportion of prisoners for each, to be settled between the governments of the allied republics; and

general Koenig is to remain with the French army to superintend the execution of the present Convention.

II. According to the proportion settled by General Koenig, 1500 British and 500 French prisoners are to be released.

III. The 5000 French prisoners to be released, shall consist in the first instance, and as far as the number now in England may be sufficient, of all persons belonging to the land forces; and the number, if not completed from troops of this description, shall be made up by officers and persons belonging to the sea service. The latter to be selected according to the length of time they have been prisoners, or according to any other instructions which may be given by the minister of the marine to the French commissary in England.

IV. Amongst the persons to be released shall also be included all the officers, whether named, already returned on parole, and specified by the minister of war:—

RANK.		CORPS.	
Cardwell	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Gauvin	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Durand	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Regnier (the elder)	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Regnier (the younger)	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Camille	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Pignat	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Lomen	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Moyner	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Cavelleuse	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Stench	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Dequeroy	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Richard	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Malaise	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Tayot	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Nevechen	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Onibe	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Barbier	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Bouquet	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	
Clement	Sub-lieutenant	Regiment of Foot	

V. Each officer released under this Convention, shall be required for as many private as correspond to the rank he holds, in conformity to the cartel of the 13th of September 1802.

VI. The prisoners belonging to the land forces shall be landed at Calais, and the seamen (if any) at Dunkirk and Gravelines.

VII. They shall be embarked on board English vessels, and the expenses of their conveyance, and of their maintenance during their passage, shall be borne by the British government, in conformity to the cartel.

VIII. The foregoing articles are applicable in their full extent to the release of the Batavian prisoners, and the mode of carrying the agreement into effect with respect to these prisoners shall be settled by Major-general Knox, with the government of the Batavian republic.

IX. No delay shall take place in carrying the present agreement into execution, and all the necessary orders shall be given by Major-general Knox, or by the English government immediately after his arrival at the head-quarters of the French and Batavian army.

X. The present agreement shall be presented to the minister of war, and the minister of the marine, for ratification.

XI. The ministers of war and of the marine shall transmit the present agreement to their respective agents.

Signed at Paris, the 15th November 1799.

EXCHANGÉ.
J. Knox.

Approved 16th Nov. 1799.

Approved 16th Nov. 1799.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER,
Minister of War.

(Signed) M. S. BOYERON,
Minister of the Marine.

[The above convention relates to the proposition of Dutch and French prisoners to be delivered up in consequence of the convention at Alkmaar.]

Conditions of the Suspension of Hostilities concluded between the Republicans and the Disarmed of the West.

November 1799.

I. THE number of republican troops shall not be increased in the western departments during the suspension of hostilities.

II. All decisions of the military commissions are suspended, even with respect to those royalists who may have been taken with arms in their hands.

III. All individuals detained, either as partisans or commissioners of the royalists, as well as the hostages, shall be set at liberty.

IV. The republican troops shall not send any detachment into the country, and their correspondence shall be carried on by orders from one corps to another, or by very small detachments.

V. The royalists shall guarantee the safety of the orders or small detachments. With respect to the correspondence between the cantonments, the republicans may, if they think proper, protect it by an escort.

VI. The republicans shall be empowered to make requisitions for the subsistence of their troops only.

VII. The republicans and royalists may continue to receive deserters from the opposite party.

VIII. The correspondence of the discontented shall be protected by the republicans.

IX. The march of the troops, and every hostile measure shall be suspended; and should either party wish to continue the war, it shall give eight days previous notice of such intention.

X. No proclamation shall be published during the suspension of hostilities.

[The names of the subscribers to this treaty are omitted.]

Treaty concluded between the French and Batavian Republics.

Treaty concluded between the French and Batavian Republics.

THE Batavian and French republics, willing to settle some disputed points between them amicably and reciprocally advantageous to the two contracting powers, have appointed to come to an agreement on these several subjects: that is to say, the Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, Citizen Simmelpennick, its ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, and the First Consul of the French republic, Citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

I. The French republic abandons, cedes, and transfers to the Batavian republic all its pretensions and all its rights, of whatever nature they may be at present, or might be hereafter, of every denomination, to the *bons* of every kind possessed within the extent of the Batavian republic, or upon its inhabitants, by the French emigrants and those of the countries united to France. The French clergy, and those of the nine united departments, forming ci-devant Belgium, the Elector Palatine, as proprietor of Ravenstein, Mezen, and other places, the house of Zurlauben, comprising the seignior of Bonmer, the house of Salm, comprising the seignior of Anholt, in the canton of Zutphen, and in general on all the property (*biens*) of all the other princes and seigniors of the Empire, who, having possessions in Holland before the present war, have lost them in consequence of the war, all pretension to the exercise of their right, and to the enjoyment of their properties.

The little city of Huffer, situate in the ill. of Betau, on the left bank of the Rhine, and its territory, comprising Melbergen and Hulshuyzen, as also some villages in the country of Kuyk, contained within the territory of the Batavian republic, constitute part of the present cession.

The

The renunciation of ecclesiastical properties *(biens)* agreed to in favour of the Batavian republic, shall extend equally in proportion as the reform shall be effected on those which depend upon the four new departments acquired on the left bank of the Rhine, and which are situated on the Batavian soil, and also upon all the rights which might appertain to the French republic on the said territory in consequence of the definitive union of these same four departments, in such a manner that it shall not afford any pretence for any repetition whatever.

The present concession involves in it to the advantage of the Batavian republic, the abandonment of the rents and revenues in arrear, and now due out of the properties of which this transaction assures it the right and possession.

II. The French republic, in transferring from the French to the Batavian republic the occupation and possession of all the properties *(biens)* and rights which belonged to the Elector Palatine, and all the other princes and signiors of the Empire with whom it has been at war, and which are situated within the extent of the Batavian republic, promises and engages further, on general peace with the Empire, to procure for it the abandonment of the absolute and irrevocable property by the parties interested, to interpose for this purpose its good offices, and to employ for this effect all the means which it shall use to secure for itself the free and peaceable possession of such *(biens)* as it shall think fit to retain.

III. The cession of the seignior of Ravenstein stipulated in the first article, comprises only the part of it within the Batavian territory.

IV. The present cession carries with it the whole of the rights belonging to the French republic within the extent of the Batavian possessions, with the exception of the localities in France at the Hague, which formerly belonged to the French legation.

V. In consideration of the concessions stipulated by the preceding articles, the Batavian republic shall pay to the French republic, after the exchange of the respective ratifications of this present treaty, and in the terms agreed upon between the two governments, a sum of 6,000,000 francs.

VI. The present transaction shall not take effect until it shall have been ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Paris with the least possible delay, reckoning from the 15th Nivose (15th January) 1797, and shall not exceed a fortnight.

In faith of which, we the undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, and the undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic, by virtue of powers and full powers to us in that behalf given, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed our seals and signatures to the same.

French

signed

The renunciation of ecclesiastical properties, and the
cession of the French territory, shall extend equally in
portion as the territory shall be effected on the left bank of the
Rhine, and which are situated on the Batavian soil, and the
upstream of the French Republic, in consequence of the definitive union of
these same four departments in such a manner that it shall not
affect any pretence for any separation whatever.

The countries, such as Ravensburg, the villages and com-
munes, the sovereignty of which is transferred by the present
treaty to the Batavian Republic, are ceded, and receded under
the title of account upon the territorial indemnity promised to
the Batavian Republic by the 16th article of the treaty of the
Hague; the two Republics proposing to come to an agreement
upon the means of arriving at a complete execution of the 16th
article of the treaty of the Hague.

On M. TALLEYRAND,
R. J. SCHREYER, and
General peace with the Empire, to procure for it the abandon-
ment of the absolute and irrevocable property by the parties in-
terested, to interpose for this purpose its good offices, and to
simplify the means which it shall use to secure

Armistice concluded between Generali Sarrasin and Lecourbe

FIELD-MARSHAL-BREGENZANT and **Citizen Lecourbe**,
the one hand, and **Citizen Lecourbe**,
the French army of the Rhine, on the other, have resolved
and resolve, the following arrangement:

I. The French army of the Rhine before Mannheim will this
day give up to the troops of his Majesty the positions which
they hold at present, and retreat to the points and positions men-
tioned below.

The right wing of the French army will be stationed
close to the Rhine, and place itself on the road leading from
Mannheim to Bensheim, opposite in front of the bridge of
the Neckar, and will be obliged to begin at the brick-kiln of Kall
thal; the Rhine will extend in one line on this side of the
latter village up to Petersheim, and will be obliged to occupy
the brick-kiln below Ilvesheim, and to the rear of Becken-
heim.

The whole of the ground including the three villages
just mentioned, and the French army, whose front
the distance above mentioned will cover the road of Schwan-
gen, Feldbrunnen, the brick-kiln of Kallthal, and that of
Kessersheim.

IV. In expectation of the ratification of the present conven-
tion by the Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and the
French

French republic, hostilities shall cease on both sides, on this point.

Head-quarters at Mannheim, Frimaire 13, year 8 (December 31, 1799).

(Signed)

COUNT SZARANY.

Discours.

The second Section of the second Article is to be executed in the following manner:

The left wing of the French army is to begin about 800 rods above Seckenheim, on the Neckar, and the centre shall be before and in Feldbrunnen. On the left bank of the Neckar the French army shall occupy that line which commands the fort of the Neckar and the garden, with small posts of infantry and cavalry, and vedettes: the Austrian army shall take its position behind the Galgen-berg, which shall only be occupied by small posts, under cover of the vedettes.

Additional Articles.

I. The lines on the right and left banks of the Rhine, from Philipsburg to Oppenheim inclusive, shall, as far as concerns the cessation of hostilities, be included in Art. IV.

II. At the points fixed upon here, by both parties, hostilities shall not be recommenced, without either of the parties having given previous notice of 18 days.

III. The Austrian General formally binds himself, not to raise any fortifications on Galgen-berg, on the right bank of the Neckar.

IV. This present agreement shall be in full force, and carried into execution, only in case these additional articles are agreed to by both parties.

Head-quarters at Mannheim, 14th Frimaire, year 8 (December 4, 1799).

(Signed)

COUNT SZARANY.

Discours.

Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt, agreed upon by Citizen Desaix, General of Division, and Fawstine, Administrator general of Finances, Plenipotentiaries of the Commander in Chief Kleber, and their Excellencies Moussafa Raschid Effendi, Tefar dar, and Moussafa Raschid Effendi, Rasid Khatib, Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Highness the Supreme Vali.

THE French army in Egypt, wishing to give a proof of its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the

the unfortunate disagreements which have taken place between the French republic and the Sublime Porte, consent to evacuate Egypt on the stipulations of the present convention, hoping that this concession will pave the way for the general pacification of Europe.

I. The French army will retire with its arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, there to be embarked and transported to France, both in its own vessels and in those which it will be necessary for the Sublime Porte to furnish it with, and in order that the foresaid vessels may be the more speedily prepared, it is agreed, that a month after the ratification of the present convention, there shall be sent to the port of Alexandria a commissary, with fifty persons, on the part of the Sublime Porte.

II. There shall be an armistice of three months in Egypt, reckoning from the date of the signature of the present convention; and in case the truce shall expire before the foresaid vessels to be furnished by the Sublime Porte shall be ready, the said truce shall be prolonged till the embarkation can be completely effected, it being understood on both sides that all possible means will be employed to secure the tranquillity of the armies and of the inhabitants, which is the object of the truce.

III. The transport of the French army shall take place according to the regulations of commissaries appointed for this purpose by the Sublime Porte and General Kleber; and if any difference of opinion shall take place between the aforesaid commissaries respecting the embarkation, one shall be appointed by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who shall decide the difference according to the maritime regulations of England.

IV. The forts of Cathic and Salachich shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 8th day, or at the latest on the 20th day after the ratification of this convention. The town of Mansoura shall be evacuated on the 15th day. Damietta and Balbey on the 20th day. Suez shall be evacuated six days before Cairo. The other places on the East bank of the Nile shall be evacuated on the 10th day. The Delta shall be evacuated fifteen days after the evacuation of Cairo. The west banks of the Nile and its dependencies shall remain in the hands of the French till the evacuation of Cairo; and meanwhile, as they must be occupied by the French army till all its troops shall have descended from Upper Egypt, the said western bank and its dependencies will not be evacuated till the expiration of the truce, as it is impossible to evacuate them sooner. The places evacuated shall be given up to the Sublime Porte in the same situation in which they are at present.

V. The city of Cairo shall be evacuated after forty days, if that

that is possible, or at the latest after forty-five days, reckoning from the ratification of the treaty.

VI. It is expressly agreed, that the Sublime Porte shall use every effort that the French troops may fall back through the different places on the left bank of the Nile, with their arms and baggage, towards the head-quarters, without being disturbed or molested on their march in their persons, property, or honour, either by the inhabitants of Egypt or the troops of the Imperial Ottoman army.

VII. In consequence of the former article, and in order to prevent all differences and hostilities, measures shall be taken to keep the Turkish always at a sufficient distance from the French army.

VIII. Immediately after the ratification of the present convention, all the Turks and other nations, without distinction, subjects of the Sublime Porte, imprisoned or retained in France, or in the power of the French in Egypt, shall be set at liberty; and, on the other hand, all the French detained in the cities and sea-port towns of the Ottoman Empire, as well as every person of whatever nation they may be, attached to French legations and consulates, shall be also set at liberty.

IX. The restitution of the goods and property of the inhabitants and subjects of both sides, or the payment of their value to the proprietors, shall commence immediately after the evacuation of Egypt, and shall be regulated at Constantinople by commissaries appointed respectively for the purpose.

X. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion he may be, shall be disturbed either in his person or his property, on account of any connexions he may have had with the French during their possession of Egypt.

XI. There shall be delivered to the French army, as well on the part of the Sublime Porte as of the courts of its allies, that is to say, of Russia and of Great Britain, passports, safe-conducts, and convoys, necessary to secure its safe return to France.

XII. When the French army of Egypt shall be evacuated, the Sublime Porte, as well as its allies, promise that till its return to the continent of France it shall not be disturbed in any manner; and on this side General in Chief Kleber, and the French army in Egypt, promise not to commit any act of hostility during the aforesaid time, either against the army or against the territories of the Sublime Porte, and that the vessels which shall transport the said army shall not stop at any other coast than that of France, except from absolute necessity.

XIII. In consequence of the truce of three months signed above with the French army for the evacuation of Egypt, the contracting parties agree, that if in the interval of the said truce some vessel from France unknown to the commanders of the allied fleet, should enter the port of Alexandria, they shall depart from it, after having taken in water and the necessary provisions and shall return to France with passports from the allied court; and in case any of the said vessels should require reparation, these alone may remain till the said reparations are finished, and shall depart immediately after, like the preceding, with the first favourable wind.

XIV. The General in Chief, Kleber, may send advices immediately to France, and the vessel that conveys them shall have the safe conduct necessary for securing the communication, by said advices, to the French Government, of the news of the evacuation of Egypt.

XV. There being no doubt that the French army will stand in need of daily supplies of provisions during the three months which it is to evacuate Egypt, and during other three months, reckoning from the day on which it is embarked, it is agreed, that it shall be supplied with the necessary quantities of corn, meal, rice, barley, and straw, according to a statement which shall be immediately given in by the French plenipotentiaries, as well for the stay in the country as for the voyage. Whatever supplies the army shall draw from its magazines, after the ratification of the present convention, shall be deducted from those furnished by the Sublime Porte.

XVI. Counting from the day of the ratification of the present treaty, the French army shall not raise any contribution in Egypt, on the contrary, it shall abandon to the Sublime Porte the ordinary leviable contributions which remain to it, to be levied after its departure, as well as the cannon, dragoonage, ammunition, cannon, and other things which it shall not think necessary to carry away. The same shall be the case with the magazines of grain arising from the contributions already levied, and the magazines of provisions. These shall be examined and valued by commissaries sent to Egypt by the Sublime Porte, and by the commissary of the British fleet, conjointly with those of the General in Chief Kleber, and paid by the former, at the rate of the valuation to make to the amount of 200,000 Pias, which will be necessary to the French army, for subsistence, for movement, and for embarkation; and if the object of the valuation be not sufficient to cover the said deficit shall be advanced by the Sublime Porte, in the form of a loan, which will be paid by the French Government upon the bills of the commissaries appointed by General in Chief Kleber to receive the said sum.

XVII. The French having expenses to incur in the evacuation of Egypt, it shall receive, after the ratification of the present convention, the sums stipulated in the following order: viz. the 15th day, and the 20th day, 500 purses; the 30th day, the 50th, 60th, the 70th, the 80th day, 300 purses; and finally, 90th day, 500 purses. All the said purses, of 500 Turkish piastres each, shall be received in loan from the persons commissioned to this effect by the Sublime Porte; and in order to facilitate the execution of the said disposition, the Sublime Porte, immediately after the ratification of the convention, shall send commissaries to the city of Cairo, and to the other cities occupied by the armies.

XVIII. The contributions which the French shall receive after the date of the ratification and before the notification of the present convention in the different parts of Egypt, shall be deducted from the amount of the 3000 purses above stipulated.

XIX. In order to facilitate and accelerate the evacuation of the places, the navigation of the French transport-vessels which shall be in the ports of Egypt, shall be free during the three months truce from Damietta and Rosetta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Damietta and Rosetta.

XX. The safety of Europe requiring the greatest precautions to prevent the contagion of the plague from being carried thither, no person either sick, or suspected of being infected by this malady, shall be embarked; but all persons afflicted with the plague, or any other malady, which shall not allow their removal in the time agreed upon for the evacuation, shall remain in the hospitals, where they shall be under the safeguard of his Highness the Vizier, and shall be attended by the French officers of health, who shall remain with them until their health shall allow them to set off, which shall be as soon as possible. The 10th and 11th articles of this convention shall be applicable to them as well as to the rest of the army; and the Commander in Chief of the French army engages to give the most strict orders to the different officers commanding the troops embarked, not to allow the troops to disembark in any other port than those which shall be pointed out by the officers of health, and to afford the greatest facility for performing the necessary, accustomed, and proper quarantine.

XXI. All the difficulties which may arise, and which shall not be provided for by the present convention, shall be amicably settled between commissioners, appointed for that purpose by his Highness the Grand Vizier and the General in Chief. The manner of so facilitating the evacuation.

XXII. The covered baggage property.

IV. It shall be escorted by a superior force to the first French post, and secured against any disagreeable article.

Ans. This security is granted for its march to the neighboring States, and for its march to France, when it shall be exchanged.

V. All private property shall be scrupulously preserved.

Ans. Granted, in so far as regards the property of individuals.

VI. In case the garrison shall receive succours, the hostages shall be respectively given up, and hostilities shall not recommence till after a previous warning of twenty-four hours.

Ans. Decided by Article II.

VII. Immediately after the signature of the present articles, the water shall be restored to the mills, and liberty shall be granted to the garrison, as well as to the inhabitants, to grind their corn.

Ans. Granted.

VIII. The sick who shall remain in the place shall be attended by French surgeons and physicians all they are cured. With this view every thing which is necessary shall be granted them, and after their cure they shall be escorted by an Austrian detachment to the first French post.

Ans. Granted. The sick, after their cure, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison.

IX. The individuals who have shown themselves attached to the principles of the French revolution shall be respected in their persons and property, and they shall be permitted to sell it, or to preserve it, and to retire wherever they think proper.

Ans. This article is not competent for military decision.

X. The conditions stipulated by the present articles shall be sent to the General in Chief by an officer of the staff major.

Ans. Granted for the day which shall follow the evacuation of the place.

Additional Articles.

I. After the signature of the capitulation, the gates of Nice shall be put in possession of an Austrian column, which shall have its guard separated from the French guard by a temporary barrier, which the garrison shall take care to establish immediately.

II. After the signature of the capitulation, hostages shall be exchanged. These hostages shall be on either side a Turkish officer and captain.

III. The effects belonging to the army shall to-morrow morning be committed to the officers of engineers and artillery. The commissaries

commisaries of war and the commissaries in ordinary shall draw out exact accounts of them.

Done at Coni, Dec. 31 1799.

(Signed)

GIOANNI,

Prince of Lichtenstein, Lieut. general,
Commander of the Siege.

TORN,

Vested with full powers, Gen. of Brig.

C. CLEMENT TREV,

Chief of the Staff.

Armistice concluded between the Royalists and the Republicans.

Delarue, General of Brigade, military Commandant of the Department of La Sarthe, in a State of Siege, to the Commandant of Mons.

THE General in Chief has sent me a courier extraordinary, to announce, that he has concluded with Monsieur Chastillon, Bourmont, and D'Audchamp, principal chiefs of the royalists, a suspension of hostilities within the departments of the West, and has ordered me immediately to stop all marches and hostile proceedings, through the extent of my command. In consequence order you, Citizen Commandant, not to make any hostile, or commit any hostilities against the royalists, till you receive further orders. In the mean time, be continually on the watch. If, notwithstanding our vigilance, any attempts are made against the public security, consult upon that head with the royalist chiefs, who will act in concert with you to pursue and arrest the authors of them: watch particularly the highways, but only in small patrols, so as to give no uneasiness to the insurgents.

In this state of things the royalist chiefs will be enabled, without interruption, to communicate with each other, and make their intentions known to their divisions or companies, so as to assure the effect of the suspension of hostilities.

Should a recourse to arms be renewed, you shall be apprized of it eight days beforehand.

Secure every correspondence, either with yourself or with me, which may tend to the re-establishment of peace. Collect the inhabitants of the country and the towns, who were to have marched, and who shall give up their arms, on guaranteeing to them the security of their persons and property, and the free exercise of worship, pursuant to the laws.

Send me an account at least every five days of your position, and transmit me all the documents which can contribute to in-

form

by **Annals** yourself of this report, not only to prevent any irritation of people's minds, but also to compose and reconcile them. It will not be difficult to persuade them, although much the restoration of public tranquillity through this fine portion of France is necessary for the interest of its inhabitants, of whatever opinion they may be. You should inform them, that the Councils of the republic are not attached to any faction, and have nothing in view but the welfare and glory of the French people; that it is the interest of the insurgent country to profit of the happy change which has taken place in the government; and manifest an entire confidence in men who are the depositaries of that of the whole nation, and are respected by all Europe.

Compuncte forthwith this suspension) to all the administrations of the cantons under your command. Health and Fraternity.

DELA RUE

NOT to attack either the troops or any individual upon any pretext whatever.

Article necessary to the carrying on

Ditto

Ditto.

Ans.

Ans. Mutually understood.

IX. Not to make any demand to carry into execution any requisition of money during the suspension of hostilities.

Ans. As permitted to be discussed and settled by the negotiators.

X. To protect the children and especially the female and conveyance of the said children.

Ans. Reciprocally agreed to in the treaty.

XI. Not to oppose the payment of contributions into the public chests in the cantons by which they have been hitherto regularly paid.

Ans. Left to be discussed by the negotiators.

XII. Not to occupy places under any pretext which are not, before the suspension of hostilities, in the possession of garrisons or collections of armed men.

Ans. Reciprocally agreed to.

XIII. It being important for preventing the minds of men from being exasperated, and for harmonizing them, that the articles should be carried into full execution, the General of the

M. de Bourmont and M. d'Archiac, to whom they had been with the consent of the united leaders.

Ans. He promises that he will cause them to be executed.

They will do on their in their respective divisions.

(Signed) H. de Bourmont
Angers, Dec. 13.

Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark, relative to their Commerce and Navigation with their respective Enemies.

III. THE undersigned sovereigns engage mutually for themselves, their heirs and successors, not to furnish their respective enemies, if they shall be aggressors, with any assistance in war, such as soldiers, arms, ammunition, ships, or other articles necessary to the carrying on of war. If the subjects of either of the undersigned sovereigns shall act in contravention to the present article, the King, whose subjects shall so act, shall be bound to proceed against them with the greatest severity, and to treat them as traitors, and persons guilty of an infraction of the alliance.

IV. And in order to prevent the freedom of navigation and the free passage of other subjects having been from becoming prejudicial to the commerce in the case of war, on one side of the undersigned sovereigns against any other power, by sea or land, and in order to prevent any goods and merchandise, the property of the subjects of the undersigned sovereigns, from being seized and collected

under pretence of alliance; and finally, in order to prevent all fraud, and to remove all suspicion, it is thought fit that the ships, merchandise, and subjects, belonging to the other confederate, shall be accompanied by passports and certificates in the following form, &c. &c.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the recognition of these passports and certificates includes a right to search for them, if such right were not fully recognised to be part of the general law of nations.]

Negotiation for the Evacuation of Genoa, by the right Wing of the French Army, between Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of the English Fleet, Lieutenant-general Baron d'Orléans, commanding the Blockade, and the General in Chief Massena.

I. THE right wing of the French army employed in the defence of Genoa, the General in Chief and his staff major, with arms and baggage, shall march out to join the centre of the army.

Ans^r. The right wing employed in the defence of Genoa shall march out to the number of 8110 men, and take the route of Nice for France; the rest shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Keith engages to furnish biscuit for this body, at the rate allowed to the English troops. On the other hand, all the Austrian prisoners taken in the Riviera of Genoa, by the army of Massena, in the present year, shall be given up in a body, by way of compensation, excepting those already exchanged. In other respects, the first article shall be complied with.

II. Every thing belonging to the said right wing, such as artillery, and stores of every kind, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or to the Gulf of Jonora.

Ans^r. Granted.

III. The convalescent and those not in a situation to march, shall be conveyed by sea to Antibes, and fed according to the first stipulation.

Ans^r. They shall be transported by the English fleet, and fed as above.

IV. The French soldiers remaining in the hospitals, shall be treated in the same manner as the Austrians. They shall be transported, as soon as they are in a state to go, in the manner stipulated in Article III.

Ans^r. Granted.

V. The city of Genoa and its harbour shall be declared neutral. The line determining its neutrality shall be fixed by the contracting parties.

XI. Ans^r.

Answ. This article turning upon objects purely political, it is not in the power of the allied generals to give any sort of assent to it. Nevertheless the undersigned are authorized to declare, that his Majesty the Emperor having determined to grant his august protection to the inhabitants of Genoa, the city may be assured that all the provisional establishments which circumstances require shall have no other object but the public happiness and tranquillity.

VI. The independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power now at war with the Ligurian republic shall make any change in its government.

Answ. The same as the preceding article.

VII. No Ligurian having exercised, or still exercising, political duties, shall be prosecuted on account of his political opinions.

Answ. No person shall be molested on account of his political opinions, nor for having taken a share in the government previous to the present moment. The disorders of the public peace after the entry of the Austrians into Genoa shall be punished agreeably to the laws.

VIII. It shall be permitted to the French, Genoese, and Italians, domiciliated, or refugees at Genoa, to withdraw, with every thing belonging to them (money, merchandise, furniture, or other effects), either by sea or land, wherever they think proper. Passports for this purpose shall be given them, to be good for six months.

Answ. Granted.

IX. The inhabitants of the city of Genoa shall be free to communicate with both shores, and to continue their commerce without interruption.

Answ. Falls under answer to Article V.

X. No armed peasant shall enter, either singly or in bodies, into Genoa.

Answ. Granted.

XI. The people of Genoa shall be supplied with provisions as soon as possible.

Answ. Granted.

XII. The movements for the evacuation by the French troops, which is to take place agreeably to the first article, shall be regulated in the course of the day, between the chiefs of the staff in both armies.

Answ. Granted.

XIII. The Austrian general commanding at Genoa shall grant all the guards or escorts necessary for the safety of the embarkation of the effects belonging to the French army.

Answ. Granted.

XIV. A French commissary shall be left to take care of the sick and wounded, and to superintend the evacuation. Another commissary of war shall be appointed to receive and distribute the subsistence to the French troops either at Genoa or on march.

Ans. w. Granted.

XV. General Massena shall send to Piedmont, or any where else, an officer to General Bonaparte, to inform him of the evacuation of Genoa. He shall be supplied with passports and a safe conveyance.

Ans. w. Granted.

XVI. The officers of all ranks of the army of General Massena, made prisoners, since the commencement of hostilities, between these two armies, shall return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged.

Ans. w. Granted.

Additional Articles.

The gate of La Lanterne, where is the drawbridge, and the entrance of the harbour, shall be delivered up to a detachment of Austrian troops and two English vessels, this 4th of June, at two o'clock at noon.

Immediately after the signature of this convention hostages shall be given on both sides.

The artillery, stores, plans, and other effects belonging to the city of Genoa shall be faithfully given up by the French commissaries to those of the allied army.

Duplicates exchanged on the bridge of Cornigliano, the 5th of June 1800.

(Signed)

BARON D'OTT, Lieutenant-general.
KEITH, Vice-admiral.

A true copy.

MASSENA, General in Chief of the
Army of Italy.

Convention between the Commander in Chief of the French and Imperial Armies in Italy.

I. THERE shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities till an answer shall be received from the court of Vienna.

This copy of the convention was communicated to the Second and Third Congress at Paris, annexed to the following letter.

II. The Imperial army shall occupy all the country between the Mincio, Po, and the Po, which includes Mantua, Peschiera, Borgo-Forte, &c. — Ferrara is the only fortress on the right bank which the Austrians are to retain.

III. The Imperial army shall in like manner hold Tuscany and Ancona.

IV. The French army shall occupy the countries comprehended between the Chiusa, the Oglio, and the Po.

V. The country between the Chiusa and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either army. The Imperial army may procure provisions from a part of the Duchy of Mantua. The French army may procure provisions from a part of the province of Brescia.

VI. The citadels of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, and Piacenza, shall be delivered up to the French army between the 16th and 20th of June.

VII. The citadels of Coni, Ceva, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th and 23d.

VIII. Fort Urbino shall be restored between the 23d and 25th.

IX. All the artillery in the fortresses shall be classed in the following manner: — 1st. All the artillery of the Austrian foundries shall belong to the Austrian army. — 2d. All that of the Italian, Piedmontese, and French, shall belong to the French. The provisions shall be divided, one half to be at the disposal of the commissary of ordnance of the Austrian army, and one half at that of the French.

X. The garrisons shall march out with military honours, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage, by the shortest road, to Mantua.

XI. The Austrian army shall direct its march to Mantua, in three columns, by Piacenza: the first, between the 16th and 20th; the second, between the 20th and 23d; and the third, between the 23d and 25th.

XII. Messrs. General St. Julien, De Sheventmek, of the artillery, De Brun, of the engineers, Telsiege, commissary of provisions, and Citizens Dejean, counsellor of state, and Daru, inspector of reviews; Adjutant-general Leopold Stabenath, and the Chief of Brigade of Artillery Mollet, are appointed commissaries.

There shall be an armistice as of last night.
The first Consul is the Consul of the Republic.

"Terre di Garofala, 27 Prairial (June 16)."

"The day after the battle of Marengo, Citizens Consuls, General Melas sent to the advanced posts to request permission to dispatch to me General Skall. The convention of which you will find a copy here annexed, was agreed to in the course of the day. It was signed by General Berthier and General Melas. I hope the French people will be satisfied with their army."

(Signed)

"BONAPARTE."

ries for superintending the details of the execution of the present convention, either for the formation of inventories for the transport of provisions, or any other purpose.

XIII. No individual shall be ill-treated on account of having rendered any services to the Austrian army, or for his political opinions. The Austrian commander shall release every individual who shall have been arrested in the Cisalpine republic for his political opinions.

XIV. Whatever may be the answer of the court of Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the attack without giving ten days notice.

XV. During the suspension of hostilities, neither of the armies shall send detachments to Germany.

Done at Alexandria, the 16th June 1800.

(Signed)

ALEX. BERTHIER

MELAS, General of Cavalry.

Milan, 28 Prairial, June 17.

Convention between the Generals in Chief of the French and Imperial Armies in Italy, with the Alterations made in it.

I. THERE shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty and that of the French republic in Italy, till an answer shall be received from the court of Vienna.

II. The Imperial army shall occupy all the country between the Mincio, Folsca-Mestre, and the Po; which includes Mantua, Peschiera, and Borgo-Forte; and from thence the left bank of the Po, and on the right bank the town and citadel of Ferrara.

III. The Imperial army shall in like manner hold Tuscany and Ancona.

IV. The French army shall occupy the countries comprehended between the Chiusa, the Oglio, and the Po.

V. The country between the Chiusa and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either army. The Imperial army may procure provisions from a part of the duchy of Mantua. The French army may procure provisions from a part of the province of Brescia.

VI. The citadels of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, and Piacenza, shall be delivered up to the French army between the 16th and 20th of June.

VII. The citadels of Goni, Ceva, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 16th and 24th.

VIII. Fort Urbino shall be given up on the 26th of June.

IX. The artillery of the garrisons shall be classed in the following manner:—All the Austrian heavy artillery and foundries shall

shall appertain to the Austrian army; the artillery of Italian, Piedmontese, and French calibres and foundries to the French army. The provision shall be divided—one half to be at the disposal of the commissary of ordnance of the Austrian army, and one half of that of the French.

X. The garrisons shall march out with military honours, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage, by the shortest road to Mantua.

XI. The Austrian army shall direct its march to Mantua, in three columns, by Piacenza—the first between the 16th and 20th; the second between the 20th and 24th; and the third between the 24th and 26th.

XII. General St. Julien of the artillery, De Brun of the engineers, Telfego, commissary of provisions, Citizen Dejean, counsellor of state, and Daru, inspector of reviews, Adjutant-general Leopold Stobenzett, and the Chief of Brigade Mosser, are named commissioners, in order to provide for the details of the execution of the present convention, either for the formation of inventories, or to provide for subsistence and conveyances.

XIII. No individual shall be ill-treated on account of having rendered any services to the Austrian army, or for his political opinions. The Austrian commander shall release every individual who shall have been arrested in the Cisalpine republic for his political opinions.

XIV. Whatever may be the answer of the court of Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the attack without giving ten days' notice.

XV. During the armistice neither army shall send detachments to Germany.

Done at Alexandria, the 16th June 1800.

(Signed)

ALEX. BRATHEN.

M&LAS.

Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans, signed at Vienna, June 20, 1800.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of their crowns, and to the good of the common cause, to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy in the present campaign. In consequence of which the Baron De Thugut, grand cross of the order of Saint Stephen, his Imperial Majesty's minister of conference, and commissary general and minister plenipotentiary in

in his provinces of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia; and the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, peer of Great Britain, and of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable privy council, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, being furnished on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britannic Majesties, with the powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object; the said plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the finances of his Imperial Majesty under the enormous expenses already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, his Britannic Majesty shall advance to his above-mentioned Imperial Majesty by way of loan, the sum of 2,000,000^l. sterling. This sum shall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods, preferably in specie: so that the first third of 666,666^l. 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July; the second third of the like sum in the first days of September; and the remaining third in the first days of the month of December.

II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of two millions advanced, as stipulated in the preceding article, Great Britain consenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above mentioned. But on the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his Imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British government, an annual rent on annual rents, making all together the amount of the interest of the two millions advanced, which interest shall be calculated at the same rate as the interest of the loan made on account of the British government in the present year. His Imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British government the sum of 20,000^l. sterling at two periods, that is to say, 10,000^l. every six months, which sum shall be employed in the successive purchase and reduction of the principal of the two millions, according to the method adopted by the British government in its own loans.

III. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French republic, during the present campaign, with all possible vigour; and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea, concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea to the support of their operations against the common enemy. His Imperial Majesty

Majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy in proportion to the losses which they have sustained, in order always, as far as possible, to act against the common enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial Majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British government on the opening of the campaign.

IV. The Bavarian troops, those of Wurtemberg, and the Swiss regiments in the pay of Great Britain, shall be at the disposal of his Imperial Majesty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations against the enemy, in conformity to the conventions and capitulations concluded on this subject by the King of Great Britain. His Britannic Majesty shall take the necessary measures for the further reinforcement of the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany, by as great a number as possible of German and Swiss troops.

V. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties engage, during the whole continuance of the present convention, not to make a separate peace with the French republic, without the previous and express consent of each other. They engage likewise not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for a private peace, or for a general pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openness, and acting in every respect in perfect concert.

VI. The duration of the present convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1st of March 1800, until the end of February 1801. From the month of December, and immediately after the acquittal of the last payment of the stipulated advances, the two high contracting parties shall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think necessary to adopt for the future, according to circumstances, and their mutual convenience.

VII. The present convention shall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible. In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have in their names signed the present convention, and have affixed thereunto the seal of our arms.

Done at Vienna the 20th of June, in the year 1800.

(L.S.)

LE BARON DE THUGOT

(L.S.)

MANTO

Continuation

*Convention entered into for the Occupation of the City of Genoa, &c.
on the 24th June.*

THE commissioners and officers provided with the orders of General Suchet, shall enter to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.
—Agreed.

The external forts shall be occupied by the French troops at three in the afternoon.—Agreed.

The three or four hundred sick who are not in a situation to be moved, shall have the same care taken of them as the French troops.—Agreed.

The flotilla shall remain in port until the wind shall permit them to sail. It shall be neutral to Leghorn.—Agreed.

At four in the morning Count Hohenzollern shall march out with his garrison.—Agreed.

The dispatches, transports, recruits, and oxen, which shall arrive after his departure, shall be at liberty to follow the Austrian army.—Agreed.

At the request of Count Hohenzollern, no honours shall be paid to his troops.—Agreed.

(Signed)

COMTE DE BUSER,
Major-general, authorised by
Count Hohenzollern.
(L. S.) BUSER.

Cornegliano, June 23.
(A true copy.)

The Generals in Chief, Moreau and Kray, have agreed that Hospitals of War shall be inviolable. A Convention has been settled, the first Articles of which are,*

I. THE military hospitals shall be considered as so many inviolable asyls, where valour shall be respected, assisted, and free, whatever the army may be to which these hospitals belong, and upon whatever ground they may be established.

II. These hospitals shall be marked out by writings placed on the adjacent roads, in order that the troops may not approach, and that in passing they may observe silence, and cease beating the drums or sounding the trumpets.

* These articles were announced in letters from the armies of the Rhine of the 5th and 6th of July.

Copy of the Convention entered into between the Commanders in Chief of the French and Imperial Armies in Germany relative to an Armistice between the two Armies.

VICTOR F. Latorie, General of Brigade at the army of the Rhine, and **Count Dietrichstein**, Major-general of the Imperial army in Germany, each of them vested with special powers from the generals in chief of the two respective armies, to sign the conventions relative to an armistice between them, have ordered as follows:

I. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty and of his allies in the German Empire, in Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, and the French republic in those countries, and the resumption of hostilities shall be preceded by twelve days notice, computing from the hour at which the ratification shall reach the head-quarters of the opposite army.

II. The French army shall occupy all the country included in the line of demarkation, which, commencing on the right bank of the Rhine at Balmers, proceeds along the territory of the Grisons as far as the source of the Inn, of which it includes the whole valley, extends to the source of the Lech, pursuing the line of the Arlberg, descends to Rente, following the left bank of the Lech, as well as the right bank, in points only where the road passes from one bank to the other, leaving the Austrian army in possession of the defiles which are on the right bank; embraces Rente, passes the Seepach at Breitenwang, extends along the northern line of the lake which supplies the waters of Seepach, reascends the left of the Engthal, as far as the source of the Ammer; falls again on the frontiers of the Comté of Werdenfels, which it follows on the Losack, on the left bank of which it extends as far as Cocksee, which it passes in order to reach Walschensee, where it passes the lake of that name; proceeds along the northern bank of Jacknay, as far as its confluence with the Isar, which it passes, and directs itself on the Walsack to Reiten; surmounts the Tattensee, crosses the Manguald at Gemünden, the left bank of which it follows as far as Hallay, where it takes the direction of Obbens; passes at Munster, Grais, Glan, Zosenberg, Otsendoss, Mosach, Alcing, Telgring, Koffen, Grassing, Exing, Ebersperg, Malskirch, Hohenlenden, Kramacher, Weting, Teting, Hoedberg; from thence to Tser, Penzing, Sieplembach, following the Isar as far as Fursten, from thence to Lendorn, where it takes a direction towards the source of the Wils, which it descends on the right bank as far as Vilshibourg, where it passes that river, directs itself to Binabibourg, follows the route of the Aina as far as Bur-naich, passes at Semens-hausen, arrives at the source of the Kel-

pach, which it descends on the left bank, as far as the confluence with the Wils, and on the left of the Wils as far as the place where it pours itself into the Danube; reascends the left bank of that river as far as Kelheim, where it passes to proceed along the right bank of the Altmühl as far as Pappenheim, where it takes the road of Weissenbourg to arrive at the Reednitz, the left bank of which it follows until its confluence with the Main, which it descends also on the left bank as far as its mouth.

The line of demarkation on the right of the Main, between that river and Dusseldorf, is not before Menta to come nearer to that fortress than the Nidda; and on the supposition that the French troops may have made movements in that part, they shall preserve or retake as a line, those which they shall be found to occupy at this date (July 15, 1800).

III. The Imperial army shall occupy the Upper and Lower Ingadein, that is to say, that part of the Grisons the waters of which pour into the Inn, and the Valley of St. Marie, the waters of which pour into the Adige.

The line of demarkation of the French army shall pass from Balzers to the Lake of Como, by the road of Chur, Tüsch, the Splügen, and Chiavens. The Lucensteig is included in this line.

The part of the territory of the Grisons included between that line and the Ingadein, shall be evacuated, and shall remain neutral between the two armies.

The country shall, besides, retain the form of its government.

IV. The places comprehended in the lines of demarkation, which are now occupied by the Imperial troops, shall remain in all respects in the same situation which shall be ascertained by the delegates appointed for that purpose by the commanders in chief of the two armies. Nothing shall be added to their means of defence, nor shall they be permitted to interrupt the free navigation of the rivers and communications which pass under their control, and which are fixed as a radius of two thousand toises from the body of the place; their provisions are only to be renewed every ten days, and in the proportion of the regular consumption; these provisions shall not be collected in the circle of the countries occupied by the French army, which, on their side, shall not oppose their arrival.

V. The commander in chief of the Imperial army may send an officer to every one of these places, to inform them of the conduct they are to pursue after the above article.

VI. There shall be no bridges on the rivers which shall separate the two armies, unless where they are crossed by the demarkation, and then only behind that line; with the exception of such particular

particular arrangements as may hereafter be deemed necessary, either for the wants of the respective armies, or for those of commerce. The commanders in chief of the two armies shall come to an understanding on this subject.

VII. Wherever navigable rivers shall separate the two armies, the navigation both for them and for the country shall be prevented by neither army; and wherever canals shall form the demarkation, they shall serve both armies for the convenience of carriage during the armistice.

VIII. The portion of the territory of the Empire, and of the states of his Imperial Majesty, included in the line of demarkation of the French army, is placed under the safeguard of their good faith, for the preservation of the property and the present form of government. The inhabitants of that country shall not be called to an account for any services rendered to the Imperial army, nor for their political opinions, nor for having taken an active part in the war.

IX. This convention shall be transmitted with dispatch to all the commanders of troops in both armies, in order not only that hostilities may be immediately suspended, but that it may be begun to be carried into execution immediately, and may be concluded within the shortest time necessary, regard being had of the distance. The officers of the general staff shall be particularly required to determine on the spot the mark of their limits, where their situation is at all doubtful.

X. There shall be no communication between the advanced posts of the two armies.

Executed in duplicate at Larisdorf, 15th July 1800.

(Signed)

V. F. LANOIR.

COUNT DISTRICHESTEIN,

General of Brigade and Engineer in the Service of his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

(A true copy.)

DESSOLLES.

Conditions alleged to have been proposed by the English Ambassador, Lord Minto, to the Emperor of Germany.

I. THE English Minister engages, if the Emperor will continue the war, to keep up in Italy an army of 35,000 chosen

The credit due to these articles rests entirely upon the authority of accounts from Frankfurt of the 15th of August 1800, to the following effect:—

Letters from Vienna, which may be considered as authentic, contain the following details—

chosen English troops, under the command of General Abercromby, who shall continue there till a general peace.

II. To make an attack on the Islands of Zealand with a powerful force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them, to keep up a force there to menace Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French government to maintain a considerable force in these countries.

III. To pay to the House of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of a loan, and upon very favourable terms. In a word, besides this, England should have an army of 50,000 Austrians, to be maintained and paid by her during a year.

Secret Articles of a Treaty of Peace between the Duke of Wirtemberg and the French Republic.

THE plenipotentiaries undersigned, in addition to the treaty of peace by them settled and signed this day, have agreed on the following articles, which shall remain secret as long as the interest of the contracting powers shall appear to require it.

I. Upon a treaty of peace with the Empire, the French republic shall demand and insist that there should be ceded to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and secularized in his favour, certain ecclesiastical principalities; and at the request of his Serene Highness the French republic consents that the bailiwick of Oberkirchen, dependent upon the *ci-devant* bishopric of Strasburg, the abbey of Zwifalten and the provostship of Ellwangen, should be designated to complete the intention of the present article.

II. The Duke of Wirtemberg binds himself specially to pay what he may personally owe, under whatever title, to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by him, and to reimburse, within a term of five years, the capitals placed in his private chest, and for which he has appointed the profit rents issuing out of public or private establishments therein situate; also binds himself to grant, upon the revenues of the territories of Ellwangen and Oberkirchen, to the *(titulaires)* persons holding offices

"The English ambassador, Lord Minto, labours very much to prevent the Emperor from concluding a separate peace with France, on a point which is considered here as certain and immediate. This ambassador has just made some new offers to our Court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. — They are, as above

and employments established in the territories ceded by him to the French republic, an indemnity at the rate of eight per cent. interest for life, on the sums paid by them into the treasury of the Prince.

III. The Duke of Wirtemberg binds himself, in his quality of a member of the German Empire, to consent, by his suffrage at the Diet, when a treaty of peace shall come to be concluded with the French republic, that the Emperor and the Empire shall accede to the following points:

First, That all the territories dependent on the Germanic Empire, situated upon the left bank of the Rhine, and the islands, and the course of that river, should be united to the French republic.

Secondly, That the several states of Italy should be freed from every bond of feudal subjection, with respect of the Germanic Empire.

Thirdly, That there should be secularized a number of ecclesiastical principalities on the right bank of the Rhine, sufficient to indemnify the lay princes for the possessions which they shall lose on the left bank.

IV. The Duke of Wirtemberg, desirous to live perpetually in harmony and friendship with the French republic, binds himself to observe, in all future wars, that may arise between it and any other power, the most strict neutrality; and not to furnish against it any contingent or succour under any title or pretext whatever.

V. In all the wars in which the French republic may be in future engaged, its troops shall be at liberty to pass and sojourn in the states of his Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg, to occupy there all the military posts necessary for their operations; they shall observe there an exact discipline, and conduct themselves there in every respect as in a neutral and friendly country.

VI. All persons who may have been arrested in the states of his Serene Highness, or prosecuted for their political opinions, shall, without delay, be set at liberty. All prosecutions against them shall cease. Their property, should it have been seized or confiscated, shall be restored to them, or the price of it, in case of its having been sold. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of it, to return and live in the states of his Serene Highness, or to withdraw from them.

VII. It is expressly agreed, that all civil differences which may arise between French citizens in the states of the Duke of Wirtemberg, shall be decided by the diplomatic agent of the French republic.

VIII. His Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg renounces and agrees not to take in future any of the titles of the principal

principalities and seigniories which he cedes to the republic by the treaty of this day.

IX. The armistice concluded the 20th of last Messidor (19th July) shall have its full and complete execution in every thing not contrary to the dispositions of the present treaty.

X. The contributions which are therein stipulated shall be paid in full, saving the conversions which may be agreed upon with mutual consent. There shall be paid a contribution besides of 200,000 livres a month, reckoning from the first of next Vendemiaire (23d September), until the signing of preliminaries of peace with Austria.

XI. The present treaty of peace is declared common to the Imperial cities of Esslingen and Reutlingen.

Done at Paris the 20th Thermidor, in the 4th year of the French republic one and indivisible (9th of August 1796).

(Signed)

CHARLES DE LA CROIX,

CHARLES BARON DE WOELLWARTH ABEL.

Secret Articles of a Treaty with the Margrave of Baden, 4th Prairidor, 4th Year (23d August 1796).

THE undersigned plenipotentiaries, in addition to a treaty of peace by them settled and signed this day, have agreed to the following articles, which shall remain secret as long as the interest of the contracting parties shall appear to require.

I. Upon a treaty of peace with the Emperor and Empire the

The above and the following treaty, being *secre*, have not the stamp of official publicity. In support of their authenticity, the Editor has nothing to urge, in addition to such internal evidence as they may afford, except the following account of them, extracted from the *Observateur*, the paper in which they were originally inserted.

Extract of a private Letter from Strasbourg.

"The two pieces which I send you, and of which nothing but *correct* extracts have been published, are circulated at Rastatt, Stuttgart, &c. It appears that these pieces were found among the papers of the French ministers, and have promoted the high proceedings of the Emperor of Russia towards the Duke of Wirtemberg and the Margrave of Baden. Although these pieces should not be authentic, as they have not received any official publication, we may, however, answer for their accuracy, and it may be interesting to give them a place among the papers, as monuments which may one day explain the events of which Germany now the theatre." — *Observateur*.

French republic shall use its good offices on behalf of his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, to procure that the following ecclesiastical possessions, with the rights thereunto belonging, should be ceded to him and secularized in his favour.

First, The bishopric of Constance and the abbey of Richenau, the provostship of Oehringen, comprising the lands and revenues of the grand chapter, and of the chaptoral provostship, distinguishing the seigniories and jurisdictions of the bishopric and grand chapter, situated in the territories of the Swiss and their allies, which shall be reserved for the disposition of the French republic.

Secondly, The bailiwick of Schlingen, dependent on the *ci-devant* bishopric of Basle.

Thirdly, The part of the bishopric of Spire situated on the right bank of the Rhine, comprising the lands of the grand chapter, the provostship, and the chaptoral revenue of Odenheim. His Serene Highness binds himself, in this case, to demolish and raze the fortifications of Philipsbourg, and never suffer them to be re-created, if he should not rather prefer that the place should be occupied militarily by the troops of the republic, which alone shall be at liberty to re-establish the bridge on the Rhine, for the service of the place.

Fourthly, The bailiwick of Ettenheim, a dependency of the *ci-devant* bishopric of Strasburg.

Fifthly, The city of Seligenstadt and the small portions of territory dependent on the archbishopric of Mentz, situated between the left bank of the *river de ———* and the Mein, as far as Ruffenheim and the right bank of the Rhine, from Elberfelden to Gernsheim, to be exchanged for the part of the county of Hanau Lichtenberg, situated along the right bank of the Rhine, the seigniories of Lahn and of Geroldseck.

Sixthly, The secularization and union to the domains of the Margrave of all the lands, revenues, and rights, which the ecclesiastical communities, the chief place of which is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, possess in the margravate or in the ecclesiastical states thereunto united.

Seventhly, Reciprocally, his Serene Highness binds himself to acknowledge and resign to the French republic, to dispose of them as it shall judge proper, all the lands, revenues, and rights, situated in the territories that do or shall belong to it, which were possessed by the corporations and communities, the chief place of which was situate on the left bank of the Rhine, with the exception, nevertheless, of the lands and rights which the bishops and grand chapters of Basle, Strasburg, and Spire, possess within the limits of the margravate.

II. The French republic shall also grant its good offices to the Margrave of Baden, to obtain for him,

First,

First, The privilege *illimita de non appellando*.
 Secondly, The abolition in his states of the post of Taxis.
 Thirdly, The exemption of all dependence and feudal duties towards the Bishops of Basse and Spire, as also all active authority.
 Fourthly, The rights attached to the bishopric of Constance, relative to the convocation held of the States, and directions of the affairs of the Circle.

III. The articles of the present treaty, relative to the Rhine, its navigation, its banks, and the islands which it contains, shall be executed for all the districts situated on the bank of that river, which shall, in consequence, belong to his Serene Highness or to his successors, having title.

IV. His Serene Highness cedes to the French republic all the rights which can belong to him respecting the city, fort, and territory of Kehl. He also cedes to it, upon the right bank of the Rhine, at the old bridge of Huningue, a territory of 30 acres, each acre containing 100 perches, and each perch 22 feet, &c. The ground shall be chosen at the place which shall be judged most convenient, and the limits shall be traced by a commissioner to be nominated by the French Directory, in presence of a commissioner of his Serene Highness. A road shall be also granted for access to the said territory, if judged necessary.

V. His Serene Highness renounces, for himself, his successors, and others, claiming title, all rights, even eventual, which may or shall belong to him or them, with respect to the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine, the islands, and the course of that river, which may be ceded to the French republic, and with which he may have any compact of succession or reversion.

VI. The Margrave undertakes, as often as it may be necessary, to guarantee the French republic against all actions or demands upon the territories, rights, and revenues, ceded by him, which might be preferred against it by the creditors of his Serene Highness. He also binds himself to every warranty of right for the same objects, with respect to the P. P. of Germany, with whom he should have any compact of succession or reversion.

VII. The Margrave of Baden binds himself specially to pay whatever he personally owes, and under any title whatsoever, to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by him, and to reimburse, within five years, the loans which he has made of them, and for the discharge of which he has appointed the profit rents issuing out of public or private establishments therein situated.

VIII.

VIII. The Margrave engages, in his quality as a member of the Germanic Empire, to consent, by his suffrage at the diet, when the conclusion of the treaty of peace between France, the Emperor, and the Empire, shall be discussed,

First, That all the territories dependant upon the Empire on the left bank of the Rhine, the islands, and the course of that river, should be united to the French republic,

Secondly, That the several ecclesiastical states of Italy should be freed from every bond of feudal obligation towards the Empire.

Thirdly, That there should be secularized a number of ecclesiastical principalities on the right bank of the Rhine, sufficient to indemnify the lay princes for the possessions which they should lose on the left bank.

IX. The Margrave, desirous to live always in friendship and upon a good understanding with the French republic, engages to observe, in all future wars that may arise between it and any other power whatsoever, the most strict neutrality, and not to furnish against it any succour or contingent under any title or pretext whatever.

X. In all the wars which may be excited against the French republic in Germany, its troops shall have liberty to pass through and sojourn in the states of his Serene Highness the Margrave, there to occupy all the military positions necessary for their operations. They shall observe there an exact discipline, and conduct themselves in all things as in a neutral and friendly country.

XI. All persons who shall have been arrested in the states of his Serene Highness, or prosecuted for their political opinions, shall be set at liberty without delay. All prosecutions against them shall cease: their property, if it has been seized or confiscated, shall be restored to them, or its price paid over, in case it has been sold. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of it, to return and abide within the states of his Serene Highness, or to withdraw from them.

XII. All judgments rendered for the sale of horses, beaver, and other property, from individuals of the margraviate, by the French army, shall be considered as null. The damages paid by virtue of these judgments, and lodged in the coffers of his Serene Highness, shall be restored.

XIII. It is expressly agreed, that all the civil differences that may arise between French citizens in the states of the margraviate, shall be decided by the diplomatic agent of the French republic.

XIV. His Serene Highness renounces for ever the assumption of any title from the principalities which he cedes to the French republic by the treaty of this day.

XV. The conditions of the armistice concluded the 17th of last Fructidor (4th Sept. 1795), shall have full and complete execution in every thing not contrary to the present treaty.

XVI. The contributions therein stipulated shall be paid in full, save the commutations agreed to with mutual consent, and the charge on said contributions for provisions duly proved to have been furnished to the French armies on account of his Serene Highness, since the signing of the said armistice. There shall be paid besides a contribution of 20,000 francs per month, reckoning from the 1st of next Vendemiaire (23d Sept.), until the signing of preliminaries of peace with Austria.

XVII. The Margrave engages to furnish, in supplement of indemnity to the French republic, within the space of three years, and at equal intervals in that time, 8000 feet of timber fit for shipping, chosen and marked by the agents of the French republic, and carried, at the expense of his Serene Highness, by the Rhine, canals, or navigable rivers flowing into it, nearest to the yards for building: all the civil and military officers shall receive the necessary orders to lend every aid and assistance to the said agents of the French republic, and to procure them all possible means for the execution of their mission.

XVIII. His Serene Highness engages to preserve or restore to the inhabitants of the several parts of his states, as also of the territories which may be ceded to him upon a general peace, the rights and privileges which they now enjoy or have enjoyed, and particularly those which concern the internal administration of the country. He engages also to abolish all personal servitude and the *mortmain*s which exist in the ecclesiastical possessions which shall be secularized in his favour, and to regulate the rights and rents with equity and moderation.

Paris, the 5th Fructidor, 4th year (23d of August 1796).

(Signed)

DELACROIX.

SIGISMOND-CHARLES-B. DE REIZENSTEIN.

The Executive Directory ratifies and signs the present secret treaty, in addition to a patent treaty settled and signed this day with the Margrave of Baden.

Paris, the 8th Fructidor, 4th year (26th Aug. 1796).

Proclama.

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(1)

Proclamations, Manifestoes, Correspondence, &c.

Proclamation by Lieutenant-general George Harris, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, on the 24th June 1799, at Seringapatam.

WHEREAS the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English East India Company, Bahadur, and its allies the Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur, and the Pashwa Row Pundit Purdban Bahadur; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company, Bahadur, and its allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun and of the French:

The allied armies of the Honourable English Company, Bahadur, and of his Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur, proceeded to hostilities in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said allies with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people:

And whereas the said allies being disposed to exercise the rights of conquest with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purposes of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent

permanent security and tranquillity for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions:

Wherefore the said allies have resolved, that of the territory possessed by the said Tippoo Sultaun, the districts specified in the schedule A hereunto annexed shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English Company Bahadur; and that the districts specified in the schedule B hereunto annexed, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever incorporated with the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur; and that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, under the Mikisfoor Maharaj Kishenrai Wuddiar, a descendant of the ancient Ranas of Mysore, who shall possess the districts specified in schedule C hereunto annexed, and which shall form the separate government of Mysore. And farther, that the districts in schedule D shall remain for the present under the authority of the said Maharaj Kishenrai Wuddiar.

And whereas the arrangements and stipulations necessary for the establishing the aforesaid division and allotment of the territory possessed by the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the said allies, have been finally concluded;

We, the above-named commissioners, do promulgate the aforesaid division and allotment of the territories possessed by the late Tippoo Sultaun; and do further hereby require from all inhabitants and persons belonging to, or residing in, the aforesaid territories, that they pay full and implicit obedience to the government to which they become respectively subject by the foregoing arrangements and stipulations.

SCHEDULE A.

The following districts from Nuggor or Bidnoor:

Kedial (Mangalore); Bekul and Neliceram, Katkul, Barkoo, Khohallpoor, Butkul, Gauopa, Hunawar (Onore); Mirjaun, Ancolah, Panjmahal, and Shedashevur, or Sooda, Payenghaut, Biljwy.

Combatoor, viz. Combatoor, Perindorah, Danaigencitah, Vi-geamunga (Avarcourchy), Cheor, Errode, Chinjeriy, Caroor, Darapoor Chuchergbery, Quodgully, Cattimungalum, Caveriporam, Andioor.

Wynnad. From Ahemednuggar (Chuckleer), from Talooks, belonging to Seringapatam; Ponganoor, Sattihul, Alambaddy and Kodahully; Ossoor, Deccanicotah, and Ruttengbery; Ven- catagbery Cotah, Aukusghery and Shoologbery; Baugloor, Tallamally and Talwaddy; half the Talook of Hurdanbally.

The fortress of Seringapatam, and the island on which it is situated,

situated, including the small track of land or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a nullah, called the Missore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chemgul Ghaut.

SCHEDULE B.

Goety, viz. Fyze Huzzoor (Kushah), Koongoondelah, Parmeri Worjur Kurrur, Yaratty Marachenoor, Beem Rajah, Meetoor, Pravaili Munnimoor, Chummunpelly, Mulkairo-Kootoo, Kurtoon, Garki, Pennaconda, Kooroo, Kurtoon, Garki, Pennacanda, Murneuy Sera, Hundy-anuntapoor, Kurgoor (remainder of), of Gurram Candah, all the districts not ceded in 1592; Ruttengheny (from Seringapatam), Rydroog (six talooks), Kurnool Peiscuth, from Chittledroog, Jesty Mullah (one talook).

SCHEDULE C.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam, viz. Putten Ashtgram, Nysor Ashtgram, Behmet Nuzzar, Nuzzar Bair, Hurdanhully, Perapatam, Mendior, Herglour Derancatah, Betadapoor, Mallavally, Gulshenabad, Tulkarfoshah, Nanipoot, Yestacrah, Bailoor, Arkulgoor, Chennapatam, Bellu, Mannoorabad, Hussein, Hungwully, Nagmungal, Bellour, Maharajidrooz, Gram, Ramgheny, Tuchanamby, Aheniednugghur Chicoor, Kurp, Thosy Khaira, Kanghull, Hoolieordrooz, Kickairy, Chinaroughputten, Nongahally, Miljotah and Kifnarajpoor, Sackenyputtun, Bancorwar-Gurradumhully, and Xareenhully, Boodihull, Nedgyhull, Paughur, Hagalwarng, Goomnaigpollam, Bangalero, Mangry, Mudghen, Koortighery, Caukagnelly, Nulwuggle and Doorbllah, Anicul, Bhyrondroog, Hybdr, Dewanhully, Ootradroog, Chineyreydroog, Toomkour and Devaraydroog, Chata Balapoor, Calar, Jungumcattah, Chuckmangaloor, Kuddoor.

Sera (remainder of), viz. Sera and Amrahpoor, Burra Balapoor, Hoofcattah.

Nugghur, above Ghaut, viz. Kurbah, Cooly Drovo, Koompre, Koopee, Wasthara, Ekaing and Saghur, Goety (Hoehly), Subberanundy, Cheryanoopty, Shikarpoor, Annuntapoor, Taakooly Darwar, Oudgherry, Seinogo, Hooly Honoor, Biddery, Chenghery, and Biswaputtun, Terryheeta, Azzeinpoor.

Chittledroog (remainder of twelve talooks). Kustah, Bannamooter, Doodiary, Hardroog, Mulloor, Margal Meerer, Tullick, Burmu Sagur, Kancapah, Birehoor, Henoor, Goody.

SCHEDULE D.

Harponelly six talooks, Soonda above the Ghauts, Amagvandy.

From Chittledroog two talooks, viz. Hoolul Kaira, Mycanda.

From Bidnoor one talook, Hury Hur.

J. WISS, Sec. to Gov.

Address from the Commissioners at Seringapatam, dated June 30, 1799.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Purnia having reported to us on the 25th instant, that the Bramins had fixed upon the 30th of June as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Raja Oodeaver on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant-general Harris our wish that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European cavalry for the occasion.

The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

This morning the members of the commission, accompanied by Meer Allum and his son Meer Dawran, and escorted by his Majesty's 12th regiment, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon; under three volleys of musketry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant-general Harris, as senior member of the commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highness on the occasion.

His Excellency the Commissioner in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Ranje.

The deportment of the young prince was remarkably decorous, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit.

We have great pleasure in adding, that Ghelam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Bedruz Zemaun Khan, and Seyed Mehummed Khan Mehdivi spontaneously attended on this occasion.

The inauguration having taken place under an open pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to

to describe the joy which was visible in the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE,

Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

Correspondence between Tippoo Saib and Buonaparte.

Buonaparte to the Most Magnificent Sultan Tippoo Saib, our greatest Friend.

YOU have learnt my arrival on the shores of the Red Sea with a numerous and invincible army, wishing to deliver you from the yoke of the English. I take this opportunity to testify my desire for some news relating to your political situation, by the way of Muscatti and Morea. I wish you would send to Suez, or to Cairo, an intelligent and confidential person, with whom I might confer. The Most High increase your power, and destroy your enemies.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Answer.

Tippoo Saib to the French Republic, one and indivisible.

July 20, 1798.

FULL of confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, French captain of marine, in the service of the French republic, and commander in chief of our marine, I hereby appoint him as one of my ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, to fulfil there all the orders which I gave him. For that purpose, I have invested him with full powers to treat, and I promise to ratify all the engagements the said Dubuc may contract, in my name, with the republic of France, whether with the Executive Directory, or with the artists and workmen whom I have ordered him to engage for my service.

Done in my palace at Seringapatam, under my signature, and under that of my first minister, with the seal of state annexed.

(Signed) TIPPOO SAIB,
Schimmel,

Schimmelpenzinck, Minister of the Batavian Republic, to the French Minister for foreign Affairs.

Citizen Minister,

Leyden, July 10, 1799.

YOU invite me to disavow an article which has appeared in the papers. This article, fabricated in England, or by the friends of England, has appeared under the head of *Minden*. Mention is made of a pretended deputation sent by the Dutch Directory and Legislature to the King of Prussia, demanding a succour of 25,000 men, and of a pretended desire manifested by his Prussian Majesty to re-establish the Stadtholderate in Holland. The circumstances mentioned in that article are so incoherent and ridiculous, that, notwithstanding the deeply perfidious purpose they disclose, I disdain to complain. I think, on the one side, that the well-known loyalty of my government may dispense with my answering such an imputation; and, on the other, that the character with which I am here invested, does not allow me to enter into a little warfare with journals in a country where the liberty of the press prevails in all its latitude. Government and their ministers, governors and governed, must all expect these miserable attacks furnished by calumny, and, in this view, incapable of inspiring any other sentiment but contempt in the mind of the upright. Moreover, Citizen Minister, it is as false that the Batavian republic has taken the step imputed to it, as that the French Directory have ordered the French troops to evacuate Holland, a measure also published in the public papers. I should not be surprised if these two pieces are from the same author. They belong, at all events, to a system well known, and the effects of which, therefore, are not to be dreaded; but the agents of this system, whoever they may be, are very immoral and culpable persons. Accept, Citizen Minister, the homage of my high consideration.

(Signed) R. J. SCHIMMELPENZINCK.

Proclamation printed at Milan, August 1st, for the Purpose, as alleged, of being distributed when the Imperial Armies should enter the French Territories.

SUWARROW, commander in chief of the Imperial Royal and Imperial Russian armies, &c. Italy is re-conquered! and to you, Frenchmen, remains nothing but the remembrance of your atrocities and robberies. As long as the world exists, the infamy of your rulers will remain, and future generations will curse for ever those ruthless men. The last hour of those ruffians is come! ruffians that have plunged you into the deepest misery! and who are desirous of overrunning the world by a total overthrow of the established religion and government of every

very civilized state. Five hundred thousand brave warriors are either already upon your frontiers, or advancing thither; they come to you, not as you were wont to come to other countries, to desolate and lay waste: no; they come as your friends and saviours, your deliverers from tyranny and oppression; not, as your rulers would wish you to believe, to enslave, conquer, partition, and dismember France: they come only to restore your lawful royal government; to renew the sacred rites of religion; to save you from the abyss; and to make you a happy people again. Ten years bitter experience must have taught you to be wise, good, honest Frenchmen! I come as your friend: oblivion to the deluded; the sword of justice shall only fall on him who opposes what is good. Remain, ye citizens, in peace; ye peasants, remain quietly with your herds and flocks! To us, property is sacred; no contribution, no requisition, shall rob you of it.

Proclamation of Don Antonio Cornetto, Lieutenant-general of the Armies of Spain, Captain-general of the Principality of Catalonia, &c.

DIFFERENT royal orders have been sent to the administration of this province relative to the French emigrants. The non-execution of the first of these ordinances induced them to hope that the second, and even the third, would not be carried into effect; and feigning ignorance of them, they evaded the provisions of them, either by concealing themselves or changing their place of abode. But the moment of repairing this negligence is come. I require, in the name of the King, all the chiefs and magistrates of Catalonia to take all care to prevent the measures prescribed from being longer illusory; and I will myself pay the expense of the proceedings undertaken against them for negligence.

The French emigrants not being liable, like the other inhabitants of the country, to the national imposts and charges, being able to live at will and in idleness, and the greater part of them having neither trade nor profession from which Spain might derive benefit, I do not see the motives that should allow them a better lot than the inhabitants themselves, who conform speedily to the King's orders, when they change their destination or place of abode.

An ill-understood compassion will, perhaps, make some feeling hearts lose sight of this, that the number of these individuals increases in Catalonia the number of consumers, at a time of great abundance, and whilst the poor suffer so much to gain a livelihood. In fine, since the greater number do not know what

what shall be their first obligation, the sacred duty of obedience to the law, let them at least appreciate the private interest of each, and the injury which a considerable number of individuals do, who produce nothing, and contribute nothing to the common welfare.

In the unexpected event of opposition on the part of the emigrants, I warn them that I shall employ all the means which I possess to force them to conform to the law.

Barcelona, Aug. 6, 1799. (Signed) A. CORNETTO.

Instructions sent from Italy by Marshal Suwarrow to the Russian and Austrian Generals commanding in Switzerland.

To the Field-marshal Lieutenants Baron de Lincken, Baron de Helme, and Korsakow.

Mil, Sept. 5, 1799.

THE Imperial troops of Russia, who hitherto made part of the army of Italy, will set out on the 8th September from Piedmont, on their march for Switzerland, and I expect to arrive with them on the 17th at Airolo, at the foot of that side of Mount St. Gothard, which I intend to attack on the 19th.

As the troops under Colonel de Brauch, Prince Vieux-Rohan, and Field-marshal Lieutenant Count Haddich, are to co-operate in the attack, it will be necessary for the armies of the two Imperial Courts, united together in Switzerland, to make at the same moment a general combined attack upon the enemy's positions, but more especially it will be the business of the left wing, commanded by Field-marshal the Baron de Lincken, to concentrate all its means; and to exert all its efforts, in order to facilitate and support the passage of the body of Russian troops by Mount St. Gothard, the upper valley of the Reuss, and the valley of the Linth, as it may also be possible to take the enemy in the rear. It may likewise be possible, by means of a rapid junction of the left wing of the Imperial army in Italy, and by advancing in concert, to prevent the enemy from discomfiting the Russian corps from Italy, and from destroying it in detail.

As I have not an accurate knowledge of the positions of the two Imperial armies united in Switzerland, but only so far as I have been able to pick up from transient reports, I presume that the corps of Russian troops under Marshal Lieutenant-general Korsakow is posted between Zurich and the Aare along the right bank of the Limmat; that the corps of the Royal Imperial troops, under Baron de Horze, is posted between the lake of Zurich and that of Wallenstadt, by Meyenfeld, in the Reinthal, as far as Dissentis; above all, I must expect the junction

junction of the troops commanded by the latter general. I am anxious to learn from his own mouth (as he is best acquainted with the localities) where, and by what means, that junction may best be effected on my part. As soon as the junction shall have succeeded, it is my opinion that the Russian troops from Italy, having nothing then to arrest their progress, will push forward upon the two banks of the lake of Lucerne; that the troops commanded by Generals Lincken and Horns, will advance between the lakes of Zurich and Zug; and that finally, a complete re-union will take place of all the Russian troops under General Korsakow, near the right bank of the Lower Reusa and of the Aar. This is the only manœuvre that can promise a decisive result for the operations that are to follow.

As I shall hasten to inform you from Bellinzona of the arrival of the Russian column of troops from Italy, it is also at Bellinzona at latest, unless you be able to do it sooner by the road of Novara and Varese, that you will dispatch couriers to acquaint me with the position and the strength of all the troops, both Russian and Royal Imperial, that are united in Switzerland, as also with the positions of the enemy, and the amount and distribution of their forces. I am at the same time desirous that Generals Horns and Lincken should communicate to me their views, opinions, and local knowledge, respecting the nature of the ground, and the mode of carrying on hostilities in that country, pointing out to me by what means the co-operation I have mentioned, of all the troops that are already in Switzerland, as likewise of those that are on their march thither from thence, may be most efficaciously and most advantageously brought about. Thus informed, I shall be better enabled to prepare my attack, and to fix upon the day and the precise hour when I shall commence it.

Postscript.—In order to give full success to the general attack, I must recommend a precaution which is always necessary, namely, to keep the forces, as much as possible, united, that the attack may not be rendered unavailing by unnecessary disjunctions, that only weaken our efforts to no effect; each division ought moreover to be minutely and exactly acquainted with the position and strength of the hostile corps opposed to them. These points should also be inquired into, previous to each movement; for we ought daily to communicate reciprocally to each other by couriers, very detailed reports of our prior operations.

It is also my wish that the whole of the united troops should every day they are otherwise disengaged, until the day of the general attack, be exercised in the intended plan of attack, an attack with the bayonet and the sword, which is to be executed in three columns.

It is to this mode of attack that we are here indebted for all our multiplied successes, which have comparatively occasioned but little bloodshed; and, in order to carry on this exercise, it is my opinion that General Karsakow may set out, together with those Russian officers who know him, and join the royal Imperial corps that is in Switzerland; and to prohibit him from

The above-mentioned General Karsakow is authorized so to do by the annexed orders.

(Signed) BUWONAW.

Substance of Talleyrand's Vindication, published July 17, 1799.

HE begins with remarking, that all his accusers are themselves either ex-priests or ex-nobles, and even princes or foreigners, who having first introduced themselves to notice with cunning and dexterity, soon assumed, with audacity, the privilege of instructing us how we should be free in our own country.

"What then," continues Talleyrand, "do these men urge who are not Frenchmen, or those among Frenchmen whose integrity they have succeeded in corrupting? That I have been one of the Constituent Assembly. Yes, I was fully convinced that they could never forgive those whose names are illustrious among the founders of liberty. I was fully convinced that men who had never experienced the first sallies of the French people in 1789, who indulged in shameful raillery on the sublime enthusiasm of the nation, and who, unable to prevent the revolution, exerted themselves to render it odious, were in secret, enraged against the Assembly which first proclaimed the declaration of the rights of man, and were more favourable to the anti-revolutionary part of that Assembly than to the part which produced the revolution; but I was ignorant that they could carry their audacity so far as publicly, and without any mask, to reproach a citizen with having been a member of the Constituent Assembly; and yet this is one of the numerous accusations preferred against me in their favourite journal.

"In the present agitation of the public mind, three suppositions are alone possible. The republic will consolidate its strength in the midst of so many events; we shall be overwhelmed in the confusion and destruction of every kind of authority; or royalty will be restored to oppress us with increased fury and tyranny. Every other supposition is to me a chimera; and I have unquestionably given sufficient pledge of my zeal against the two last systems. The fate allotted to me by both the one and the other of them, is sufficiently known, as well as the kind of preference which they would grant to me. It has been a thousand times demonstrated that I can have

no other desire but that of consolidating the power and establishing the glory of the republic.

"I did not, indeed, expect, I confess, to be reduced to the necessity of proving, in the 7th year of the republic, that I am not an emigrant: a proof rendered unnecessary by the unanimous declaration of the National Convention, which ordered my name to be erased from all lists of emigrants, and repealed, at the same time, the decree of accusation which had been brought against me.

"But, it is asked by my accusers, What are the motives which caused the National Convention to erase the name of Talleyrand? The answer, however, is simple, and undoubtedly decisive. I was sent to London, for the second time, by the Provisional Executive Council, on the 7th of September 1792. I have in my possession the original passport delivered to me by the Council, and which is signed by six of its members, Lebrun, Danton, Servan, Claviere, Roland, and Monge. It was transmitted to the Convention, when it thought proper to take my case into consideration, and I will produce it to any person desirous of seeing it.

Talleyrand denies that he wore the white cockade in America and at Hamburgh; and appeals to the testimony of the envoy and consul at that city.

With respect to the reproach of having suffered the new coalition to be formed, he vindicates himself by quoting his opinion, which was decidedly given in favour of an honourable peace, and makes the following observations: "When it is considered that those who dare to accuse me of wishing for the continuance of war are the very persons who stirred up the fire of discord, invoked with the most ardent prayers all the fury of war, were eager to excite revolutionary movements in every part of the world, abused every power in the most insulting and impolitic manner, threw obstacles in the way of every negotiation, and propagated in the public journals the assertion so fatal to the tranquillity of Europe, 'That republics and kings are necessarily in a state of hostility;' when it is considered that I have been constantly engaged in repairing the mischiefs produced by so many inconsistencies and follies, and in calming the apprehensions of the envoys of neutral and amicable powers, every one must be struck with astonishment that these men should accuse me of co-operation in producing the coalition, and that they should themselves be ignorant on how many accounts the accusation applies to their own conduct. I have also, in a detail which has been noticed by the Legislative Body, pointed out the principle and more immediate causes of the coalition; and I may be allowed to observe, that my observations have been received by the National Repre-

sentation with a degree of interest, which it only confers on acknowledged precision and truth.

"It is known that Austria, even from the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio, however favourable that treaty might have been to it, having recovered from the terror inspired by our arms, began to meditate projects of greater ambition; that it was then encouraged by England and Russia; that the events in Rome and Switzerland became new motives and pretences for its actions; and that it sought every where, from that time, for new allies, which it did not find difficult to obtain, in consequence of the principles of the representative system, which struck at all aristocratic establishments, or by the natural effect of the oppressions exercised by some of the French agents, unworthy of that name, even in friendly countries, or principally in consequence of the impression made by the engagement at Aboukir, which, in giving us an additional enemy, revived the audacity and hopes of the others.

"At the commencement of last Brumaire (the end of October), when General Joubert set out for Milan, above six months before the Russians entered Italy, I had the good fortune to procure the plan of attack which had been combined between the Russians and Austrians, and I gave it to him myself. He has since declared, that it proved highly useful to his operations. Every thing relative to the great changes in Switzerland and Italy was never either discussed or decided by the Directory in my presence. The alterations in the Cisalpine republic are totally without my knowledge. I was merely acquainted with them in consequence of their execution; so much so, that when Citizen Rivaud was sent ambassador to that republic, I was applied to for blank letters of credence; and thus I was totally uninformed with respect to his embassy, until he had been employed for a considerable time. Here, I know, it is objected to me with severity, that I should not have hesitated to have given in my resignation. And is it imagined that I was not disposed to that measure? Can it be thought that such an idea was not gratifying to my independence? But I confess I was prevented by that desire, that indefatigable hope of peace, from which nothing could detach me. I forgot myself entirely in that sentiment, and to that I sacrificed my personal uneasiness, my repugnance as an individual.

"I am accused that an attack was not made on Portugal: but if such an attack had taken place, and had been violently opposed by Spain, would they not have thought themselves justified in blaming a conduct which would have irritated this latter power, whose alliance it was so useful to cultivate? I am reproached with not having sufficiently encouraged privateering against England; but if it had been encouraged without any bounds,

sounds, with what vehemence would they not have inveighed against the want of precaution, or the stupidity of ministers, who, assured that 345 armed vessels for cruising had been captured by the enemy from the beginning of the war to the end of the 17th year; that the number of our prisoners now in England amounts to more than 50,000 for whose subsistence the republic is at the yearly expense of 15 millions; and that it is principally to privateering such a result is to be attributed, might have dared to expose the nation to the repeated hazards of a game, the losses of which are so sensibly felt?

"I am reproached with the expedition to Egypt, which was planned previous to my administration, and had in no respect been determined by me; but if that expedition, in which the genius of Buonaparte, in which his glory and that of his invincible army rendered certain, and still renders certain, so many successes, had not been effected, and it could be proved, that I had opposed the project, with how much acrimony would not these same persons have said, that I was influenced by secret and improper views, and that I wished to deprive the republic of the most magnificent establishment in the world, which was to strike a most terrible blow at the British power in India?

"They complain of the cold indifference of the Swedish government; but how much more would they have to complain, if, in order to prevent it, the republic had given way to demands incompatible with her dignity? They also object (could it be imagined?), that men of the best characters in republicans, have been intrusted with diplomatic missions, with an intention, they say, of getting rid of their vigilant observation at home; but if others who were not republicans had been intrusted with business of that nature, would they not have had more reason to complain; and would they have been silent upon so favourable an opportunity?

"The journal *des Minimes Libres* maintains that it was Talleyrand who procured the return of Mulmibury, after the latter had been dismissed by Charles Lacroix. But it was not in Paris, that was no longer necessary, but to Lisle, even in the center of our military bulwarks, is this point clearly made out? There never was an important fact that carried conviction with it more strongly. On the 18th of Messidor, when the conferences began, I was not minister; it was on the 28th of Messidor I was appointed by the Directory. In short, every thing which has been done, either within or without the republic, is imputed to me; and I am interrogated why the Grand Duke of Tuscany was not kept as a hostage, as if it were my province to give instructions to the generals. They have the effrontery to assert, that it was I who alienated from the republic the United States of America, at a moment when they know

know that American negociators have arrived in France, and they cannot be ignorant of the share which I have had in that event, on account of the language, full of deference, of moderation, and, I will be bold to say, of dignity, which I addressed them in the name of the French government, while those who now attack me were desirous only to convey to them expressions severe and irritating."

Talleyrand concludes his vindication by accusing his assailants of ignorance, malice, and the basest designs.

Letter from Rear-admiral Storey to the Minister of Marine of the Batavian Republic.

Washington, at Anchor under the Vlieter, August 31.

PENETRATED by the most oppressing sensations of despair and contempt, I take up my pen to give you an account of the most fatal event that ever will appear in the annals of history. In my letter of the 27th instant, I informed you that the evacuation of the Helder and its batteries would oblige me to effect the last retreat that was left, and which you had pointed out in your letter of the 23d. Not before the English had appeared on the batteries of Revolution and Union, I made the signal for weighing anchor and for sailing, which was effected on the 28th in the morning: at that instant the Orange flag was flying from all the steeples of the Texel, the Helder, and from the batteries. This extraordinary circumstance effected very critical sensations on board of several ships; but, notwithstanding this, our retreat was effected, and at eleven o'clock in the morning we cast anchor before the Vlieter, the wind preventing us to enter it, and to take the intended station.

On the 29th, at daybreak, we discovered that already a great part of the enemy's frigates and transports had cast anchor in the roads of the Texel; the wind was then N. which led me to conclude that the enemy's men of war were not yet able to sail up the Texel. I resolved, therefore, to return with my whole force to the roads of the Texel, to drive from thence, or to destroy, all the enemy's ships which I should find there; but the wind blowing strong from the N. my plan became impracticable: I ordered the fleet to cast anchor again, and resolved to sail to the roads with the next tide.

On the evening of the same day, a spirit of insubordination and mutiny appeared amongst the crews of several ships. At nine o'clock, I was informed that the people of the *Washington* refused in a mass to go to their birth, saying, they were sure that ship would be blown up in the night. Some of the mutineers,

neers, armed with sabres and pistols, made themselves masters of the powder magazine, and would not suffer any one to approach it; others prevented the few well-disposed to go to their birth. Captain Van de Capellen, with all his officers, immediately went between decks, and endeavoured to bring the mutineers back to their duty, with resolute countenances, and using every means of persuasion. I ordered all the subaltern officers to appear before me, and reminded them of their duty, and of the oath they had sworn to the Republic. They all assured me, they were acquainted with the causes of this mutiny, and saw no possibility of opposing it. Captain Van de Capellen succeeded so far between decks, that the whole of the crew went to the cabin, those excepted, who guarded the powder-magazine. At that moment I would have employed force, had I not been fully persuaded that it would be in vain to oppose the whole mass. The same afternoon, I also received several accounts, that on board most of the largest vessels disturbances had broken out. Captains Van Braam and de Yong assured me, that for some hours they had found the spirit of mutiny increasing so much in their respective crews, that little or nothing could be expected of them, should an engagement take place. On board the Ruyter, it was the same: Captain Huis had already been compelled to confine two of his quarter-masters, on account of their mutinous conversation. Captain Colf freely declared that his crew were so disposed, that not a single shot could be expected to be fired from his ship. Thus elapsed the first day, and the night of the 29th.

On the morning of the 30th we saw the English appearing in the roads of the Texel, partly directing their course towards the Vlieter. This division consisted of eleven ships of the line, five or six large frigates, and four corvettes; underneath you will find an exact list of them. They carried what is called the Prince's flag. On the approach of this fleet, mutinous movements took place on board the Washington, and, as I afterwards learned, on board several other ships. This moment was the most painful to me that ever I experienced. A hostile fleet, nearly double the strength of my own, sailed against me before the wind, and at a time when I was uncertain whether one of my ships would fire a shot. Forced by this disagreeable circumstance, I resolved to send Captains Van de Capellen and de Yong, in a sloop to meet the English admiral, to represent to him in substance—that we were at our last retreat, and were determined to defend our ships to the utmost; that he would therefore not gain any thing by his attack, but the destruction of a fleet which, according to his own declaration, he wished to spare and treat in the most friendly manner; that we proposed to him to cast anchor at a sufficient distance from our fleet, to enable us to wait the resolution

lution of our government concerning our present situation. My object in sending this message was to gain time.

I made signal to our ships to prepare for an engagement; but this moment perfectly convinced me of what I might expect. When the alarm was beaten on board the Washington, the whole of the crew, the officers and a few of the men excepted, instead of instantly repairing to their guns, went to the different parts of the ship, loudly exclaiming—that not one of them would fight for a moment, nor make the least preparation for it.

Accompanied by Captain Van Braam, who happened to be on board the Washington at that time, I went among them; we first used persuasions, and afterwards the severest threats, to induce the mutineers to go to their guns, but in vain. All at once, with repeated huzzas, &c. they ran to the guns, extracted the balls, and threw them overboard, and also a great number of cartridges. A few brave men, who had taken possession of two guns in the hold, were driven away by force, and orders were given, under the severest threats, not to undertake any thing for the defence of the ship. From some of the other ships I also heard, at different times, the cries of mutiny. At that moment Captains Van de Capellen and de Yong had approached the English fleet, which had cast anchor at some distance. On their return, the two admirals brought me a letter from the English admiral (the summons, which we have already laid before our readers), telling me, at the same time, that, with great difficulty, they had obtained an hour for me to consider about an answer, and that two English officers had come with them to carry it. Previous to this, I had ordered all the commanding officers of our fleet on board of my ship, to consult upon our situation, and what we were to do. I was convinced that not a single shot would be fired from the Washington; Captain Kolf declared that the same was the case with the Utrecht; Captains Van Braam and de Yong, stated, that their crews refused to fight; all the other captains complained more or less, excepting Captain Van Senden, who said that his crew were, at the present moment, in the best order, but that he could not expect any thing from them, if the admiral's ship made no defence: the Batavier, the ship which he commanded, was next to the admiral's. Under these circumstances, and convinced that we could, at the utmost, only fire a few shots upon the enemy, who was our superior in point of number, it was soon determined what resolution we should take. We agreed unanimously to strike the Batavian flag, and to declare myself and all the officers prisoners of war, without going into detail upon the assurances of friendship made to us, or hoisting any other flag. I then sent an answer to the English admiral (which

we have likewise already given). The two English officers, who had arrived along with Captains Van de Capellen and de Yong, remained on board the Washington from that moment to this day. In the evening, at their desire, the *ci-devant* prince's flag was hoisted. To-day they demanded that we should salute their fleet, by firing some guns: but this I refused, declaring that we could not be considered otherwise than as prisoners of war, and therefore could not be obliged to any service. What will become of us, with this extraordinary manner of carrying on war, and of taking ships, I cannot conceive. We must wait the result of this, as well as of the whole business. Meanwhile you can have no idea of the disagreeable situation of myself and my officers.

The spirit of mutiny on board of the fleet is not yet quelled. This morning, among other circumstances, we were informed, that the crew of the Ambuscade frigate had proceeded to the most unexampled excesses, and were not ashamed to commit the barbarous action of throwing a man overboard, who was known as an advocate of liberty, and that the officers were not able to do any thing for the safety of this unfortunate man. Once more, judge, from all this, how little I could expect to be able to do with this traitorous and inhuman set; judge what must be my present situation! I shall endeavour to give you still more circumstantial accounts.

Health and respect,
(Signed) S. STOREY, Rear-admiral.

The Commander in Chief to the Citizens of the Ligurian Republic.

THE enemies of your liberty, and of the liberty of France, exert their utmost endeavours to persuade feeble and dastardly minds that the army of Italy is immediately to evacuate your territory, and leave it to be invaded by the coalesced armies. To these rumours, so dishonourable and injurious to the French army, I will answer by facts, and by the most sincere and loyal assurance, that I shall defend your liberty and your independence with the same zeal and energy with which I shall protect that of my own country. The hero, whom you unite with me in lamenting, Joubert, fell in the field of honour while he was endeavouring to drive the common enemy far from the Ligurian mountains.

During the critical moments which succeeded his death, amidst the imminent dangers which threatened the army, you have been witnesses of the almost supernatural efforts successfully made by the brave Moreau for your protection and defence. Such are the men upon whose conduct I shall model mine: let

all of you then rally round your republican government and the French army; keep a watchful eye upon all traitors, upon all the enemies of your liberty, upon all agitators and alarmists; let them be delivered over to the vengeance of the laws, or let them fly from a free land. Republicans, resume all your energies, re-animate all your courage, unite your inclinations and your actions into a powerful buckler: second my efforts, I will second yours, and victory will soon be present to crown the French and Ligurian standards.

2d September.

(Signed)

CHAMPIONNET.

Letter from Suworow relative to the alleged Misunderstanding between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

Taverne, Sept. 9, 1799.

LORD Mulgrave had repeatedly assured me, that the English ministry never thought of bringing the troops of your Imperial Majesty into Switzerland until the Archduke Charles had completely cleared the country of the enemy; he also told me, that Baron Thugut had given the most solemn assurance to the British minister at Vienna, that the Archduke should, on no account, quit Switzerland: yet he deceived him with those assurances, and meanwhile procured the Archduke time to leave Switzerland.

The Marquis Vallesauroro to General Frégoville.

Citizen General,

MY chief duty is to preserve the alliances of my sovereign, and to maintain tranquillity in his territory; actuated by these principles, I have endeavoured to direct my attention to the arrestation of insurgents who came to seek an asylum in Spain, and who, wandering in the mountains, could only become murderers and robbers. To this duty is also joined the desire I have of proving to the French republic, and also to its leaders, the interest and consideration I feel towards them; the desire with which I am actuated to maintain an entire reciprocity, and the relations of the most delicate friendship, and the treaties which bind the two kingdoms. As soon as the revolt of the Upper Garonne had manifested itself, I took my dispositions that Spain should not become the asylum of the brigands: not being wholly able to prevent their entering, I gave orders for the troops to pursue them; they stopped them, and conducted them, their horses, and all they possessed, to the first posts of the French republic. I hope, Citizen General, that

on your side you will enjoin all justices to receive the arrested fugitives, conducted under the escort of my troops, by the nearest routes from those places where they have been seized. I have given all my orders conformable to those which I have received from his Catholic Majesty. I feel persuaded that you will be convinced of the endeavours which I have made to annihilate them, and likewise of my prudence.

(Signed)

MARQUIS VALLESANTORO.

At Barcelona, the 14th of September 1799.

Copy of a Declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to the Members of the German Empire.

HIS Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, ever animated with zeal for the cause of sovereigns, and wishing to put a stop to the ravages and disorders which have been spread by the impious government under which France groans, to the remotest countries; being fully determined to dispatch his sea and land forces for the support of the sufferers, and to restore royalty in France, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to re-establish the ancient forms of government in the United Netherlands and in the Swiss Cantons; to maintain the integrity of the German Empire, and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquillity of Europe: Providence has blessed his arms, and hitherto the Russian troops have triumphed over the enemies of thrones, religion, and social order.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having thus declared his views, and the motives by which he is guided, addresses this declaration to all the members of the German Empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his, to destroy their common enemy as speedily as possible, to found on his ruins permanent tranquillity for themselves and their posterity.

Should his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias perceive that they support his views, and rally around him, he will, instead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertions, and not sheath his sword before he has seen the downfall of the monster which threatens to crush all legal authorities. But should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recall his forces to his states, and to give up a cause so badly supported by those who ought to have the greatest share in its triumph.

Gatschina, Sept. 15 (Old Style), 1799.

Proclamation of General Garnier to the Romans.

Romans,

30th Sept. 1799.

THE imperious circumstances of war have obliged to a negotiation with the enemy. It is terminated, and the French attachment has stipulated for your interests with that earnestness and zeal which ought to actuate us in a cause which is common to both. The Romans will not be disturbed, provided they obey the laws, and do not expose themselves by their conduct to the punishments of the government. Those who wish to withdraw shall have full liberty to do so, and to follow the French, carrying with them their private property. Continue, Romans, to remain calm and tranquil. The most strict orders have been given to maintain peace; and whoever, for a moment, disturbs it, shall be punished upon the spot, conformably to the last proclamation of the 13th, which remains in full force.

(Signed)

GARNIER.

Motives assigned by the French Government for annulling the Neutrality of Frankfort, after the Passage of the Rhine in the end of September 1799.

FIRST, Because several of the magistracy of Frankfort have held with the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine a correspondence full of aristocratic principles.

Secondly, Because the French who abide there experience every sort of vexation, and have not their complaints redressed.

Thirdly, Because that city favours the enemy in every possible manner, as well by selling provisions to the troops encamped in its vicinity, as by permitting them to form magazines there, and making them advances in money to defray the expenses of war.

Fourthly, Because the journalists of Frankfort insert in their public prints falsehoods against the government and armies of France.

Fifthly, Because the magistrates authorize, under their hand, fugitive writings against France.

Sixthly, Because the magistrates second, in the most active manner, the views of the enemy, by maintaining spies in the united departments.

Seventhly, Because they tolerate emigrants.

Eighthly, Because they protect the agents of the coalesced powers, who stop at Frankfort, and form plans there to frustrate the enterprises of the French armies.

3

Ninthly,

Ninthly, Because the magistracy have recalled from Paris their envoy, at the very moment when the Directory, on their part, had a charge d'affaires for Frankfort.

Tenthly, Finally, because the magistrates tolerate societies and clubs, which are any thing but friends to the laws of the republic, its government, and those at the head of it.

Firman of the Grand Seignior, relative to some French taken in Violation of the Terms of the Capitulation of Corfu; addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Beglier-Bey of Algiers, and the principal Officers of that Regency.

THE fort of Corfu having surrendered, and its capitulation requiring that the French garrison which was in it should be sent to France in perfect safety, I have received indubitable information, that one of the ships destined for carrying home the said Frenchmen, on board of which were about 250 soldiers, 20 officers, 12 women, and 3 children, having set sail from Corfu, and being separated in a storm from the rest, met, on the coast of Sardinia, an Algerine vessel, which, without examining into the circumstances of the expedition, took possession of the said ship. The Algerine, having carried her into Tunis, landed all the soldiers, who were sent by land to Algiers, and the ship was condemned as a lawful prize. Immediately after their arrival, the women and children were placed for security at the house of the Spanish consul, who resides there, and the officers were thrown into prison. This act of making prize of this vessel, being in every respect contrary to the capitulation made and agreed to at Corfu; and as it follows, from that capitulation, that the ship and all the French who were on board should be enlarged,

You, who are my Beglier-Bey at Algiers, and you who are there my principal officers, immediately after the arrival of my noble command, which you will receive from an officer of my Captain Pacha, Hussein, and in obedience to the contents of the letter which he writes to you on the subject, shall take all possible care, and use all expedition to make immediate restitution of the ship, to enlarge and set at liberty her crew, and all the French who were on board her, and to send them in safety to their own country. You shall observe exactly and scrupulously this noble command, which is expedited to you by

And if, contrary to all expectation, you should use the least delay in this business, or allege the least pretence, you may be persuaded that from henceforth my friendship for you shall be instantly changed into hatred. You will do all in your power to avail yourselves of the return of my officer, the bearer of this noble

noble command, to advise my Sublime Porte, that in conformity with my supreme order (which you will be mindful how you disobey), and with the letter of my Captain Pacha, that the said ship, her crew, and the said French, have been sent in safety to their own country.

Substance of a Letter from the Senate of Hamburg to the Prussian Cabinet, on the Affair of Napper Tandy; written Sept. 1799.

THE Senate of Hamburg wished to leave this affair entirely to the decision of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty refused to take cognizance of, or to meddle in any manner with this negotiation. The Russian ambassador, M. de Murawef, menaced, by order of his master, to treat the city of Hamburg as an ally of the revolutionists of France, if Napper Tandy was not delivered up to England, which consequently the Senate of Hamburg could not refuse to do.

The said Senate earnestly supplicates the King of Prussia to intercede for the city of Hamburg with the French republic, to turn its vengeance aside. The Senate had already taken measures to disarm it, but it could not be sure of success without the powerful intercession of his Prussian Majesty.

Note sent to the Spanish Charge d' Affaires, Don Joseph de Belligni, on the 1st of October 1799, ordering him to leave Constantinople.

THOUGH it is the maxim of every state not to suffer its enemies to remain within its territories, yet I (the Grand Seignior) confided in the treaties of amity which your sovereign had promised not to interrupt by any public action. I have, therefore, not only suffered you to remain within my dominions, but even to reside in the heart of my metropolis, in the capacity of a public representative: but you could not keep within bounds; you have not merely obeyed the commands of your King, but you have gone beyond them, by manifesting too much in favour of the enemies of my states and of good order. Though I was acquainted with your behaviour and your sentiments, yet I thought my moderation would serve you as an example; but, on the contrary, you have only been a spy of the French, and found fault with every thing that was done on our part against the general disturbers of public tranquillity. This was not all; you have not only given instructions to your agents to act as spies, but also to supply the enemy of the whole world with provisions from our dominions. I cannot, therefore, suffer you to remain any longer in my capital

capital and in my dominions, for which reason I have ordered my Sublime Porte to acquaint you, by this present decree, to quit my capital within a fortnight, and to communicate it to your sovereign, that he may become acquainted with your behaviour.

Copies of the general Orders issued when the British Army gained Possession of Alkmaar, and after its evacuating that Place.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters at Alkmaar, Oct. 5.

Parole—Alkmaar. Counter-sign—St. George.

HIS Royal Highness the commander in chief desires to express to the army his warmest thanks for the steady and persevering gallantry of their conduct in the general action of the 4th instant, to which alone is to be ascribed the complete victory gained over the enemy, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

His Royal Highness feels it particularly incumbent on him to offer his best thanks to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lieutenant-general Dundas, and Major-general Emmes, who commanded and led the right, left, and centre divisions of the army to the attack; as also to Lieutenant-general Hulse, for the assistance he afforded to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and thinks it no less his duty to place on record the names of the following general officers, and brigades of British, who had an opportunity of contributing to the success of that ever memorable and distinguished day.

1st, Colonel Lord Paget, commanding the British cavalry, consisting of the 7th, 11th, and 15th regiments of light dragoons.

2d, Major-general D'Oyley's brigade, consisting of grenadiers of the guards, and ditto of the 2d battalion 1st regiment (or royal) foot.

3d, Major-general Burrard's brigade, consisting of 1st battalion Coldstream guards, 1st battalion 3d regiment of foot.

4th, Major-general Coote's brigade, consisting of 2d foot (or Queen's), 25th, 29th, and 35th regiments of foot.

5th, Major-general Moore's brigade, consisting of 2d battalion of the royals, 25th, 49th, 79th, and 92d regiments.

6th, Major-general Hutcheson's brigade, consisting of 1st and 2d battalions 20th regiment, 63d regiment.

7th, Major-general Lord Chatham's brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions 4th regiment, 31st regiment.

8th,

8th, Colonel Macdonald, commanding the grenadiers of the line, the light infantry of line, and the 3d and 5th regiments of foot.

9th, Major-general Knox, attached during the day to the Russian column, and afterwards sent, in consequence of Major-general Moore's being wounded, to take the command of his brigade.

His Royal Highness likewise desires to express his satisfaction of the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Whitworth, and Major Judson, attached to General Sir Ralph Abercromby's column, and also to Lieutenant-colonel Smith, commanding the artillery of the wing under Lieutenant-general Dundas.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Schagenburg, Oct. 8.

Parole—Portsmouth. Countersign—St. Peter's.

HIS Royal Highness the commander in chief desires the troops will accept his best thanks for the persevering bravery and good order which have so eminently distinguished their conduct during the whole period from the 2d to the 8th inst, although suffering from the inclemency of the weather, and precarious supplies necessarily originating out of the situation of the army. From the former of these causes, his Royal Highness has found it necessary to withdraw the troops from a situation where they must have been continually exposed to insupportable hardships, and which no efforts of an enemy twice beaten could have effected.

Proclamation of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, addressed to the States and Inhabitants of the Germanic Empire, dated Suabia, Oct. 10.

IT is universally known, and the proofs are abundant and manifest, with what anxiety and perseverance the Deputation of the Empire have exerted themselves in the course of the negotiations at Rastadt, to procure the conclusion of peace; and it is equally recognised that they have esteemed no sacrifice too great or too dear which could lead to the attainment of that important object.

Had the French, on their part, been sincerely animated with an equal desire to have brought that salutary work to a conclusion, there cannot exist a doubt but that the negotiations would have been brought to a happy determination. But the intention

ions of the enemy were so far from coinciding in the advancement of so desirable a measure, that they could not in the slightest degree be misunderstood. Both in the first instance of negotiations, and during the long and tedious deliberations at Rastadt, the French troops constantly treated the most solemn engagements with indifference, and imposed the most burthen-some contributions on the provinces situated on the right and left banks of the Rhine, with as much military severity as if hostilities were carrying on with every possible rigour. In order to obtain possession of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, famine was resorted to, and the garrison was starved into a surrender. The troops of the French republic were dispersed in the neighbouring territories, without considering the intimate relation subsisting between those parts and the Empire, with the evident intention of diffusing the principles of the revolution over Germany. Although the renewal of hostilities was fully determined on by the French government, though the greatest preparations were making by it on all sides, and the unprecedented threats contained in the proclamations of its generals left no doubt with respect to its subsequent measures, yet it still continued to wear the mask of peace, and under that disguise, and by means of the most scandalous fraud, it marched its armies beyond the line of demarcation, insiduously occupied a position in the heart of Germany, and laid the provinces under various requisitions, without any previous declaration whatever of hostilities.

Never was so great a part of the Empire, and particularly Suabia, so near its utter ruin as in the moment of that invasion, when that province had been lulled into a state of security, and all means of defence rendered impossible by perfidious professions of peace. It was only through the assistance of the Imperial army, which immediately marched to repel the invasion, and oppose force by force, that Suabia was saved; and his Imperial Majesty evinced his paternal care, in the most effectual manner, by securing the Empire from the ravages of the enemy.

It must be yet held in grateful recollection how much the courage and gallantry of his Majesty's troops contributed, in that critical conjuncture, to the safety of the provinces already invaded, and of those immediately threatened; and with what precipitation the republican forces were compelled to retreat. But the danger is not altogether removed; the enemy draws continual reinforcements from France, and the greatest exertions are requisite to render the security and tranquillity of the country permanent, and to deprive the French of the power of renewing their former incursions.

The extraordinary exertions which his Imperial Majesty has

made for many years past, for the common defence of the Empire, have, however, been attended with very heavy expenses, which are daily increasing; while neither the former dangers and miseries experienced by the states, nor the present urgency, have induced them to give that assistance so necessary for the preservation of their possessions. Under all these circumstances I find myself compelled, in my quality of commander in chief, to demand the most instant succours for the security of the provinces protected by the Imperial arms, and threatened by the enemy, and that they will furnish, each in proportion to its means, such aids as are requisite for the operations of war, and the subsistence of the army.

I have no doubt that, deeply convinced of the necessity of the case in which they are so immediately implicated, the states of the Empire and the inhabitants of the different provinces will cheerfully comply with this demand, so clearly founded in justice, and connected with their own interest; more especially when they consider the severe hardships and miseries inflicted by the enemy on those parts of which he takes possession, and that his plan is not only to exhaust them by plunder and devastation, but also to destroy their happiness and tranquillity by the introduction of anarchy.

As such is the situation of all those countries which are unfortunately invaded by the French, the demands which I now make for their security can bear no comparison with the miseries they must experience from the oppressions and unbounded extortions of the enemy. I therefore trust, with confidence, that the states and inhabitants will not only comply with the proposal now made to them, but also voluntarily come forward with free gifts, conformable to their means and resources.

These free gifts may be as various as the wants of the army, and may be furnished in ready money, obligations, corn, forage, serviceable horses, linen, cloth, leather, and in any other commodities useful to an army.

As some difficulties may occur, however, with many, whose dispositions may lead them to make patriotic gifts without the immediate power of carrying their intentions into effect; because, though not in possession of specie or commodities necessary to the support of an army, they may have articles in gold or silver, either of real use or ornamental; in order, therefore, to enable such persons to be useful to their country, and to make their effects of permanent value to themselves, it is hereby declared, that such gifts in gold and silver shall be received in real value, the mark of gold at 380 florins, and that of silver at 24 florins 30 kreutz; and it is also declared, that such persons shall

shall receive in exchange obligations at 4 per cent. The gold and silver so furnished to be delivered in at the royal mint at Gunzburg.

(Signed) ARCHDUKE CHARLES, F. M.

Letter from the Commissioner of Zurich to Massena, relative to the Loan demanded from that City.

Zurich, Oct. 11.

I HASTENED to communicate to the Municipality of Zurich the benevolent intentions which you had expressed to me concerning it. I imparted your intention of remitting 200,000 fr. of the loan of 800,000, which you had imposed on that commune.

As I had been the organ of its solicitations to you, Citizen General in chief, I am likewise that of the sentiments of acknowledgment and gratitude with which it is penetrated. The city of Zurich will be a stable monument of your clemency and of your goodness; its inhabitants will for ever praise their good fortune in having seen you at the head of the valorous army which has purged the soil of liberty of the coalesced armies; it is by your last mark of favour that you have saved them from misery.

You have preserved one of the most valuable communes of Helvetia; you have chased the enemy from the territory of the republic; my country owes to you its existence and its safety; its wishes for your success, for your honour, will follow you; and your heroic virtue, your magnanimous bounty, will remain indelibly engraved on the hearts of its citizens.

The Executive Helvetic Directory to the Citizens composing the Municipality of Zurich.

Citizens,

Berne, Oct. 11.

IN place of receiving from General Massena a satisfactory reply, on the subject of the forced loan which he had demanded of you, the Executive Directory learns that a like sum has been demanded of the commune of Berne.

It enjoins you, citizens municipal officers, under your personal responsibility, under pain of being considered as traitors to your country, to refuse not only all ulterior payment of the demand made upon you but all negotiation, or even to speak upon the subject.

The Executive Directory expects that no motive will lead

you to dispense with the execution of this order, and that you will have the energy to persist.

Resolution of the Helvetic Directory, approved by the Great Council, respecting the Demands made by General Massena of 800,000 Livres from the City of Basle.

Bern, Oct. 12.

RESOLVED, That Citizen Degose, minister of foreign affairs of the republic, shall immediately repair to Basle, and, in conjunction with Citizen Schmiedt, national prefect, enjoin the municipality of Basle, and all the constituted authorities of the canton, not only to refuse absolutely to make payment of the said loan, but to enter into no negotiation or conference on the subject, and to furnish no requisition or other contribution, be what it may, without being formally authorized to that effect by the Executive Directory, under the penalty of being responsible in their persons and property, and being treated as prevaricators and traitors to their country.

Message from the Helvetic Directory to the Grand Council respecting the Requisition imposed upon Basle.

Citizens Representatives,

Oct. 12th.

WE have already made known to you the requisition of 800,000 livres, exacted from the commune of Zurich, by way of loan, by General Massena, as well as our conduct upon the subject of that demand. We did hope to be able to announce to you, that, yielding to the justice and force of our representations, the general had revoked the orders given; but our expectations have been disappointed, and we now inform you, that by a letter dated the 17th Vendemiaire, the commune of Basle has been required to furnish, by way of loan, a sum of 800,000 livres, payable in three days. We shall not debate upon the reflections which presented themselves to our mind; the sentiments which agitated our hearts at the news of such proceedings are, without doubt, shared by every one of you; we will not bring to your recollection all that passed in 1798; we will not say a word upon what we have done, and still do for the French army in the present war.

Spite of a thousand remonstrances on our part, a thousand promises on the part of the French government and their agents, we have not ceased to furnish, and we still furnish the army with forage, carriages, horses, arms, equipments, hospitals, maintenance of troops in their passage, advances, and ammunition

tion of all kinds: No occasion of making representations to the French government, through the organ of our minister at Paris, has been neglected: they have been ineffectual. We addressed a letter on the 23d of July to the Executive Directory of the French republic, in which we depicted the extremity to which we were reduced, and demanded the payment of a part of the money we had advanced: no answer was returned. We have suffered every thing, in the hope of independence.

Citizens representatives, invested with the confidence of an estimable nation, called by her to one of the first magistracies, there are proceedings which we are not permitted to bear. You receive herewith a copy of the *arrêté* we have agreed upon respecting the prefect of Basle: we wait the result of this last step; and if it should prove unavailing, we shall be under the necessity of resigning into your hands the powers with which we did hope to have contributed to the happiness and liberty of the people, and of the use of which we shall always be ready to give you a faithful account.

Arrets of the Helvetic Directory of the 19th Vendemiaire (11th Oct.)

THE Executive Directory having read a letter from the national prefect of Basle, dated the 10th of Oct. 1799 (18th Vendemiaire), by which he informs them, that the French commandants in Helvetia have required from the commune of Basle to deliver to them, as a loan, the sum of 800,000 livres, the first half in twenty-four hours, and the second in forty-eight, decree as follows:

Citizen Begoz, minister of foreign affairs of the republic, shall repair immediately to Basle, in order, in concert with Citizen Smedt, national prefect, to enjoin the municipality of that commune, and all the constituted authorities in the canton, not only to refuse absolutely the said loan, but not to enter into any negotiation or parley upon the subject, and not to require or furnish any sum or article on any account whatever, without being formally authorized by the Executive Directory, under the penalty, to the members of the said authorities, of being rendered responsible in their persons and property, and of being treated as prevaricators and traitors to their country.

Act of Requisition which Massena addressed to the City of Zurich, Massena, General in Chief, to the Municipal Officers of the City of Zurich, 10th Vendemiaire (Oct. 2), 8th Year.

Citizens Administrators,

IN the conference I had with you, I demanded that the city of Zurich should pay to the army-chest, as a loan, the sum of 800,000 livres. The position of the army, their wants and sacrifices, the essential service they have rendered you, by driving the enemy far away from you, the assurances you have given me, do not permit a doubt that the loan I demand of you will be filled with zeal and eagerness by your fellow-citizens. I write to you then to fix the epochs of the payments. You will pay, between this and to-morrow night, 400,000 livres; the other 400,000 shall be paid in four days; that is, by the 15th of this month inclusive.

If, contrary to my expectation, and without regard to the assurances you have given me, the loan is not filled at the epoch fixed, I shall see in the refusal nothing but a manifest indisposition on the part of the inhabitants of Zurich to assist an army which defends their interests; a violation of the regard due to an ally; and, under this idea, I shall be reduced to the necessity of treating the city as an enemy, and to submit it to the rigour of military executions, which I shall adopt with real regret, and only in the last extremity, commanded by the urgent necessities of the army.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Letter from Admiral Mitchell to the Regency and Inhabitants of Enkhuysen, before he left that Place.

PREVIOUS to my quitting this place, I wish to express my feelings, to convince you that it is entirely owing to the smallness of my forces, that I do not remain to make a needless defence against superior numbers. Convinced of your agreeing with me in this point, I have thought proper, after the tidings received from Hoorn and Medemblyk, rather to evacuate the town, than expose it to the vengeance of our enemies.

It is with great concern I state, that the laws of war oblige me to destroy your armed shipping in this port, &c. yet I find consolation that none of the buildings of your city will receive the least injury, &c. I hope that the members of your provisional regency, established by my express orders, will not suffer the least molestation; but should I hear that any of them have been

been injured, I shall return with my fleet to bombard the town, until not one stone remains on another.

(Signed)

MITCHELL, Vice-admiral.

On board his Majesty's ship *Babet*, Oct. 12.

Plan of a proposed Resolution relative to Prisoners of War.

IN the French Council of Five Hundred, on the 14th October, was proposed a plan of a resolution upon the suppression of crimes committed by prisoners of war, which, abrogating the provisions of the law of 1792, enacts, that in future they shall be kept in forts or citadels, or on board national vessels; that there shall be a power to grant them leave to go out of these places, but not to depart from the commune in which they shall respectively reside; and, finally, that for crimes committed by them, they shall be tried by military law.

Speech of Massaredo, on presenting to the Executive Directory the Credentials by which the Spanish Government authorizes him to concert with that of the French Republic every Thing relative to the Destination of the Combined Fleets. Delivered in the Sitting of Oct. 12.

Citizens Directors,

THE interests both of France and Spain required the union of their naval forces: the experience of all wars, and especially of the present war, attests the importance of this measure, as well by the disasters which have followed its being neglected, as by the happy consequences which have resulted from its adoption. We may judge how far England is convinced of this, by the efforts which she made on the present occasion to prevent this junction, by assembling in the Mediterranean a naval armament, so vastly superior to ours, even after their union. It cannot be doubted that this union will have more influence even than a victory on the success of the cause of the two allied powers. [M. Massaredo then entered into some private details, after which he continued in the following terms.] — To these evident proofs of the sincerity of His Catholic Majesty in his alliance with France, of the religious zeal with which his heart is attached to this happy principle, which must operate to the advantage of the two nations, to these clear evidences of the desire that he has at all times had to concur by his arms to consolidate it, he now adds, that of leaving to your wisdom the care of employing them, confiding to me that of knowing the plans

plans which you may form to this effect, imposing upon me the obligation of examining them, of proposing to you my opinions, and of adopting and executing every thing which, in the result, may appear necessary or expedient, in the same manner as if I had received a formal order from himself. I should be affrighted at this task, were I not encouraged by two emboldening considerations: 1st, By the opinion entertained by the King, my master, whom I serve with all the powers of my understanding, without knowing any other road than that of truth; by explaining it with the simplicity of noble frankness, which ought to characterize it; by following no other guide than the interest and dignity of his name, and the good of my country. 2d, By the persuasion I have, that a long connexion with the French armies, the distinguished place which I held in them, and the intimate relations which, by this means, I had with the generals, the captains, and other officers, respecting the service, have made me merit from France the honourable reputation of being personally attached to this great nation with an ardent desire for its prosperity. Animated by these two motives, Citizens Directors, I shall not hesitate to present to you freely my ideas respecting the plans which you may form for the employment of the naval forces against the common enemy. It cannot be denied that some unfortunate events have taken place; but besides that the combined armament at Brest is already so respectable, the King my sovereign has still at Ferrol, and at Cadiz, a considerable force, of which he can make use. Let us put the whole in motion with the energy which characterizes both nations, in order to effect enterprises worthy of their grandeur; and let this exertion or its effects force England to an honourable, solid, and durable peace, conformably to the wishes of the two governments and to the voice of humanity. I have given an account, Citizens Directors, to the King my master, of all the proofs of consideration which I have received from you, and of all the honourable attentions which have been paid me by your orders on my road from Brest to this capital: his Majesty desires me to thank you from himself. I discharge this duty with the double satisfaction of expressing to you, at the same time, my personal gratitude for all the marks of respect with which you have honoured me, and of entreating you to join with the homage of my respect for the Executive Directory, the ardour of the zeal which I consecrate to France in the services of my destination, as employed by its magnanimous and faithfully, the Catholic King my sovereign.

Answer

Answer of the President of the Directory to the above Speech.

THE Executive Directory, which lately expressed to the King of Spain, in the person of his ambassador, the sincere attachment of the French republic for the Spanish nation, is happy to have an additional opportunity of publishing once more its sentiments of esteem, of union, and confidence, which render the alliance of two people, great as they are generous, unalterable. Thus the same month shall have consecrated, by two memorable epochas, the intimate relation between the King of Spain and the Executive Directory: the inauguration of the foundation of the republic shall have signalized the one by the remembrance of the principles of eternal justice, on which the French people founds its power; the other, which is surrounded by the solemnity of victories, shall attest both the indefatigable activity and the triumph of that power over its enemies. The Executive Directory, in bringing together these two epochas, has peculiar satisfaction in presenting them to the King of Spain, as the happiest guarantee which a great nation can offer to her allies: the one will recall the fidelity of the alliances of the French people, and the other the energetic courage which it displays in the defence of its friends.

The moment is arrived when the Spaniards, who have so often raised themselves by their victories to the rank of the first people, are about to unite their glorious arms with the triumphant arms of the French people. Soon shall perfidious England learn what the magnanimous feelings of generosity can achieve over duplicity, cold barbarity, and boundless ambition. Then shall that colossus, which, by the illusion of its imaginary grandeur, imposed upon the short-sighted hireling, crumble on its base, the weakness of which it attempts in vain to conceal.

Report made in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 18th of October 1799, relative to an auxiliary Marine.

IN the sitting of the Council of Elders of the 26th Vendemiaire, Tarreiron made a report on the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the creation and organization of an auxiliary marine. "Since the revolution," said he, "our marine has been subjected to a versatile legislation, which has proved no less fatal to the government than to individuals. We cannot look forward to a certain peace, but by adding to our continental strength a naval force; and we have too late employed ourselves in giving to the latter all the development of which it is susceptible."

ceptible. The Council of Five Hundred has felt the necessity of powerfully attacking the ——— despotism, whose system of monopoly has already opened the eyes of the European powers. It was sensible that every thing should be done to annoy the English navigation, and harass their commerce: but this could only be effected by extending an efficacious protection to every thing that could tend to awaken the genius of the marine and encourage the zeal of privateering.

The Council of Five Hundred have conceived a vast plan, that of creating an auxiliary marine, the organization of which will revive the hopes of privateering, and enlarge their speculations, arouse the talents, and realize the success of the Duguay-Trouins, the Jean Barte, and open for Frenchmen the school of a new species of courage. The commission were sure that the Directory would exert every means to protect the efforts of the auxiliary marine, by the assistance of the military marine; and that, by a spirit of system and of secrecy in its operations, we should soon be rendered sufficiently powerful in this department, so long neglected, to check the robberies of ———, and at the same time succeed in procuring a general peace, and the invaluable advantage of the liberty of the sea. The commission therefore proposed, that the resolution be approved: the report was ordered to be printed, and the debate on it to be adjourned.

Circular Letter announcing the Cessation of Hostilities in Holland.

Sir, *Head-quarters, Schagenbrug, Oct. 18, 1799.*

I AM commanded by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to signify, that a suspension of arms has been agreed upon by the two armies; in consequence of which, hostilities are to cease, all field-works are to be suspended, and such measures as might have been required for the purpose of defence, and which tend to distress the country, are not now to be pursued: the posts now held are to be maintained; no intercourse is to be allowed with the enemy, and you are held responsible, that the same vigilance in respect of duty shall exist as heretofore.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE, D. A. G.

To General ———.

General

General Vandamme to the Central Administration of the Department of the Scheldt.

Head-quarters at Alkmaar, 26th Vendémiaire (Oct. 18).

THE successes of the army are decisive. The ——— of the Duke of York is more complete than it was even at Honfleur: the defeat of the Anglo-Russians, whom he commanded, is irreparable, and the triumphs of the republicans are more brilliant than we could possibly have expected.

The enemy have been beaten in four engagements, in which they were either the assailants, or were themselves assailed. They have lost 15,000 men in the different battles killed, wounded, and prisoners; thirty-six cannons, more than triple that number of caissons: the sentinels abandoned their posts within half cannon-shot of their forts. Such is the result of a month's campaign, which has been crowned by a capitulation honourable to the nation and to the army.

The Duke of York consents to evacuate the Batavian territory before the 15th Brumaire (December 6), and to repair, at his own expense, all the batteries and dikes which have been damaged; to pay also the loss done to the inhabitants; to give up all the prisoners taken from us, and 8000 of those which are in England. We might, by sacrificing a few thousand men, take half his army; but we have no longer a Robespierre to teach us to sacrifice so many men to principles.

To guarantee the execution of this capitulation, the Duke of York has given up four hostages from among the Lords of his army; the official news appears to be of the utmost importance: I hasten to inform you of it by an extraordinary courier. General Brune had also demanded the restitution of the Dutch fleet; but this demand, which was made to satisfy the obligations of our allies, was unsuccessful: the restitution is not to take place till peace. In less than a decade 25,000 men will make their appearance, fully equipped, to reinforce the army of the Rhine; an event which authorizes us to hope, that in a few months, peace, which the army commands by its victories, will be at last concluded to the advantage of the republic, and the happiness of the people.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) 1

VANDAMME

(Lang?)

Speech of the President of the First Chamber of the Batavian Legislative Body, announcing the Capitulation signed at Alkmaar on the 18th October 1799.

IT has been my lot, citizens representatives, to announce to you, and to the whole nation, an event unexampled in the annals of our country, and which will be viewed by the latest posterity with astonishment. During my presidency, I have been so fortunate as to communicate to you, from time to time, favourable intelligence from our army; but what I have now to announce to you exceeds even our most sanguine expectations. A general at the head of an army, at first thrice the number of our own, threatening nothing less than to reduce our country under the yoke of England, now solicits a free departure. What a change of affairs! The enemy, to whom our troops, though they fought with the greatest bravery, were obliged to surrender the northern district of the department of the Texel, as far as Beverwyk, is now driven back to his intrenchments, has evacuated the department of the Ems, and seems to have given up every hope of being able to subdue our country. Every true patriot will rejoice; and every one who favoured the views of the enemy, either publicly or privately, will be under the necessity to hide himself, and await the punishment due to the traitor of his country. You, who thought that this invasion had been undertaken to restore your beloved prince, behold how the enemy has pillaged and reduced to ashes a part of your country, and you will find that his views were not what you expected.

Extrance of the Speech of the President of the Second Chamber on the same Occasion.

FLY (he exclaimed) to your island, loaded with the curses of the Batavians: tell Pitt that treachery and corruption avail nothing over our brave sons of Mars; that they are animated by a nobler spirit; and that they differ greatly from the treacherous sailors, whose names will only be transmitted to posterity to record their shame!—He concluded by asking the enemy whether they now were convinced of the valour of Batavian and French heroes.

French Executive Directory.—Arrest of the 18th of October.

THE Executive Directory, on the report of the minister for foreign affairs, taking into consideration,

1st, That the imprisonment of Citizens Napper Tandy and Blackwell, naturalized Frenchmen, and attached to the service of the republic, as well as that of Citizens Morris and Corbet, in the dungeons of Hamburgh, and the delivery of them into the hands of the agents of England, is an outrage of the rights of nations, a crime against humanity, and a heinous offence committed against the French republic:

2d, That the laws of neutrality prescribe to the states in the enjoyment of the benefits derived from them, duties which are connected with every thing that the principles of society and those of public right hold the most sacred:

3d, That the most imperious of those duties is to keep at a distance from the neutral territory every act of hostility, and by that means to offer to the persons of all the citizens and subjects of the belligerent nations, a certain protection, and an equal asylum against every kind of violence exercised in consequence of the laws of war:

4th, Taking into consideration, that since the pride and fanaticism of some governments have succeeded in rekindling the flames of war, the outrages of the rights of nations are multiplying in a dreadful manner; that it is, in particular, the chief of a remote empire in the north of Europe and of Asia, who, without provocation on the part of the French, has become the instrument of the hatred of the English government against the French republic, and against the liberal and philanthropic principles on which it is founded; that this chief is profuse of menaces and insults against every government which does not take part in his blind and intemperate system of politics:

5th, That if the progress of this moral and political corruption was not checked by an appeal to all the governments which have not yet participated in that state of degradation, and by the punishment of those who have shared in the shame resulting from it; if, finally, these outrages were not exposed to the public opinion, with the reprobation which they deserve, it might be feared that on some future day, the laws of war would be without any bounds, and the rights of peace without any security; that there would no longer exist any barrier against the progress of a general dissolution, and that Europe would rapidly fall back towards a state of barbarism:

Finally, taking into consideration that the compliance of a government with atrocious commands cannot be excused by the consideration of its weakness, more particularly when that government has rendered itself guilty of a state of dependance,

from the position in which it voluntarily placed itself; and that such is the case to which the magistrates of Hamburg have reduced themselves, by ordering the imprisonment of Citizen Napper Tandy, Blackwell, Morris, and Corbet, and refusing to release them in consequence of the official proofs brought forward of their being French citizens and soldiers; decrees as follows:

Article 1st. The outrage committed by the government of Hamburg shall be denounced to all allied and neutral governments, by the ministers of the republic resident with those governments.

2d. The consuls and diplomatic agents, resident with the Senate of Hamburg, shall immediately quit the city and its territory.

3d. All agents of the government of Hamburg, resident in France, shall receive orders to quit the places of their residence in twenty-four hours, and the French territory in eight days.

4th. A general embargo shall be laid upon all ships and vessels carrying the Hamburg flag, and now in the ports of the republic.

The ministers of the marine, of the police, and of foreign relations, are charged with the execution of the present decrees.

(Signed)

GOETTER, President.

LA GARDE, Sec. Gen.

Proclamation published at the Hague on the 21st October 1799, in consequence of the Capitulation signed at Alkmaar on the 18th.

THE happy successes of the arms of our Batavian and French brethren had already given reason to hope, that the Batavian territory would soon be evacuated by the English; these hopes are now perfectly realised. The enemy, forced to their intrenchments, were in danger of being driven out of them by the irresistible bravery of our heroes, and nothing remained for them but death or capitulation; and they threw themselves under the necessity of soliciting a free departure. Our general, placing little value on the increase of his glory which he might have ensured by another victory, but which he foresaw would cause great bloodshed, generously sacrificed his glory to the public welfare, and to the lives of his brethren in arms, and granted to the enemy a capitulation.

Letter from General Brune to the Batavian Directory, dated Headquarters at Alkmaar, the 19th October.

Citizens Directors,

INFORM you that the convention for the retreat of the Anglo-Russians from the Batavian territory was determined yesterday: the ratification of it took place this day. General Landamme, who will set out for the Hague to-morrow, will bring you a copy of this convention.

Health and the republic.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

Resolution of the Batavian Directory, prohibiting the Introduction of English Goods into Holland.

THE executive power of the Batavian republic, considering that the different laws hitherto enacted against the introduction of English goods, were neither sufficiently clear, nor efficient to counteract the prosperity and commerce of England, our enemy, in the degree which that power in every respect deserves, on account of its proceedings towards our republic at all times:

I. Considering the prejudicial and dangerous consequences of a neutrality of navigation between England and our republic: considering farther, that it is most urgent, in order to check the avidity of the British government, and to stimulate the manufactures of our republic, to fix a solid and notorious basis to the introduction of English goods, so that neither the inhabitants may have the least opportunity to elude the law, nor the persons employed for the state be liable to be misled in the nomination of English articles of merchandise:

II. Farther, considering that the interest of commerce itself required that the trader should know what he has to do, it was resolved and decreed, on the 31st of October 1798, that all laws, decrees, ordinances, publications, &c. passed by the States General, the National Assembly, the preceding unconstitutional Legislative Body, respecting the introduction of English goods, should be considered as null and void: that it be for the future enacted as follows:

No article of the manufacture, production, or commerce of any kind, of England, can be introduced, either by land or water, directly or indirectly, on pain of confiscation.

That all persons concerned in the introduction of such articles, either directly or indirectly, or who, under the colour of assignment, shall have been aiding in their introduction, shall not only incur the penalty of confiscation, but, if it shall appear that,

that, after the promulgation of the present law, they shall have certain knowledge of such goods being added to them, and they do not give information thereof within twenty-one hours, to the custom-house officers, or to the municipality of the place, they shall be considered as holding correspondence with the enemy, and be banished for ever from the territory of the republic.

And in order that the inhabitants, or the persons in the service of the state, may entertain no doubt respecting the distinction of British manufacture or production, we declare that the following English articles are prohibited, whatever be their origin, or from whatever place they may be introduced,

1. All kinds of Manchester goods.
2. All cloths and stuffs manufactured of wool, cotton, and thread.
3. All stuffs composed of the preceding articles.
4. All cottonades, muslins, quiltings, nankeens, printed or coloured.
5. All waistcoats and pantaloons of silk or cotton, made up or in the piece.
6. English, Scotch, or Irish stockings.
7. All works in leather, plain or coloured.
8. All sorts of buttons.
9. All articles known under the denomination of plated goods.
10. Iron, lead, steel, copper, either white or coloured.
11. All sorts of artillery.
12. Clocks, watches (gold or silver), and generally all hardware, rings, watch-chains, fans, &c.
13. All tanned leather, boots, gloves, &c.
14. All wheelwright's work, carriages (whole or in pieces), saddles, &c.
15. Women's and men's hats of felt, straw, gauze, or silk, shawls, &c.
16. All articles of wool or hair, for wigs, &c. carpets, whole or by the piece.
17. Furs of all kinds for gloves, waistcoats, &c. coloured or plain.
18. All articles in glass, optics, crystals, &c.
19. All sorts of sugar, raw and refined, in loaf, or tort.
20. All stained paper, hangings, and whatever concerns furniture.
21. Porcelain and earthenware.

After the 31st of October 1798, no vessel coming directly or indirectly from the ports of England, laden with the above-mentioned articles, shall be admitted into the ports of the republic, on pain of confiscation to the profit of the nation.

The said confiscation shall not take place till after the 15th of November, with regard to neutrals.

Hague, Oct. 23, 1798.

By a late regulation of the Batavian Directory, the above law shall be enforced in its full tenour.

Debate on the Integrity of the French Republic, on the 22nd of October, in the Council of Elders.

THE Council resumed the discussion of the resolution of the 2d Vendemiaire, imposing the punishment of death upon any one who shall propose or accept conditions of peace, tending to modify the constitution of the 3d year, or to intrude on the integrity of the territory of the French republic.

Guyonard supported the resolution, "On the 19th Frimaire of the 7th year," said he, "the French people declared, that they had taken up arms to defend their constitution and the integrity of their territory; and upon what principle can we now reject a resolution, the object of which is to guarantee both? While we pronounce ourselves the defenders of the constitution, which proclaims the sovereignty of the people, why should we pursue a line of conduct which would expose that sovereignty to the danger of being violated, and even annihilated? It is idle to talk of the advantages which the French people might derive from peace: no peace will produce any advantage to the French people, but that which is dictated by themselves. By the terms, French people, I mean, as the constitution means, the whole body of citizens, both of the old and new territory; for it cannot be admitted, that the inhabitants of the former may conclude a peace at the expense of the latter. From the moment when the Belgians, for example, united themselves to us, they became Frenchmen, and constituted an essential part of the sovereign. If they ever erect any other government, it can only be in consequence of their own voluntary act, and not until they have renounced the compact which connects them with us.

"Such is the language of principles, and such the doctrine which ought to be professed in a nation and a senate, where to know and love those principles is esteemed an honour.

"Would it not be an alienation of a part of the sovereignty, to cede a part of the sovereign? Would it not be a breach of its unity, to fritter away the territory of France, and to disavow from our body the representatives deputed to us by the united departments? If this must be conceded, how can we justify the

rejection of a resolution, which, by a vigorous and once salutary and constitutional, would obviate all these evils.

"Europe will speedily enjoy the blessings of peace, if the contending princes display the same moderation as the French republic. But their policy is of a different complexion: let us beware of imitating them. Faithful to the political religion which serves as the foundation of our social compact, let us not, by ceding certain republics or districts, furnish them with an excuse to justify their views of partitioning France and her citizens."

He could not admit that the first article was defective in expression, as the preceding speakers had represented it. The law ought not, and could not, except any person; and as to the phrase "who shall propose or accept," no one could suppose that the bare power of making propositions was to constitute guilt. The resolution anticipates and punishes a positive act of the will, and not a simple thought, or a conversation at table.

"It is feared," continued Guyomard, "that the resolution will have the effect of breaking off a negotiation at the very moment it is begun; because the negotiators will have only one word to say: Be it so! this single word will be said in favour of the constitution of the 30th year; that constitution which the Emperor of Russia treats as founded on Jacobinical principles, and against which he makes war."

At Rastatt we were bewildered in a diplomatic labyrinth, in which courts alone held the clue. The cabinet of Vienna has given to Europe an example of the greatest perfidy. The conditions made to that ambitious House were large enough to satisfy a conqueror, much more the conquered: yet it refused to execute any of the stipulated conditions.

"The resolution is said to be ill-timed; but did Rome, which has been quoted upon this occasion, wait till Hannibal had removed, before the ground on which his army was encamped was put to sale? At the period of a general peace, the French republic will have as many brothers and friends (terms ridiculed by egotists) as now she has enemies."

"The best means of preserving the balance of Europe are to preserve the integrity of the French territory, that in concert with the other powers, France may bring into the field a force capable of opposing the invasion with which Europe is menaced by the two Emperors. I therefore vote in favour of the resolution."

Porcher objected to the resolution, not so much on account of the severity of the punishment which it went to inflict, as on account of its evident impolicy and inconsistency with the

constitution. "As unfettered as to the initiative of negotiations as the Council of Five Hundred is in the exercise of its legislative authority," said he, "the Directory ought to enjoy, in their simplest extent, all the rights assigned to it by the constitution. The discrimination of powers is a national property, which no ambition ought henceforth to invade. If to-day we permit it to be attacked, who can prevent the repetition of similar attempts to-morrow, and every following day in succession? Instead of exercising any species of influence, you ought rather to remove every obstacle in the way of peace; you ought to bear in mind that war is a game that frequently deceives the most experienced and the most fortunate; history will teach you that events are fluctuating, and that glory dwells on the brink of a precipice. There is no instance of a nation having declared that it would sooner hazard total destruction than cede a portion of its territory; for the extent of territory must be regulated by victory, and such a declaration would be a vote of extermination to the human race."

"Let our love of country resemble our love of ourselves. Let us, sometimes, be content to sacrifice a limb, in order, to preserve the body. At the moment when victory every where follows our standards, ought we to dread any dishonourable treaty, and if such a thing could take place, would not the Legislative Body still have the power of rejecting it? Besides, in a general treaty of peace, may there not be a necessity for offering compensations, which this resolution would refrain us from making. On these grounds, Porcher voted against the resolution."

After some further observations on both sides, the Council closed the debate, and rejected the resolution by a very great majority.

General Orders of his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

Schlegelburg, October 24.

Parole—Purs, Cassegrain—Dunker.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, has the satisfaction to announce to the troops, that it has been found advantageous to both armies to enter into an agreement and cessation of arms; the object of which is to prevent the undisturbed evacuation of a country, in which, from untoward circumstances of the weather, and the lateness of the season, it is found impracticable to carry on any longer offensive operations; and on that of the enemy, to prevent the execution of strong measures of severity and destruction, which it appeared

in our power to execute, but which are repugnant to British feelings and practice, unless compelled to do so by unavoidable duty, and the pressure of self-defence.

This agreement for the cessation of hostilities being now completed, his Royal Highness is determined to see it executed, on our part, in the fullest and most liberal manner.

The line of duty to be observed by the troops was pointed out in the orders of yesterday; and generals, or officers commanding brigades, are desired to report personally every day at head-quarters, at eleven o'clock, to the Commander in Chief, the regular performance of the duty ordered, also to the regular behaviour of the corps under their command, &c. &c.

Message from the French Directory to the Batavian Councils of Elders and Five Hundred; read in the Councils October the 25th, 1799.

Citizens Representatives,

THE Executive Directory halts to announce to you, that the projects of the Anglo-Russian, landed on the territory of the Dutch republic, have failed, and that a capitulation demanded by them was signed at Alkmaar on the 10th of last Vendemiaire (October 18).

By the conditions imposed upon them, they are to evacuate as soon as possible, and to evacuate entirely, by the 1st of Frimaire next (December 1), the Dutch territory, the coast, and internal navigation depending on them; the reinforcements which may arrive are not to be landed; and are to depart immediately.

The batteries of the Helder are to be restored, and the damages repaired, and the posts which have been improved are to remain as they are; all the pieces of artillery which were there are to be given up; there is to be no injury, either by making inundations, cutting the dikes, or obstructing the navigation.

Finally, 8000 prisoners of war, French and Dutch, taken anterior to the expedition, and detained in England, are to be given up independently of the cartel of exchange, which will continue to be executed.

Such are the results of this grand expedition, which was in a short time to invade the Batavian republic, and to menace even the territory of the French republic.

(Signed) GONTOY, President.

De GARNY, Sec. Gen.

Official

officially. According to the Lieutenant-general Konstantin Gortschakow, who was
 in Switzerland in the 25th and 26th of September, he was
 sent from the St. Peterburgh General of the 1st of November, 1805,
 who was sent to Switzerland to notify the Austrian government of the
 consequence of the plan of the Field-marshal General Prince
 Italiskoi, Count Suvoroff, Rimnikskoi, to make a general at-
 tack upon the enemy in Switzerland. I was ordered to detach
 1000 men to General Hotze, to reinforce his corps. The day
 after I had sent off that corps from my troops of reserve (the night
 of Sept.) the enemy began, at five in the morning, to throw a
 bridge across the Limmat, near the convent of Farn, three leagues
 distant from Zurich, and at the same time commenced a vigo-
 rous attack on the left of Zurich, near the village of Wallthofen,
 and on our principal position before Zurich. Near the village of
 Wallthofen, after a bloody action of three hours, the enemy was
 not only repulsed by Lieutenant-general Prince Gortschakow, but
 was also driven from his principal position on Mount Albi, of
 which our troops had actually taken possession. He was likewise
 repulsed before Zurich, after a dreadful battle of ten hours. In
 our right wing, consisting of eight battalions under the com-
 mand of Lieutenant-general Durslow and Major-general Mi-
 low, with sixteen field-pieces and seven squadrons, he had succeeded
 in finishing the bridge across the Limmat. 8 Lieutenants-general
 Durslow was deceived by the enemy's pretending to have in-
 tention of crossing the Limmat by another quarter, and thus
 he time to join General Miadow in the place where they actually
 crossed that river. The enemy, on this account, did not meet
 with sufficient resistance here; the above detachment ought, how-
 ever, to have followed the enemy after he had actually passed the
 bridge, which would have brought him between our own fires; but in-
 stead of doing this, it withdrew to the opposite side. In the mean-
 while, Major-general Markow was wounded soon after the
 enemy had crossed the river, which offered them an opportunity
 to take me in the rear, when the bloody battle then began. I
 imagined ensued, which continued for thirteen hours. The ene-
 my's force consisted of nearly 40,000 men, including 10,000
 having sent 3000 to Habsburg. General Miadow, being unable to
 join the corps under Lieutenant-general Durslow, owing to the
 disparity of forces, and your Majesty's troops being nearly refusing
 to give way to the enemy, who had surrounded them on all sides,
 at length we also retreated. This third attack to repulse the
 enemy a league beyond the first had happened himself beyond
 Zurich, and the corps of our Lieutenants-general in my rear.
 At the same time I received intelligence that the Austrian corps
 near Uznach had been defeated, General Hotze killed, and the
 enemy advancing against me from that quarter; so that I was sur-
 rounded

rounded from every side. Thus situated, the enemy's general made degrading proposals to me, which the honour of your Majesty's arms obliged me to refuse; I would not suffer the French colonel, who had been sent to me, to depart before the end of the battle of the following day, being resolved to send him to attack at daybreak, and to fight my way through, in spite of the enemy's superiority and his intrenchments. This could only effect a great loss, being opposed by an enemy superior in number and strengthened by nature and intrenchments. As I had advanced to Eggenau, where I halted, taking a position on the right bank of the Rhine, my right wing joining the detachment under the Austrian Major-general Kienmayer, my left extending through Schaffhausen to the Lake of Constance. As soon as I shall learn the position of the Field-marshal (for at present all communication between him and myself is cut off), I shall advance again, to act in concert with him. I cannot give your Majesty an exact statement of our loss; but I suppose that, in the course of two days, we had about 3000 killed and wounded. Our field artillery is entirely carried off. Generals Sacken, Dokoffin, and Morkow, being severely wounded, had not strength sufficient to leave Zurich, where they remained, as well as some privates, and I have written to the enemy's general that he could not consider them as prisoners of war. The generals, staff and superior officers, have acquired great honour on both days of the battle; they were always in front of the troops, for which reason more of them were killed and wounded, in proportion than privates. Their names, as well as an accurate statement of our loss in privates, I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to your Majesty.

(Signed)

Rixdorf, Knäuper,
Lieutenant-general.

Note of Citizen Jener, I Envoy of the Helvetic Directory, to the General in Chief, Massena, relative to the new Loan demanded by the General from Helvetia.

Citizen General,

THE Executive Directory, founding itself upon the treaty of Alliance, which secures to it its independence, and the maintenance of its ancient connexions with the Great Nation, could not but be surprised at seeing raised on a part of its republic, without its consent, a loan, which sent up compromise to its liberty and independence. Afflicted with this painful sentiment, it has passed a decree forbidding the communes to pay, with the idea of satisfying the wants of the French army in some other manner. The mode which I take the liberty of proposing to you, Citizen General, consists in advancing to you, through the medium

of the government of Helvetia, a sum of two millions of francs, for which the French government is to furnish bonds in payment in instalments of 100,000 francs, to be received at the custom-houses of the French republic, in payment of the duties imposed on the importation of Helvetic merchandise, in which is to be comprised the money already paid by several communes of the republic. If you consider, Citizen General, the sufferings of Helvetia for these two years past, its claims to the friendship of your republic, the efforts which its government has made to answer the demands of the chiefs of the French armies in Helvetia, you will not decline these proposals, particularly as they completely answer the object of your intentions towards your army. If then you approve of this plan, have the goodness to add to this favour, by recommending to your government the commerce of Helvetia, and this mode of repayment on its advance. By so doing, Citizen General, you will acquire new claims to the gratitude of the people and government of Helvetia.

The Envoy of the Executive Directory
of Helvetia to the Chief of the Army
of the Danube.

(Signed)

A. J. JANKA.

Zurich, Nov. 23, 1799

Answer of Massena, General in Chief of the Army of the Danube, to
Citizen Janka, deputed to him by the Helvetic Directory.

I HAVE read, Citizen Envoy, with all the attention which it merits, the note transmitted by you to me in the name of the Executive Directory of Helvetia. It gives me to understand that, when the Helvetic Directory passed a decree forbidding the payment of a voluntary loan, demanded in the name of the pressing wants of the army, which has been acceded to with a zeal worthy of praise; it gives me to understand, I say, that the Directory had an idea of making provision in another way. It is painful that it has forgot to explain it. — These different loans have been repaid voluntarily, and are still in course of payment. — Their reimbursement is under the guaranty of French good faith, and is secured by my government. However, as the mode of payment which you propose may be advantageous to Helvetia, I shall transmit your note, with my recommendations, to the Directory of France, persuaded that they will give it a favourable consideration. I salute you, Citizen Minister, with all the respect which I have paid to the French army in some other manner. The mode which I take the liberty of proposing to you, Citizen General, consists in advancing to you, through the medium

Liberty.

Liberty. Equality.

E. Poussielgue, Comptroller of the Expenses of the Army, and Administrator-general of the Finances in Egypt, to Citizen Merlin, Member of the Executive Directory, Nov.

Citizen Director,

SINCE the delivery to Citizen Barras of the first dispatch which I had the honour to address to you, the particular conferences which have taken place with the Effendi, who is returned from Damascus, have afforded us, notwithstanding the letter of the Grand Vizier, some glimpses of a plan of accommodating matters, which may, in its consequences, become extremely important for the republic; its final success, however, depends entirely on the part which the English may think proper to take in it.

General Kleber is now engaged in arranging for the Directory the notes which contain the substance of the conference. To us it is evident that the Grand Vizier would be disposed to do every thing we could wish; if he were not afraid that the instant his communications with us were discovered, Russia would suddenly fall upon the Ottoman empire, which is at this time in no state of defence. But, if the Porte were sure of a powerful alliance, which would support her feeble efforts at the outset, and finally render her victorious, she would not hesitate an instant in forming her resolution. After all, these measures, as I have already said, cannot be put in execution, unless the English become a party to them, and unite with the Porte and with us.

Now as the French republic has nothing to apprehend from the English, which is not trifling when compared with the loss she must inevitably sustain from the establishment of the Russians in the Mediterranean; as there is not a chance of recovering from the English any part of what they have taken from us during the present war, but by an immediate treaty, which should hold out to them equivalent advantages elsewhere; and on the supposition that they would agree to no restitution, there would be no present purpose answered by continuing the war, and no inconvenience sustained by adjourning our claims (*reclamations*) to a happier period. The Executive Directory, if it should relish the plan resulting from the notes which General Kleber is preparing to send home, may easily remove every difficulty; and by an alliance with England and the Porte, deliver, at one stroke, the French republic from these two powerful enemies, and from all the others, whose fall their defection from the alliance would necessarily ensue.

At all events, it is indispensable to open negotiations in the most earnest manner with the English and the Porte; even if no other advantage should result from them than gaining time, and giving offence to Russia; such offence as should induce her to declare war against the Grand Seigneur, to an opportunity of doing which she seems to look forward with impatience.

Health and respect,

POUSSIELOU.

Report of Cornet (du Loiret), in the Name of the Committee of Inspectors, delivered in the Council of Elders, in the Sitting of the 9th of Nov. 1799.

Representatives of the People,

THE confidence which you have placed in your committee of inspectors has imposed on it the duty of watching for your individual security, which is inseparably connected with the safety of the public. For when the representatives of a nation are menaced in their persons; when they do not enjoy in their deliberations the most absolute independence; when the acts that should emanate from them have not that character, liberty is no more. The republic is at an end. The most alarming symptoms have manifested themselves for some days past, the most sinister reports have been made to us; if some measures are not taken, if the Council of Ancients does not place the country and liberty in a state of security from the very great dangers that still threaten them; the conflagration will become general, and we shall no longer be able to arrest its devouring effects. It will alike involve friends and enemies, the country will be consumed, and those who shall escape the flames will pour out bitter but unavailing tears on the ashes which it may leave behind in its course. You are yet able, representatives of the people, to avert this fate. An instant is sufficient; but if you do not seize it, the republic will have expired, and its skeleton will be in the talons of vultures contending for its mangled limbs.

Your committee of inspectors are aware that conspirators are repairing in crowds to Paris; that those who are there already are waiting for the signal to raise their poyards against the representatives of the nation, against the members of the first authorities of the republic. It has, therefore, convened this extraordinary assembly to inform you on this subject. It has conceived it right to invite the deliberations of the Council on the part which it may be proper to take in this great crisis. The Council of Ancients possesses the power of saving the country and liberty. It would be to doubt its profound wisdom, to suppose that it will not

seize the opportunity of exerting it with its usual firmness and energy.

Cornet concluded the report with proposing that the Council should pass the following decree :

Decree of the Council of Elders, of the 9th of November, transferring the seat of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, and charging Buonaparte with the Execution of the same.

THE Council of Ancients, in virtue of the 102d, 103d, and 104th articles of the constitution, decree as follows :

1st. The Legislative Body shall be transferred to the commune of St. Cloud, where the two Councils will hold their sittings in the two wings of the palace.

2d. They shall repair thither at noon to-morrow, 19th Brumaire (10th November). Any continuation of their functions or deliberations elsewhere, and before that time, is prohibited.

3d. General Buonaparte is engaged with the execution of the present decree : he shall take every measure necessary for the safety of the national representation. The general commanding the 17th military division, the guard of the Legislative Body, the stationary national guards, the troops of the line, who may be without the commune of Paris, the constitutional districts, and the whole extent of the station of the 17th division, are put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity : the citizens shall assist him with all their ability, when called upon to do so.

4th. General Buonaparte is invited into the midst of the Council, to receive a copy of the present decree, and to take an oath : he shall consult with the committees of inspection of the two Councils.

5th. The present decree shall be forthwith communicated by message to the Council of Five Hundred and the Executive Directory ; it shall be printed, posted up, and transmitted to all the communes of the republic by extraordinary couriers.—
Adopted.

The Council of Ancients also decreed the following :

The Council of Ancients to the French Nation.

Frenchmen,

THE Council of Ancients exercises the right, delegated to it by the 102d article of the constitution, of changing the residence of the Legislative Body. It exercises this right, in order

to suppress the factions which aim at subjugating the national representation, and in order to restore internal peace; it exercises this right, in order also to restore that external peace which humanity and your lengthened sacrifices demand: the common safety and common prosperity are the objects of this constitutional measure. They shall be accomplished. And do you, inhabitants of Paris, remain tranquil; the presence of the Legislative Body will soon be restored to you. Frenchmen, the results of this day will soon show whether the legislature be worthy and capable of preparing the means of your happiness: live the people, by whom, and in whom, exists the republic. The present address shall be printed, proclaimed, and posted up along with the decree transferring the residence of the Legislative Body, and as forming a part of it.

Address of Buonaparte to the Council, after the above Decree and Proclamation were adopted.

Citizens Representatives,

THE republic was perishing: you knew this, and your decree has saved it: misery to those who would trouble and disturb it. Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebvre, and all my companions in arms, I shall arrest them. Seek not, in the past, examples which may retard your progress! Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th century! Nothing in the termination of that century resembles the present moment. Your wisdom has passed this decree, our arms shall execute it. We will a republic, founded on true liberty, on civil liberty, and national representation. We shall have it.—I swear it—I swear it in my name, and that of my companions in arms.

Proclamations of Buonaparte, General in Chief, to the Citizens composing the Stationary National Guard of Paris, November 9, 8th Year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

Citizens,

THE Council of Ancients, the depository of the national wisdom, has just issued the following decree, which is authorized by the 102d and 103d articles of the constitutional act. It has charged me to take measures for the safety of the national representation. Its removal is necessary, but only momentary. The Legislative Body will also concur in rescuing the representation from the imminent danger into which the disorganization of all parts of the administration has conducted us. In this important crisis, it requires the union and confidence

dence of the patriots. Rally around it; this is the only means of placing the republic upon the basis of civil liberty, internal happiness, victory, and peace.—*Vive la republique!*

(A true copy)

BUONAPARTE.

BERTHIER.

Buonaparte, General in Chief, to the Soldiers.

Head-quarters at Paris, November 9.

SOLDIERS of the republic, one and indivisible! the extraordinary decree of the Council of Ancients is conformable to the 102d article of the constitutional act. It places in me the command of the city and the army: I have accepted the appointment, to second the measures which the Council is about to take, and which are all in favour of the people. The republic has been badly governed these two years: you have hoped that my return would put an end to so many evils; you have celebrated it with an union which imposes upon me the duties I fulfil: you will fulfil yours, and second your general with the energy, the firmness, and the confidence I have always beheld in you.

Liberty, victory, and peace, will restore the French republic to the rank which she held in Europe, of which folly or treason only have been able to deprive her.

Live the republic.

(A true copy)

BUONAPARTE.

BERTHIER.

The Minister of the Interior to the Central Administrations of the Departments, and the Commissioners of the Executive Directory resident with those Administrations.

Citizens,

Paris, November 9.

THE Council of Elders, exercising the right vested in it by the 102d article of the constitution, has, by a decree of this day, transferred the Legislative Body to the commune of St. Cloud.

The proclamation which accompanies that decree, will impress you with the grandeur of the motives that have produced the measure, and will inspire you with religious respect for that great act of public safety. Consider it, announce it as the forerunner of intended tranquillity and external peace: they both depend upon the stability which our republican institutions are at length on the point of receiving.

General Buonaparte is charged with the execution of the decree. You will be convinced of the spirit which animates him

him by the perusal of his two proclamations: you will find them annexed to the 321st number of the Bulletin of Laws, which also contains the decree.

Anticipate, Citizens Administrators, the intrigues of designing men, who make use of every transaction for the purposes of misrepresenting them, of corrupting the public mind, and misleading the best citizens. Act with respect to the latter, as the instruments of the wisdom of the Council of Elders, and as faithful interpreters of the intentions and the generous efforts of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory, to consolidate the republic. The armies, the soldiers, and the generals, have all done their duty; they have conquered in every quarter, and the first magistrates of the people are about to acquit themselves of their duty. Having triumphed over every faction and every offender, and now opposing new convulsions by the empire of the laws, they will place liberty, equality, the republic, and peace, on a permanent foundation.

The central commissioner shall require the most prompt promulgation of the decree, and the pieces annexed to it; he shall announce to me the receipt of the present letter; and shall inform me, without delay, of the measures adopted by the central administration.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) QUINETTE.

Speech of Buonaparte in the Council of Elders at St. Cloud, 10th November 1799.

GENERAL Buonaparte.—"Representatives of the people, you are not now in an ordinary situation; you are upon a volcano; permit me to address you with the freedom of a soldier, with that of a citizen, zealous for the good of his country; and suspend, I entreat you, your judgment, till you have heard me to the end.

"I was tranquil at Paris, when I received the decree of the Council of Ancients, stating its dangers and those of the republic. The instant I called them, I found my brethren in arms, and we came to offer you our assistance: we came to offer you the arm of the nation, of which you are the head. Our intentions were pure and disinterested; yet, as a reward for that devotion which we manifested yesterday, we are to-day loaded with calumny. They talk of a new Cæsar, a new Cromwell: they report that I wish to establish a military government.

"Representatives of the people! if I had wished to oppress the liberty of my country; if I had wished to usurp the supreme authority, I should not have obeyed the orders you gave me; I should

should have had no occasion to have received my authority from the senate; I have been invited to assume it more than once, and under circumstances peculiarly favourable. After our triumphs in Italy, I was called to it by the wishes of the nation, by the wishes of my comrades, by the wishes of my soldiers, who have been so ill treated since I have had the honour of commanding them; by those soldiers who are now under the necessity of waging a horrible war in the departments of the West, which your wisdom, and the return to principles, had calmed, and which incapacity and treason could alone have rekindled.

"I swear to you, representatives of the people, the country boasts not a defender more zealous than myself. I entirely devote myself to the execution of your orders; but it is in your breasts the safety of the country must ultimately repose, for there is no longer any Directory; four of the members who composed it have given in their resignation, and the fifth has been put under a guard for his personal safety; the dangers are pressing, the evil increases; the minister of police has just informed me that in La Vendée many places have fallen into the hands of the Chouans. Representatives of the people, the Council of Ancients is invested with a mighty power; but it is also animated by the greatest wisdom. Consult only its wisdom and the imminence of the danger that threatens; prevent distractions among yourselves; let us avoid losing sight of those two objects for which we have made so many sacrifices—liberty and equality!"

Linglet.—"And the constitution!"

General Buonaparte.—"The constitution! you have violated it on the 18th Fructidor; you have violated it on the 22d Floreal; you have violated it on the 30th Prairial. The constitution! it is invoked by all factions, and it is violated by all; it is despised by all; it can no longer assure our safety, for it is no longer respected by any one. Representatives of the people, you do not behold in me a miserable intriguer, who conceal himself under the mask of a hypocrite. I have proofs of my devotion to the republic, and therefore all dissimulation is useless; I only hold forth this language to you, because I am desirous that so many sacrifices should not be thrown away. The constitution, as well as the rights of the people, have been often violated; and as it is not allowed to us to render to that constitution the respect it ought to have, let us at least preserve the basis on which it reposes—equality, liberty; let us find the means of offering to every man that liberty which is due to him, and which the constitution is not able to guarantee to him. I declare to you, that as soon as the danger, in consequence of which I have been intrusted with such extraordinary powers, are

are passed, I shall abdicate those powers; I shall be entirely at the disposal of the magistracy you shall appoint; to the arm that shall be intrusted with, and shall execute your orders."

The Council demanded that the rising of the sittings should be delayed, which was agreed to.

The Council granted General Buonaparte leave to take a seat.

Corradet.—"You have just heard, representatives of the people, and who shall doubt, that a conspiracy exists. He on whom you have bestowed so many honours, he before whom Europe and the whole world bow in silent admiration, shall he be regarded as a vile impostor? I declare to you, I have agreed in the measure proposed for removing the place of your sittings, because I knew of the propositions which had been made to General Buonaparte; what qualification is now necessary to silence the doubts of those who demand proofs?"

Fugues.—"Since proofs are demanded, I propose that three copies of the speech of Buonaparte be printed."

This proposition was adopted.

General Buonaparte.—"If I must express myself fully, if I must name men, I will do so. I will say, that the Directors Barras and Moulin proposed to place me at the head of a party, whose object was to destroy those men who are possessed of liberal ideas.

Some Voices.—"A general committee."

Many others.—"No, no, let every thing be said publicly."

Lauffat.—"I oppose myself to the formation of a general committee. Since General Buonaparte has denounced the conspiracy and the conspirators, let every thing be proclaimed in the face of all France: we should be the most unworthy of men, if we did not adopt every measure which may preserve liberty and equality."

Corradet.—"I demand that the General may continue to explain in public; and I will afterwards propose that the Council of Five Hundred should be required to adopt measures of public safety. When we are debating upon the safety of the country, every one is concerned, and the representatives are only those appointed to propose, in the first instance, measures of public safety. Let us reflect, representatives of the people, that if liberty is lost to us, it is lost to the whole universe. I demand that General Buonaparte may continue; he can have nothing to conceal after what he has said."

Duffan.—"I perceive great agitation in the assembly, at a time when it ought particularly to be calm. What are we, if not republicans and representatives of the people? A conspiracy is talked of; we ought to be informed of it; we ought to receive the

the details from General Buonaparte, since our committee of inspectors has not been willing to give them."

The President.—"I will not suffer our colleagues to be calumniated. The committee of inspectors has never refused to give details upon the conspiracy; it has already given them, and it is not a moment since one of its members said, he would give the fullest information."

Duffan.—"I demand that the Council forms itself into a secret committee to hear General Buonaparte."

Many Voices.—"No, no! publicly."

The Council decreed that the General should be heard in public.

General Buonaparte.—"I repeat to you, representatives of the people, the constitution, once violated, no longer affords any security to the citizens; it cannot produce harmony, for a system is without the diapason; it cannot save the country, for it does not respect individuals. I repeat that I do not hold this language in order to obtain power after the fall of the authorities; that power has been offered me since my return to Paris: the different factions have attended me; I have not listened to them, because I am of no coterie or party: my party is that of the French nation."

"Many members of the Council of Ancients know that I have communicated to them what has been done, and that I have not accepted the authority which you have intrusted to me, but to support the cause of the republic. I will not conceal from you, representatives of the people, that in taking the command, I have depended chiefly upon the Council of Ancients. I have not depended upon the Council of Five Hundred, which is divided, and wherein members are to be found who wish to revive the convention, revolutionary committees, and the fold where the chiefs of a party are at this moment sitting, from whence emissaries are dispatched to organize a commotion in Paris."

"Let not these plots dismay you, representatives of the people. Surrounded by my brethren in arms, I shall know how to protect you: I attest their courage to you. You, my brave comrades, you in whose eyes they would paint me as the enemy of liberty; you, grenadiers, whose caps I perceive; you, soldiers, whose bayonets I observe, those bayonets which I have so often directed to the disgrace of the enemy, the humiliation of kings, and have so often employed in founding new republics: if any speaker in the pay of our enemies takes of placing me out of the protection of the law, let him take care that he is not himself the object of such advice. If he talks of putting me out of the protection of the law, I will appeal to you."

brave companions in arms; to you, my brave soldiers, whom I have so often led on to victory; to you, brave defenders of the republic, with whom I have shared so many dangers, in order to establish liberty and equality. I will, my brave friends, place my trust in your courage, and my own fortune. I invite you, representatives of the people, to form yourselves into a general committee, and to adopt salutary measures, which the urgency of the dangers demands."

The President.—"General, the Council has determined to invite you to develop in its full extent the plot with which the republic is threatened."

General Buonaparte.—"I had the honour to inform the Council that the constitution cannot save the country, and that we must have recourse to an order of things which may enable us to draw it from the abyss, where it at present is. The first part of what I have repeated to you was said by the members of the Directory, whom I have named; and who would not have been more culpable than many others in France, if they had confined themselves to what all France admits. Since it is known that the constitution cannot save the republic, hasten to adopt means to avert the danger—if you do not wish to receive the eternal reproaches of the French nation, of your families, and of yourselves."

The General retired.

Speech of Lucien Buonaparte, in the Sitting of the Evening of the 19th Brumaire (Nov. 10), at St. Cloud.

Representatives of the People,

THE republic, ill governed, distracted in every respect, weakened by the destruction of its finances, is falling on all sides;—without confidence or resources, without strength or union in the government; incertitude and intestine war every where reviving; no assurance to foreign powers, and besides, no hopes of peace.

The hearts of all good citizens feel the evil; every one wishes for the remedy. The wisdom of the Council of Elders is awakened; but, their attention still fixed on the late attempts of an execrable faction, they have transferred the sittings of the Legislative Body out of Paris.

It is we who ought to begin the work, we who ought to propose remedies against that general dissolution which threatens us. The people and the army regard us. Shall we fear to heal the wound? Shall we, by a degree of base cowardice, change the public spirit into indignation?

Dragged onward by the torrent of opinion, a few members of the Directory have laid down their authority, others have imitated them,

them, persuaded that the cause of all our misfortunes is the bad organization of the politic system. There is no longer an Executive Directory; experience, like reason, proves that the present organization of the constitution is as vicious as its basis is august. This incoherent organization renders political convulsions necessary every year, and it is only to prevent the repetition of political convulsions that the people form constitutions.

The whole national sentiment attributes all the misfortunes of the country to our vices. Placed in the position we are, protected from factions, we have no excuse if we do not act right; if we forget that the safety of the people is the supreme law; if we do not render a prompt support to the edifice, which is crumbling to dust, we shall deserve the just execration of the present and all future ages.

There are constitutional principles existing; but there no longer exists a constitutional organization, for that which did exist was daily violated by parties. But the best informed and most impatient people on earth are not to be imposed upon. Do you think they are not sensible that this organization is no assurance for their rights, so long promised, and of which so many hands have obliterated its scarce finished pages; and that it is only an offensive or defensive weapon in the hands of the factions, who by turns prevail? If it is true, that none of our rights are guaranteed by it, ought we to delay modifying it? If we do delay, shall we not have reason to expect that the promoters of the dangers of the country will revive their attempts the first opportunity that offers?

Such is the question which I address to each of my colleagues. Let us meditate and determine upon the principles of that liberty which actuates our souls as to the situation of the country. This ancient palace of kings, where we are now sitting on this solemn night, attests that power is nothing, and that glory is every thing. If we are now unworthy to be reckoned the first nation on earth; if from pusillanimous considerations we do not alter the situation in which we are placed: if we deceive our hopes, we shall from this day lose our glory, and we cannot long preserve our power; when the measure of the evil is completed, and the indignation of the people reaches us.

I have flattered myself, representatives of the people, that I might hold this language. On your deliberations depend the public property and peace. You ought to forget all factious connexions, and to think only of the happiness of the French nation, with which you are entrusted. I read in your profound meditations the ideas I have just uttered.—I demand that there be appointed a special committee of nine members, charged to lay before you its opinion as to your present situation, and the means of ameliorating it.

This morning, assassins, clothed with the robe of office, made
themselves

these roofs resound with the exclamations of rage and the accents of fury. Your courage, and that of the soldiers of the country, have arrested them ; but let us finish depicting to the astonished world the hideous physiognomy of these children of terror. What has been said on this night (the 19th Brumaire) in the midst of this hall will be repeated to after-ages.

While your committee is employed in devising measures of public safety, permit me for the last time to allude to those who have vowed its destruction.

They incessantly talk of attempts against the constitution, and of violated oaths ; those very men, who, when the idea of giving peace and happiness to the people of France was agitated, affected so many political scruples. What did they say, what did they do a few months ago ? Had they then forgot their oaths, when, conspiring in obscurity, and assembling all the elements of revolution, they struck discord and dismay into the bosom of their country, and devoted every honourable man to proscription ? Did they think that we had forgotten, that France had forgotten, those days of sorrow and woe, when terror hung dark and dismal on the black horizon ? Did they think that we had forgotten their projects of new conventions, new revolutionary committees, new carnage and devastation ? What did they then think of their potent oaths ? Speak ! The people of France listen. But since they dare to disguise themselves under the mask of virtue, I will tear it from them, and present to astonished, affrighted France, their hideous blood-stained countenances, livid with imagined horrors, writhing in the very contrivance of the miseries which our courage has prevented.

They speak of virtue, of the constitution, of oaths ! Let them answer. I dare them to the test. Where were their oaths, when in the caverns of the Manège, forgetting their character as representatives of the people, they mingled with cut-throats and murderers to point the dagger against our breasts ? Where was their reverence, their professed respect, even for the constitution, when, in the midst of their bravos and assassins, they exclaimed that the people of France must save themselves, and that our lives no longer belonged to the nation ? Audacious conspirators ! they prompted insurrection, and now, the vile cameleons ! they invoke the sanctity of that constitutional charter on which they had already impressed their blood-stained hands, and set their seal of destruction !

They hoped again to let loose upon us the torrent of their odious domination, and then they thought the constitution but a feeble barrier to oppose their progress ; but on the other hand, when it was proposed to give peace to France, the constitution, forsooth, was an invincible obstacle ! Thus, ever changing their

disguise, the national character still remained the same. It was the hideous assemblage of guilt, of meanness, and of tyranny.

But this day must unmask them entire and for ever. We have been silent respecting their parricidal conspiracies, because we thought that they would prefer being the objects of our generosity to the victims of our justice. Yet they, men vile as they, mistake generosity for weakness, and now we must cease to be generous.

They speak incessantly of the people and for the people. Yes, then, if such is the appeal, I address myself to the people, spread over the immense tract of the republic. Let them gather round in majestic presence—let them hear and judge.

Since the constitution was first established, demagogues have never ceased to conspire against it, in order to substitute their code of 1793. For four months past they have thought that the moment of bloodshed was at hand; they conspired night and day—and, doubtless, in favour of the people! for they wished to restore the inestimable blessings of the *maximum* of famine, of revolutionary tribunals, and so many other laws which they called the common good. For a moment the country was exposed to foreign enemies, and, as if they had waited that signal, they darted like vultures on its carcase! They thought their projects realized.

Did these senators, now so full of respect, so full of love, so full of zeal for the constitution, show in those critical days the same sentiments? Did they then talk of rallying round the constitution, when hands of assassins, collected by their orders round our halls, prepared the prelude of our murder by overwhelming us with insult? The fierce unrelenting yells of their friends and brothers cried for our blood, and when with one hand they presented to us the deadly poniard, with the other was offered the leaden sceptre. They, these men who now talk for the constitution, observed, listened, prompted those savage murderers in the shape of men; those frightful furies in the shape of women, smiled complacently to their smiles. The constitutionalists of to-day paraded their ranks calm and undisturbed, rather with the triumphant air of the conqueror who enjoys the shouts of public festivity and mirth. They showed the badges of their dignity to these internal groups, and they were hailed by the title of faithful representatives. Yes, they were faithful to murder and confiscation; and now they talk of principles; but they have forfeited all title to such an appeal; they are condemned to silence and to execration. The moment of indulgence and of weakness is past, and men of worth have felt that even civil war would be less disastrous than the infamy of their yoke.

But you, fathers of your country, you who are desirous of giving to France happiness and peace, you are at length separated from

from those wicked men who must be no less terrified at the smallness of their own number, than the multitude of their crimes. Their odious gang is exhibited to public observation, to the advertisement of the army, to the horror of mankind, to universal infamy.

The eyes of France, of the armies, of Europe, of the world, are upon us. If we should show ourselves feeble to-day, we are the basest of the human race. For my own part, I should have blushed any longer to have worn the toga, when in this assembly the clamours and the daggers of a few factious individuals silenced the voice of thirty millions of men. I should blush to have remained it, if, delivered from the yoke of sanguinary demagogues, you could in this decisive sitting shrink from the task of securing the public weal, and the salvation of the country.

The Speech of Boulay (de la Meurthe), on the Situation of the Republic, and the Project presented by the Commission charged with investigating the Cause of its Calamities, and of pointing out the Means for putting a Period to them; delivered in the Council of Five Hundred, in the Sitting of the Night of the 10th of November.

Representatives of the People,

SOME time ago, when celebrating in this tribunal the victories of the armies of the republic, I said that they would very shortly place us in the happy position to make a glorious and durable peace. I added also, watching over, without intermission, the domestic happiness of the nation (the single object of the revolution); we ought to secure this happiness by giving to the government a fixed and truly constitutional seat, by establishing a proper and permanent system of finance and administration, by realizing at length among us the advantages of public and individual liberty. It is for the completion of this honourable task, which constitutes the principal object of our mission, that the movement just now made has been concerted. It was the intention of those who engaged in it that it should be effected by a constitutional and moral force alone; and in this manner it has been brought about in the Council of Ancients. But the madness and fury of a faction of demagogues, who have long and uniformly tormented us, would not suffer a similar completion in our bosom. They opposed themselves to every kind of deliberation. They tyrannized over the Assembly. They forced the sound and well-disposed majority to withdraw from this circle. They finished by dissolving the Council, and converting it into an unconstitutional and seditious meeting; and we should have fallen into all the horrors of civil war, were it not for the provident

dent and necessary firmness of the men whom the law had invested with the power to maintain order in this grand movement.

Now, therefore, that we are extricated from the tyranny of the faction, we are at liberty to reflect calmly upon our situation, and to inquire the means to save the expiring republic. To effect this we possess, no doubt, ample means, but we have also great obstacles to surmount; and to enable us to do so, we must begin by understanding their nature well. After having studied them with the utmost care, I confess they have appeared to me such, that, we want good sense to comprehend them, candour to canvas them freely, and courage to surmount them, there will remain no ground to hope for peace and happiness.

That before the establishment of a constitutional government peace was not made, may be easily conceived. Before that period there existed only a qualified revolutionary government, which being nothing more than the domination of a few men, who were very soon overthrown by a few others, presented of course no fixed principles or views, no certain security either with respect to things or persons. It might be expected this security and fixity would have existed since the establishment, and by the effect of a constitutional regime; and yet they have not been found to exist in a greater degree, but perhaps even less than before. It is true, we have made some partial treaties; we have signed a continental peace. A general congress has been held to consolidate it; but these treaties, these diplomatic conferences, appear to have been the source of a new war more furious and more sanguinary.

As causes of this may be assigned, the bad faith of our enemies, the passions and false views of certain men, who much abused the power which they enjoyed in the republic. But are these the only causes, are they even the most decisive ones? I think this is a question, on which there may be some doubt. Ought we not also to assign as a cause, the want of a wise, steady, and truly republican system of diplomatics? Is not the French nation sufficiently great, sufficiently powerful, sufficiently victorious, to say to other powers, "These are my just rights. I have proved to you, that all your efforts were ineffectual to attack them; that in this struggle, the risks were not as great on my side as on yours; and that, therefore, peace is as much for your interest as for mine."

If, on one hand, a nation is sufficiently powerful to hold this language, on the other, is she not sufficiently well acquainted with her real interest to say, "I confine myself to the enjoyment of those just rights which I hold from nature and my courage; respect them, I shall know how to respect yours. Let us submit to the empire of that natural right which ought always to bind nations, and let us not pretend to any other influence but that which superiority of wisdom and industry bestows." If ever a nation was able to hold this language, and to found on such a

its connexions with other powers, it is assuredly the French nation; but if, in the present state of its political organization, was sought to establish such a diplomacy, and stipulate treaties of peace, what kind of security would they have? Before the 10th Fructidor, in the fifth year, the French government presented only to the eyes of foreign powers an uncertain existence, and they refused to treat with it. After that grand event, the whole power being united in the directorial basin, the Legislative Body could scarcely be said to exist; treaties of peace were broken in an instant, and war was spread every where without having any share in it. The same Directory, after having terrified all Europe, and destroyed at pleasure many governments, not knowing how to make peace or war, not knowing how to support itself, was overturned by a breath on the 30th Prairial, to make way for other men of different views and opposite influence. To judge, therefore, from notorious facts, the French government must be considered as having nothing fixed in its nature, either with respect to men or measures; and unfortunately when we examine this part of its organization, it is evident that it allows too free a course to the wills and passions of individuals; that it favours too much a change of system, and the ephemeral and successive triumph of every faction. If by the want of a suitable diplomatic system, and of a steady and permanent conduct in the government with respect to other nations, it be found difficult to stipulate conditions of peace, and still more difficult to preserve them; if, in this point of view, we are in want of primary laws to establish a system of guarantee, where can we find also for the people the guarantee of their domestic happiness?

This happiness consists in the free exercise of their natural faculties, and those which they have acquired; in the certain enjoyment of their persons, their property, and the pleasures which they may choose; it consists, in one word, in civil liberty, for which alone men unite in society, for which alone they establish a government and laws, and voluntarily submit to them. But do French citizens enjoy liberty, and is it properly guaranteed to them? No! There is not a single person who will presume to make the assertion. It is, in fact, too notorious, that personal safety can be easily violated; that the greater part of property is in a state of uncertainty; that the necessary and useful arts are checked; that there is no longer any reciprocal confidence; and that the people suffer under the most grievous calamities.

What is the principal cause of this defect of civil liberty and domestic happiness? It is implanted in the imperfections and vices of our social organization. Let us in reality examine the chief branches of our political system, and we shall every where find

find essential faults, and particularly the defect of a sufficient guarantee.

The sovereignty of the people is acknowledged, but how do they exercise their sovereignty? They do not exercise it themselves, but by selecting the objects of their confidence. But is the exercise of that right sufficiently secured to them? It is difficult to give credit to such a doctrine, if we are to judge according to facts, since the elections of the people have seldom been carried into effect but under the influence of a tyrannical faction, and it appears that their suffrages have been seldom respected.

If we pass from the investigation of political rights to those of public authorities, we perceive that the constitution has established three of a superior nature, which it has declared independent, and the respective attributes of which it has described. But is their independence free from encroachment, and are the limits of their attributes sufficiently described? The distinction between the law, which is the work of the legislature, and the acts emanating from the Directory, its agents, and the decisions of the judicial power, are not sufficiently clear.

The word *government* is continually used, and the constitutional meaning of that word is not understood. When the various ideas which are annexed to it are collected, they surely indicate uncertainty, embarrassment, and contradiction. If we understand by it the conduct of the Legislative Body, and that of the executive power, it will be found that their proceedings are directly contrary to each other, and resemble two determined enemies, who are uniformly engaged in attacking each other. If to this we add the frequent renewal of both authorities, and the manner in which they are renewed, we can merely observe in this pretended organization, a composition of incoherent parts, a fruitful and eternal source of confusion, disorders, and misfortunes, both for the governors and the governed.

If we turn our attention more particularly to the executive power, we find that those who exercise it are responsible for their use of it; but there is nothing less regulated and certain than their responsibility. If the responsibility of the agents of the Directory can only be followed up by the Directory, is it not illusive? With respect to the Directory itself, what is its safeguard against an unjust and violent faction in the Legislative Body? It can only find one in the measure of insurrection.

If we afterwards inquire into the immediate action of the executive power on the people; or, in other terms, if we investigate our administrative system, what do we behold? The administrators are changed according to the caprice and pleasure of the rulers. And in what business are they engaged? Are they

they employed in providing for the happiness and wants of the people? No; they are engaged in consolidating the dominion of their party on the ruins of their enemies, and in securing their influence at the elections. There are unquestionably honourable exceptions to this statement; but it is not less habitual and general.

Let every man look to the different branches of the public service, and satisfy himself that there is not one properly established and regulated, that is conducted with propriety and uniformity. Every thing is chaotic; and all our former efforts to disengage ourselves from that embarrassed state, only served to plunge ourselves deeper into it. It is therefore astonishing that there is not in France any longer either public or private liberty; that every one commands; that nobody obeys; and, in one word, that the phantom of a government is only left to us.

This is the real origin of all our calamities. What then is the remedy? We must erect a new political edifice, both regular and solid. The bases of the constitution and the general principles are excellent, for they are the principles of all republican governments. They are the sovereignty of the people, the unity of the republic, the equality of rights, liberty, and the representative system: but the constitutional organization formed on these bases is essentially vitiated. We must, therefore, return to fundamental principles, observe the constitution in them only, and preserve our obligations but in the maintenance of them. But to adhere strictly to the formal part of our constitution, would be on our part a superstitious and fatal respect. We should, in that case, favour the dissolution of the political body, and violate the most essential duties prescribed by our oath.

It is not necessary to promulgate this salutary truth; it is connected with the national interest; it is avowed by all men of celebrity and good faith; and even the demagogues who had persecuted us so long are convinced of it. They think, as well as we do, that the order of things could no longer exist as it has hitherto done; and the only question between them and us is whether the change shall be effected by them, or by well-informed and honest men. They would have taken advantage of the event, and governed France after the fashion of 1793; instead of which, we wish to establish a suitable freedom, and a man of liberty which shall be consistent with order, and productive of happiness. We wish for liberty for all, and they wished it only for themselves; we wish to nationalize the republic, they desired only to make freedom stationary in their nation. It was a new cast of peerage that they wanted to introduce; which would have been by many degrees more insupportable than that which we have destroyed; inasmuch as it

would have comprehended only the most ignorant, the most immoral, and the most worthless portion of the nation.

If the actual state of affairs can no longer exist, it is necessary then that that state should be overturned, and that there should be substituted in its place another which may rescue the republic from the abyss into which it was on the point of being plunged. But can this new order of things be defined? No; it is impossible to anticipate one which can. We cannot employ much reflection in creating or bringing it to maturity; and consequently we should avail ourselves of the time and the necessary precautions in its formation. It is necessary, then, to create the instruments which shall be able to establish it; something provisional and intermediate; and that is precisely what is meant by the project which is submitted to your consideration. It creates an executive power, consisting of three men, who shall bear the name of Consuls; and who, by their morality, their talents, and the glory which surrounds them, shall revive the public confidence; shall make a strong and rapid impression on all the parties concerned in the execution of their measures, and successfully prepare the way for an honourable and solid peace.

In pursuance of this project, the Legislative Body is adjourned, and leaves behind two commissions, which supply its place in all the urgent objects of police, legislation, and finance. They are also charged to prepare a new constitutional organization: important works, which can alone ensure the success of the late memorable event, and prepare the way for liberty and public happiness.

The adjourned deputies may receive all kinds of employment from the executive power; therefore they will join in the execution of the concerted plan, and in establishing above all things an unity of intention and direction.

These are the principal views of the project which is offered to you, and which appears necessary, in order to arrive at the object which is the end of the great event that has just taken place.

Representatives of the people, you ought in this place to form a sound judgment concerning the situation of the republic. Your mind should be elevated with grand and politic ideas: there would be an end of liberty, were you to want the courage to take a generous and magnanimous part in the present event.

Report of Boulay de la Meurthe in the Council of Five Hundred, in the Evening Sitting at St. Cloud, November 10.

THE Council of Elders, in ordering the removal of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, had for its object to arrive at a favourable goal for the maintenance of their liberty. They have been convinced that there existed great vices in the organization of the constitution. The representatives of the people must candidly avow, what experience has itself proved, that there exist in our organization, vices, which, from its establishment, have never ceased to produce distractions in the Republic, and, with respect to security of the constitution, it has hitherto failed in its object. Facts have proved this. Some months after it was put into execution, the Directory were obliged to make the 18th Fructidor, and soon afterwards the 22d Floreal, which was also rendered necessary by the nature of the choices made at the elections. Thus there was a necessity of proceeding from violation to violation, as it were by shocks. It is time to consider of improvement, which produces the necessity of a provisional and intermediate state, which will prepare the means of making the people enjoy their rights in their full extent.

Resolutions proposed at the same Time for abolishing the Directory, and other Purposes.

ARTICLE 1st. There is no longer any Executive Directory, and the following persons are no longer members of the national representation, on account of the excesses and the violent attempts which they have uniformly made, and particularly the greater part of them in the sitting of this morning.

Joubert, Jounanne, Talot, Duplantier, Aréna, Garaud, Quirot, Leclerc Chappers, Briche, Poulain-Grand-Pré, Bertrand, Goupilleau, Daubermesnil, Marquis, Guesdon, Grandmaison, Crocassand, Dorimond, Frison, Dessaix, Bergasse, Labiroul, Montpellier, Constant, Briot, Destrem, Carrere, Lagarriere, Goraud, Legot, Blin, Boulay Paty, Souilhé, Desmoor, Rigonet, Mentor, Boissier, Bailley Bourrier, Prichet, Honoré Declerc, Bouffet, Gastin, Laurent, Reitz, Prudhom, Porté, Truck, Delbret, Leyris, Doche, Dehille, Stevenotte, Lefage Senault, Chalemele, André, Demartelle, Colombel, Philippe, Moreau, Jourdan, Letourneur, Citadella, Jourdan, Bordas.—Sixty-one members.

2d. The Legislative Body creates provisionally an Executive Consular Committee, composed of Citizens Sieyes and Roger Ducos, Ex-Directors, and Buonaparte, General. They shall bear the names of Consuls of the French Republic.

3d. This Committee is invested with the full powers of the Directory, and specially commissioned to organize order in all parts of the administration, to re-establish internal tranquillity, and to procure an honourable and solid peace.

4th. It is authorized to send delegates with a power limited according to its own power.

5th. The Legislative Body is adjourned to the 20th of February. It is to meet at that period in full power at Paris.

6th. During the adjournment of the Legislative Body, the members shall preserve their indemnity and their constitutional security.

7th. They may, without losing their quality as representatives of the people, be employed as ministers, diplomatic agents, delegates of the Executive Consular Committee, and in all other civil functions. They are even invited, in the name of the public good, to accept them.

8th. Before their separation, and during the time of their sitting, each Council shall name from among their members, a committee of 25 members.

9th. The committees appointed by the two Councils will in conjunction with the Committee of the Executive Consulate determine upon all urgent objects relative to the police, legislation, and finance.

10th. To the committee of the Council of Five Hundred will belong the right of proposing, and to that of the Council of Elders that of sanctioning them.

11th. The two Committees will also, in the order above mentioned, regulate the changes in those parts of the constitution which experience may have shown to be inconvenient or vicious.

12th. These changes can have no other object, but that of consolidating, and guaranteeing inviolably, the sovereignty of the people, the republic, one and indivisible, the representative system, the division of power, liberty, equality, and the safety of property.

13th. The Executive Consulate Committee may lay before the other committees their views upon these subjects.

14th. The two committees are charged to prepare a civil code.

15th. Their sittings will be held at Paris in the palace of the Legislative Body, and they may be convoked extraordinarily for the ratification of peace, or in case of great public danger.

16th. These resolutions shall be printed, and sent by extraordinary couriers to the departments, and solemnly published and stuck up in all the communes of the republic.

Address from the Legislative Body to the French People.

Frenchmen,

St. Cloud, Nov. 10.

THE republic has again escaped the rage of factions; your faithful representatives have broken the poniard in the hands of the parricides; but after having averted the blows which you were menaced, they felt it their duty to prevent an eternal agitation, and taking counsel from their duty and their courage only, they presume to hope that they have shown themselves worthy of you.

Frenchmen, your liberties torn, still bloody with the crimes of the revolutionary government, we shall seek an asylum in the arms of a constitution which promises at least some repose.

But the seditious have attacked without ceasing the weak parts of our constitution, and the constitutional regime has been but a continuation of the revolution in every sense in which the different parties themselves have interpreted it. Those even who wished the most sincerely to maintain that constitution have been forced to violate it every instant, that they might save it from perishing.

From this state of instability of the government has resulted greater instability still in legislation; and the rights the most sacred of social man, have been delivered up to the caprice of faction and events.

It is time to put an end to this tumult, it is time to give a solid guarantee to the liberty of the citizens, to the sovereignty of the people, to the independence of the constitutional powers, to the republic itself, of which the name has too often served to consecrate the violation of all principles: it is time that the Great Nation should have a government worthy of itself; a government firm and wise, which can give a speedy and solid peace, that you may enjoy true happiness. For the purpose of arriving more rapidly at this end, a provisional government is instituted. Frenchmen! rally round your magistrates! soldiers of liberty! pursue the course of your victories, you will achieve the conquest of peace, that you may soon return to the midst of your brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the honours and rewards reserved for your glorious labours.

Proclamation of the Commander in Chief, Buonaparte.

Nov. 10, Eleven o'Clock at Night.

ON my return to Paris I found a division reigning amongst all the constituted authorities. There was no agreement but on this single point—that the constitution was half destroyed, and could by no means effect the salvation of our liberties. All the parties came to me, confided to me their designs,

designs, unveiled their secrets, and demanded my support. refused to be a man of any party. The Council of Elders invited me, and I answered to their call. A plan of general restoration had been concerted by men, in whom the nation is accustomed to see the defenders of its freedom and equality and of property. This plan demanded a calm and liberal examination, free from every influence and every fear. The Council of Elders resolved, in consequence, that the sitting of the Legislative Body should be removed to St. Cloud, and charged me with the disposition of the force necessary to secure its independence. I owed it, my fellow-citizens, to the soldiers who are perishing in our armies, and to the national glory acquired at the price of their blood, to accept of this command. The Councils being assembled at St. Cloud, the republican troops guaranteed their safety from without; but within, assassins had established the reign of terror. Several members of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with poniards and fire-arms, circulated around them nothing but menaces of death. The plans which were about to be developed were laid aside, the majority was disorganized, the most intrepid orators were disconcerted, and the inutility of every wise proposition was made evident. I bore my indignation and my grief to the Council of Elders, I demanded of them to insure the execution of their generous designs. I represented to them the maladies of their country, from which those designs originated. They joined themselves with me, by giving new testimonies of their uniform wishes. I then repaired to the Council of Five Hundred without arms, and my head uncovered, such as I had been received and applauded by the Elders. I wished to recall to the majority their wishes, and to assure them of their power. The poniards which threatened the deputies were instantly raised against their deliverer. Twenty assassins threw themselves upon me, and sought my breast. The grenadiers of the Legislative Body, whom I had left at the door of the Hall, came up and placed themselves between me and my assassins. One of these brave grenadiers, named Thome, had his clothes struck through with a dagger. They succeeded in bearing me away. At this time the cry of "Outlaw!" was raised against the defender of the law. It was the ferocious cry of assassins against the force which was destined to restrain them. They pressed around the President, threatened him to his face, and, with arms in their hands, ordered him to decree me out of the protection of the law. Being informed of this circumstance, I gave orders to rescue him from their power, and six grenadiers of the Legislative Body brought him out of the Hall. Immediately after the grenadiers of the Legislative Body entered at the *pas de charge* into the Hall, and caused it to be evacuated.

The factious were intimidated, and dispersed themselves. The majority, released from their blows, entered freely and peaceably into the Hall of Sitting, heard the propositions which were made to them for the public safety deliberated, and prepared the salutary resolution which is to become the new and provisional law of the republic. Frenchmen! you will recognise, without doubt, in this conduct, the zeal of a soldier of liberty, and of a citizen devoted to the republic. The ideas of preservation, protection, and freedom, immediately resumed their places on the dispersion of the faction who wished to oppress the Councils, and who, in making themselves the most odious of men, never ceased to be the most contemptible.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

(Counterigned) BERTHIER.

Circular Letters.

Letter from the Minister for foreign Affairs to the foreign Agents of the Republic.

Paris, November 12.

IN transmitting to you, citizens, the law enacted by the Legislative Body in its late sitting of the 10th of November, I announced to you that the Consuls of the French republic immediately took into their hands the reins of government.

The constitution of the 3d year, the produce of very imperfect experience, and of the influence of some transient circumstances, was on the point of perishing under its internal defects, and the passions of men. Too often violated by the highest authorities, solicited by every passion in its turn, and incessantly infringed by them all, it had ceased to command the respect of Frenchmen, and to prove salutary for the republic. It therefore became necessary to save the principles on which it rested, from perishing along with it.

A grand impulse on every mind could alone rally round the same object, the wishes and the hopes of citizens, harmonize all the powers, revive all the sources of the public strength, and excite an energy unanimous, vigorous, and truly republican, for its direction. That impulse has been given; and all the authorities, now of a proper temper, powerful from their concert, and the confidence reposed in them by the nation, are going to labour efficaciously in the execution of the grand work which the destinies of the republic impose upon them, to organize order in all the parts of the administration, restore internal tranquillity, and procure a solid and beneficial peace.

The oath, citizens, prescribed for you to take, is a proof that the bases on which the hopes of Frenchmen, and the happiness

happiness of future generations repose, remain untouched. The men placed at the head of the government have given sufficient pledges to liberty; their names command respect and confidence enough to convince France and Europe, that these bases will be guaranteed, both against the attempts of external enemies, and the shocks of faction.

The Consuls of the republic, in authorizing you to continue the functions which you now fill, have charged me to inform you that I have notified their installation to the foreign agents resident at Paris. You will find subjoined a copy of my circular note. They have also charged me to desire you to address to the government at which you reside, a notification of the powers with which they are invested, and of the hopes of wisdom and concord which with they are animated. You will take care to add, that, to procure for Europe a solid and honourable peace, it is necessary that the declaration with which I conclude my circular note to the foreign agents should be strongly felt, and that the faith in the loyalty, power, and justice of the government of the republic, should be every where equal to the sincerity of the wishes which it will not cease to entertain for peace, and to the fidelity with which it is unalterably determined to maintain its engagements.

I transmit to you the formula of an oath to be taken by all the agents, political and consular, of the republic, and also by the French citizens resident in foreign states, or temporarily absent for their country. I invite you to communicate to the agents in concert with whom you act, the letter which I write to you. They will administer the oath to such of their fellow-citizens as shall be found within their jurisdiction, and will dispatch an answer to you, which you will transmit to me by express with your own.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

REINHARD.

Letter from the Minister for foreign Affairs to the foreign Ministers.

Sir,

Paris, November 13.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Consuls of the French republic have taken into their hands the reins of government. Our foreign agents will immediately receive an order to make the same notification to the governments at which they reside. The political relations of France with other nations, the diplomatic relations of its government with other governments, remain the same; only that the brilliant union of the wishes of all, seconded by the enlightened, energetic, and unanimous direction which will be given to the public force,

force, by insuring for the future the destinies of the French republic, ought to raise in the estimation of foreign governments the value of the political relations which connect them with us.

Receive, &c.

(Signed)

REINHARD.

Proclamation of the Consuls to the French.

Paris, 21st Brumaire (12th Nov.)

THE constitution of the third year has perished. It knew how neither to protect your rights, or support itself. Multiplied attacks deprived it for ever of the respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the republic between them. France at length approached to the last term of a general disorganization.

The patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed. Every thing that could serve you, every thing that remained pure in the national representation, is united under the banners of liberty.

Frenchmen! the republic, thus re-established and replaced in Europe in the rank which she never should have lost, will proceed to realize all the hopes of citizens, and will accompany its glorious destinies.

Take with us the oath which we have made, "to be faithful to the republic, one and indivisible, founded on equality, liberty, and the representative system."

By the Consuls of the Republic,

ROGER DECOS,

BUONAPARTE,

SIEYES.

(True copy)

HAGUES BERNARD MARET, Sec. Gen.

Address of the French Minister Florent Goupion in the First Chamber of the Batavian Legislature upon his taking his Audience of Leave, Nov. 13th.

Citizens Directors,

BEING recalled by my government, I now wait on you to take my leave, and am happy that I can congratulate the Batavian republic on the termination of the war commenced in the bosom of her territory, and ended so gloriously, through the bravery of the Dutch and French soldiers. You may rest assured, Citizens Directors, that I shall always remember with pleasure the great patriotic zeal manifested by the Batavian government for the maintenance of the liberties and independence of the republic. I remember well the words you made use of after the battle of Bergen: "We shall give fresh proofs of republican zeal and valour; and

VOL. IX.

L

if

if we should be vanquished, we shall nevertheless have acquired the esteem of our worthy allies, and of all Europe."

No, Citizens Directors, a nation which wishes to maintain her independence on principles founded on reason and humanity, can never be conquered. In that case, those who come to conquer you are themselves conquered. So long as the Batavian government keeps pace with the wishes of the nation, she will always maintain her independence; and those evil-disposed persons who have insinuated that it ever was the intention of the French government to barter away your liberties, I beg you to consider as traitors.

What I now say to you, Citizens Directors, will no doubt be made known to the public: I therefore wish it to be understood, that so long as the Batavian people support their present government, they will ever find the French republic a faithful ally. The Batavian territory having been just rescued from an enemy, great sacrifices must be made to compensate those who have suffered by the war, as well as to render the republic respected by sea. I hope no opposition will be made to the accomplishment of these necessary objects, for obedience is the only basis upon which a government can rest to maintain itself against anarchy and despotism.

Receive, Citizens Directors, the assurances of my high consideration, and my wishes for the happiness of the Batavian nation.

Ukase of the Emperor Paul, communicated to the Senate of Hamburg, November 14.

THE city of Hamburg, having satisfied our wishes by delivering up to the British Minister resident at that place the Irish rebel Nappy Tandy and his companions, and by sending away those Frenchmen of suspicious character who were in that city, has consequently merited the return of our good will. We therefore forget the past, and direct that every communication with the town of Hamburg be re-established on the former footing.

(Signed) PAUL.

*The Western Departments.—Royal and Catholic Army.—Division of
Eureux.*

*Hingant de St. Maur, Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, Chief of
the Division, commanding in the Name of Louis XVIII. under
the Orders of M. M. the Count de Fretta, and the Chevalier Jou-
bert, to the Inhabitants of Eureux and the surrounding Communes.*

I THINK it useless to depict to you the immense picture of the evils under which you have groaned for ten years. A long and cruel experience cannot but have convinced you that you cannot partake happiness and peace as long as your destinies shall be in the hands of the vilest as well as the most criminal of usurpers. Let ambitious men decorate themselves with the titles of Director or Consul; let them substitute any code whatever for the institutions which they have trodden under foot, you will only change your masters to change your tyrants.—Balanced incessantly by political tempests, you will, by turns, be the sport of all the factions, which, like those they have replaced, will make use of a fugitive authority only to weigh you down with a yoke of iron. The only part that remains for you, O Frenchmen, after these multiplied storms, of which you have been the deplorable victims, is a return to the power of your legitimate monarchy. Compare your present lot with that which you enjoyed when a son of Henry IV. held the reins of government. The virtues of that adored prince flow with his blood in the veins of him who directs you to second my efforts to restore the altar and the throne. Will you be deaf to the voice of the best of fathers, who, forgetting the errors of his children, holds out his arms to them to snatch them from the shipwreck? Protection to the innocent, pardon to the repentant, prosperity to all—such has always been the wish of his heart. Rally then round the standard of his faithful defenders, and do not force him by a vain resistance to make use of the arms which he has entrusted to them only to chastise rebels.—If there should still be among the administrators, the moveable column, the national guards, and even the conscripts, several of whom have been blind enough to obey those orders, the executioners of their family, let them know that we have sworn not to sheath the sword till we have destroyed the enemies of our august sovereign.

(Signed)

HINGANT DE ST. MAUR.

LEROUX, Commandant en Second.

Given at our Head-quarters, Nov. 15, 1790.

Official Account from Prince Italiskoi Count Suworow, concerning the operations of his Army after it had quitted Italy, and its penetrating through Switzerland to Feldkirch, &c. copied from the Petersburg Gazette of the 15th November 1799.

Feldkirch, October 3, old Style.

WHEN we separated from the Austrians on August 31, near Tortona, I demanded of the Austrian general of cavalry, Melas, a sufficient quantity of mules; but he only supplied me with enough for our heavy artillery, and refused to let me have more, assuring me that at Bellinzona, which leads to Mount St. Gothard, I should find every thing requisite for the march of the army; thus we were obliged to have our necessary baggage conveyed to the Lago di Como. After as rapid a march as the mountains would permit us, we arrived at Taverna, ten wersts from Bellinzona, and found not a single mule. The Austrian general Teller, and his commissaries, deceived us by their shameful equivocal promises, and we lost the fifth day at Taverna, without being able to do any thing. This state of inactivity gave the enemy time to collect his forces, and to take the necessary steps to endanger our situation. In this helpless state we had no other resource than to employ the horses of the Cossacks, instead of mules, as advised by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Paulowich. At length 400 mules, with their drivers, arrived, who were, however, only hired as far as Bellinzona; on learning which we entered into a fresh agreement with them, to ensure their assistance as long as we might have occasion for it. Our army left the frontiers of Italy, regretted by all the inhabitants, but with the glory of having liberated that country, and traversed a chain of dreadful mountains. Here Mount St. Gothard, the Colossus among mountains, surrounded by clouds impregnated with thunder, presents itself to our view; there the Vogel mountain, striving as it were to eclipse the former in terrific grandeur! All dangers, all obstacles, are surmounted; and amidst the combat of elements, the enemy cannot stand against the brave army which suddenly appears on this new theatre: every where they are driven back. Your Imperial Majesty's troops penetrated the dark mountain-cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of the bridge, which is formed by two mountains, and justly bears the name of Devil's Bridge: though the enemy destroyed it, yet it could not stop the progress of the victorious troops; boards were tied together with the officers' scarfs, and along that bridge the troops threw themselves from the highest precipices into tremendous abysses, fell in with the enemy, and defeated them wherever it was possible to come up with them. It now remained for our troops to climb Mount Winter, the summit of which is covered with everlasting snow,

low, and whose naked rocks surpass every other in steepness. Almost buried in mud, they were obliged to ascend through torrents rolling down with dreadful impetuosity, hurling with irresistible force huge fragments of rock and masses of snow and ice, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the gaping caverns, where some found their graves, and others were saved with the greatest difficulty. It is beyond the powers of language to paint this awful spectacle of nature in all its horrors.

[Here follow circumstantial details of the different actions in Switzerland; among other things, the report says—"General Massena, who was defeated on the birth-day of his Imperial Majesty, saved himself by flight. Prince Gortschakow was wounded in the head by a bullet, and Prince Bagration received a grape-shot wound. The Grand Duke Constantine greatly distinguished himself. He animated the army by his example, and gave useful and salutary counsels."]

The following is the Ukase by which Prince Suworow has been appointed Generalissimo of all the Troops.

To the Generalissimo of all the Imperial Russian Troops, Alexander Wasijewitch Italskoi, Count Suworow, October 29, 1799.

EVERY where the enemies of your country had been vanquished by you; only one degree of glory was left for you to acquire, to conquer Nature herself; and now she also submits to your prowess. By your last victory over the enemy of religion, you have likewise crushed the artifices of his allies, whom malice and envy had armed against you. I now bestow on you the only reward that remains for me to prove my gratitude; and in promoting you to the highest rank which is reserved for honour and bravery, I bestow it on the first General of the present and of all ages.

Letter from Laussat, Deputy to the Legislative Body, from the Department of the Basses-Pyrenées, to his Constituents, in Defence of the Revolution of the 10th of November.

My Fellow-citizens,

A GREAT revolution has just taken place; I did not participate in bringing it about; but I have embraced it with my whole soul, and have seconded it at my own personal risk and danger: I owe you a succinct account of my motives. The republic was every where falling to ruin, both abroad and at home, in the government and in the administration. I perceived that it was in every respect deficient in harmony and connexion, and that its dissolution

tion was approaching. Having arrived at the Legislative Body with the design of religiously defending the depot of the constitution, and of endeavouring to make it support itself by its own energy, and correct those errors which had crept into it, I was sensible of the vanity of my expectations. The Councils were hurried away by a retrograde motion; it was necessary to stop, and to change their direction. I have not to reproach myself for adopting for a moment the advice they followed, and the expedients they employed. The 18th Fructidor annihilated the legislative power; from the 18th Fructidor sprang the 22d Floreal, which annihilated the sovereignty of the people; and from the 18th Fructidor and the 22d Floreal proceeded the 30th Prairial, which in its turn annihilated the executive power. Could there, then, remain a republican constitution? Dissonance and discord everywhere prevailed; the lists were perpetually open, where the ambitious, the intriguing, the secret dilapidators, and public plunderers, disputed for the spoils of the citizens and the country lists, where the more depraved and audacious in guilt the combatants are, the more certain they are of success and impunity. In what retreat was there any hope of political, civil, or even domestic liberty? What stability had we? Was it in the government? Was it in the laws? Was it in our institutions? Was it even in property?

Tell me of one that was not the oppressor, that was not the oppressed; tell me where it was the vanquished party did conspire against their vanquishers; or where a revolution was perpetually preparing, forming, or accomplishing. On all sides danger surrounded and pressed upon us. In the mean time civil war prevailed the West; and while our armies triumphed as it were, by instinct and duty, they suffered hunger and nakedness: all the sources of the public treasure were diverted, and for the most part destroyed; we had not even wherewithal to pay, raise, or equip our battalions. The evils which our victors had suspended were gaining around rapidly, and were beginning to prey upon the heart. What could we oppose? We passed the days, decades, and months, in puerile disputes and shameful struggles of party. The action of the government was paralysed, and impious wishes were secretly formed, and openly expressed, that the country should become the victim of its misfortunes. But why should I speak to you of this deplorable situation? Where is the man so indifferent or so stupid as not to have beheld them? This situation could not last. Of this truth every one was sensible. Men long bred among troubles and factions aspired to save us; but how? Whatever they might have pretended, my fellow-citizens, and whatever might have been their general intentions, the day on which they would have had five minutes sway, would, from their habits, and the nature of things,

have

we been the first day of a new Convention. The Convention declared the republic; dazzled as it was by its Robespierre, its Amar, its Carrère, and its Collot; its tribunals, and its thousands of revolutionary committees; its popular assemblies, its arrestations and guillotines; its injustice and persecution, its crimes and horrors; nevertheless, glory to the Convention, which declared the republic, and preserved France. But now, with the least reflection, it is impossible not to know that a Convention, after having produced the same or greater calamities, would drain the blood of the republic, and deliver exhausted France the prey of kings. It is necessary, my fellow-citizens, to choose between a Convention, which would be necessarily followed by these consequences, and what we have done upon the ill-founded hopes of a constitution essentially republican, and essentially permanent. My hopes of its advantages are most flattering. The hatred of tyranny, which for ten years has spread its roots into the bosom of the French nation; the lights with which civilization and science have illumined the whole world; the principles, the virtue, the glory, and the examples of those men whom circumstances have forced us to arm with an immense power; the republicanism, the morality, and the devotion of those whom the national representation have associated in this grand enterprise; and, finally, the eternal destinies of human liberty, all convince me my expectations are well founded. If my confidence is soon justified, the blessings and happiness of republican France will absolve me in your eyes for the part I have taken. If, on the contrary, events should deceive my intentions and my efforts, I transmit to you beforehand, my fellow-citizens, my act of accusation, and the decree of my disgrace and death.

Observations on the Revolution of the 10th November, published in Paris, and ascribed to Regnaud de St. Angeley.

November 17.

WE wish for the republic; we wish for liberty; we wish for a representative government. Since the year 1789 we have been fighting at home and abroad, we have been lavishing our fortunes and our lives, in order to obtain these objects. We have not, as yet, had legislators who could fulfil our hopes. We are this day to seek a constitution, and we can only find a code, shapeless, obscure, and without a guarantee.

We have had for rulers men without talents, or without principles, cruel without energy, ambitious without greatness, and prodigal only through avarice: surrounded by passions and crimes, which they had not the courage to repress or to punish, they could only

only arm one party against the other; and the people, thus continually agitated by their wavering politics, could only change their oppressors and their miseries.

In 1789 the Constituent Assembly, after being courageous against despotism, proved weak against the factious. After showing themselves greatly calm, on the departure of the King, June 1791, some of them were seduced by his agents after his return; others were intimidated by the clamours of a club; and from this mass of probity and intelligence there proceeded only a work without solidity, a weak abortion, which bore within it the seeds of its approaching destruction.

The work of 1793, the execrable code of anarchy, only struck terror into France, to which it was the preface of every crime. At length came the constitution of the 3d year (1795), which now exists no longer; for how could that maintain itself, which created a Legislative Body, which must of necessity either govern, or be oppressed by the Directory?

The republic, in the 4th and 5th years, was maintained by the victories of our armies, and particularly by those of Buonaparte in Italy. It was on the eve of perishing in the 6th year through the intrigues of the royalists. Then the Legislative Body, misled and deceived by some of those conspirators, was about to overturn the Directory. It was saved, however, by the 18th Fructidor; but in saving the Directory, the 18th Fructidor annihilated the constitution. It did mischief to society at large, by the shock which it gave to the representative system. It did to France an injury not yet repaired, by destroying all respect for the constitutional code, which, in this instance, had been trampled upon with impunity. From that moment all the dispositions of this code have been either artfully eluded, or audaciously violated. The Executive Directory fashioned their conduct to the model of absolute power, and created conspiracies only to exercise their authority in repressing or extinguishing them. Their odious wavering policy was incessantly kept in play, and by this they contrived to precipitate into the same abyss, not merely the actual royalist, and the real terrorist, but all those who had incurred their hatred, and whom they ranged alternately under one or the other of those descriptions.

It was thus that political liberty was destroyed; representatives and citizens were arbitrarily placed upon the lists of the proscribed at the dictates of hatred and prejudice. It was thus that, on the 22d Floreal, the choice of the people was outrageously rejected. It was thus that, in contempt of the first principles of a representative government, the Directory appointed, with the Members chosen by scissions in the primary assemblies (which scissions they had themselves provoked), and with a small number of honest and enlightened men who had truly served their country, and whom they

did not dare to reject, all those on whose servility or imbecility they could rely for the easier subjection of the two Councils.

It was thus that, in the year 7, the Directory sent to their commissaries in the departments, lists of those who were to be elected, and money to pay for the choice of those whom they had commanded. It was thus, that, in despite of civil liberty, the right of banishment was suffered to rest with the Directory against the journalists, the priests, and all those who had the misfortune to displease them. It was thus that the prisons received, kept, and devoured a number of victims, confined in dungeons, without knowing their accusers, and who demanded in vain that judgment, which the constitution orders that they should have within twenty-four hours. It was thus that the power of inscribing names on the list of emigrants was absolutely decreed to the Directory; and that even the name of an ambassador was there inscribed, merely because he had displeased one of our tyrants, by refusing to crawl before him. It was thus, that, notwithstanding the laws of the constitution respecting the treasury, the principles of order, and the responsibility of all the branches of its administration, have been violated, the most scandalous waste has been practised to pay flatterers and villains, brokers and valets. It was thus that judges, the guarantees of property, and the administrators elected by the people, have been unceasingly changed or removed, on the denunciation of knaves, or by the ambition of fools. It was thus that the bravest officers were stripped of their rank, removed shamefully from their places, and consigned to misery, as a return for the blood which they had shed in the service of their country. It was thus that, by progressive imposts, the right of property was violated, though consecrated by the constitutional code, always invoked, yet always outraged. It was thus that every year saw a bankruptcy come forward under the title of an arrear of debt; and that the Directory were suffered to annihilate as a power the obligations they had contracted as a party. It was thus that the unfortunate annuitants were compelled to beg in vain their subsistence at the gates of the treasury, which was exhausted by disorder and folly. It was thus that civil war was provoked by the detestable law of hostages, which punishes the innocent for the crimes which they could not possibly prevent, and by which the government seemed to revenge upon the nation its own want of power to protect it against robbers. It was by these culpable violations of the constitution that the coalesced kings from without, and their agents within our territory, have been enabled to push the republic to the very last degree of disorganization, of misfortune, and of guilt. It is thus, in fine, that we are left without a constitution or a government.

Substance of the circular Letter addressed by the Minister for foreign Affairs, Reinhart, to all the French diplomatic Agents, the 15th of October 1799.

IN informing them of this new violation of the right of nations, committed by the court of Naples, he invites them to make it known to the respective governments at which they reside, but particularly to all the literati, and enlightened and learned men of the several countries which they inhabit. He further leaves to their talents and their zeal, the care of exciting, in every mind, all the sentiments which the unfortunate situation of Dolomieu should inspire. He insists upon his titles as an intelligent mineralogist, and an excellent citizen. He also defends him from the absurd charge of having betrayed the Order of Malta, which he had renounced, to attach himself to France. He observes, that when he set out with Buonaparte, he was ignorant, like every body else, of the secret of government and of the general, and that if he took any part in the conferences held for the capitulation of Malta, it was only as a mediator, at the request of his old brethren, to soften their fate and be useful to them.

Integrity of the French Republic.

IN the sitting of the Council of Elders of the 24th of October, the discussion of the resolution respecting the integrity of the territory of the French republic was resumed, and the resolution rejected by a great majority.

Decree of the Consulate, Nov. 22, 1799.

1st. **T**HE cartel, signed on the 13th of September 1798, shall be punctually carried into execution.

2d. The English prisoners in France shall be treated conformably to what is appointed by the 4th article of that cartel.

3d. The French commissary at London, and the English commissary at Paris, are not to intermeddle in any details relative to prisoners, excepting in the case provided by the 2d article of the cartel.

4th. All remittances of money, whether from England to France, or from France to England, for any other purpose than the cases provided for by the 3d article, are and shall remain suspended, calculating from the 30th of December.

The compensations that are judged reasonable shall be settled in the event of a general peace.

5th. The commissary of the French government at London shall receive instructions in conformity with the present.

(Signed)

SIEYES.

BUONAPARTE.

ROGER DUCOS.

H. B. MARET, Sec. Gen.

(A true copy)

Note of the French official Paper relative to the above.

IT is known that the Directory had for three years taken upon themselves to furnish the money for the support of the French prisoners in England. This measure has been abandoned, and a notification has been made to the English government.

The notification is in conformity with the common customs of war, and is an act of wise administration and good policy. The old Directory is perhaps the first government that set the example of a belligerent power supporting its prisoners upon the territories of its enemies. It will be recollected at what epoch, with what forms, and with what intention the English were relieved from the care of supporting our prisoners. Men must have seen in this new arrangement a sort of insult; the English papers at that time were filled with bitter complaints, with almost official (the French journalist might have said, with quite official, and most satisfactory) justifications of their conduct, supported by most authentic proofs.

Well-informed men saw with surprise the French government abandon itself blindly to these impolitic suggestions; release the English from the expense and embarrassment of making burdensome advances; exhaust, of its own accord, the remains of its specie, in order to send it to England; deprive themselves of the pecuniary resources of which they stood in such pressing need, in order to add to the pecuniary resources of its enemies, and in short support the enormous expenses of the administration.

The English, whilst they exclaimed against the injustice of the accusation, gathered with pleasure the fruits of this error of the Directory, though our old monarchical government left England during the whole war to support the expense of the prisoners, and did not liquidate the balance till the return of peace, and consequently the return of circulation, credit, commerce, and plenty, rendered the payment more easy.

The generally received custom of leaving to the humanity of belligerent nations, the care of protecting and supporting prisoners, marks the progress of civilization. This proof of confidence and reciprocal esteem between nations at war is one of the means of approximation and reconciliation. We cannot therefore avoid seeing, in this notification of the consular government, a return of the true principles which their loyalty honours.

*Address of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles to the amir-
Circles of the Empire, dated Donaueschingen, 4th December.*

IT is from a sentiment of the most urgent necessity that I feel myself compelled to speak to you on a subject, and certain dispositions, from which may result very great injury to the common cause of the Germanic Empire.

I see with regret, that in consequence of the events which have lately happened in France, by which the power is transferred to other hands, hopes are almost every where formed of a general pacification; hopes which have been already so often deceived; and that on this premature supposition, it has even been thought possible to defer carrying into execution the contingents, and the accomplishment of the constitutional obligations.

A heart truly German and patriotic, and a mind enlightened by such sad experience, cannot absolutely commit such imprudence; such conduct would deprive us of the only means of concluding a speedy peace upon terms just and proper, and which may prove solid and permanent. We should not entirely forget the maxim, that we should prepare vigorously for war, when we wished for peace; and we shall obtain the latter much the more soon, and on terms the more advantageous, when the enemy shall see us in a state to continue the war, should he be disposed to continue his imperious tone, and to prescribe once more a peace that would bring with it shame and slavery, or infallibly lead to them. Too often has the hope, indulged with so much precipitation, respecting France, proved deceitful, to suffer these new events to seduce and lull the state into a false security.

It has hitherto been always seen, that every new faction in France has talked much of peace, not with a view to concluding it on equitable terms, but in order to captivate the public opinion. The event which took place on the 9th November, when viewed closely, is not of a nature to give us full confidence. Part of the persons who have taken possession of the supreme power, are the same who, both by their principles, and by the whole of their public life, have sworn mortal hatred and eternal enmity to all those states which are not constituted like themselves; who have overthrown several; and perfidiously subjugated others in open peace.

Even the spirit which manifests itself in the public writings in France is not so pacific. It is often said that this revolution has no other object in view but that of elevating the republic to the rank which it ought to obtain in Europe. The old Directory are blamed, not for having begun the war, but for having carried it on unsuccessfully; for not having gained new provinces, and for having lost several. In the French proclamations, they begin always by speaking of victories, and they afterwards talk of peace;

peace; which indicates that circumstances are not yet sufficiently favourable for the latter; and the fate of arms is yet to be tried before they think of concluding it.

The minister at war openly announces that he is employed in reinforcing the army, and procuring it every thing necessary. He adds, that he will take a part himself in its dangers, as soon as the season permits the opening of the campaign, and that he is preparing for its new triumphs. There has not been yet on the part of France any relaxation in the preparations for war to justify the Germans to relax theirs; but, on the contrary, a new corps is to be formed in the four non-united departments.

But should even no mistrust be conceived respecting the views of the new governors of France, the new revolution is not yet sufficiently strengthened, for us to be sure that it may not be overturned like the others. In short, it is not here in agitation to conclude a peace that may be merely nominal, because it is a general convention for armistice. Security, and certain conditions, are the objects for which we fight; conditions such as the honour, the dignity, the liberty, and the integrity of the Germanic Empire, and the inviolability of the dearest treaties require. The object is a just, fit, and honourable peace, agreeable to the decision of the diet, which secures the religion, the property, civil order, and the constitutions of Europe.

I invite you to weigh maturely these considerations with the patriotic sentiments with which you are inspired, and then you will certainly agree with me, that prudence imperiously requires that you should not be seduced into inactivity by the reports of an approaching peace and principles more moderate, or to lay down your arms until peace shall be signed.—You will feel with me the necessity of not delaying the measures of defence; but, on the contrary, of redoubling our efforts, augmenting our forces, and accomplishing with the greatest activity, and in the most serious manner, the decision, renewed and confirmed by the resolutions of the diet, for the common defence, that we may be able to oppose an energetic mass of efforts to the views of the enemy, whatever they may be. It is only by an imposing military force that we shall be able to prevent the enemy from making new devastating attacks, abridge or terminate the evils of war, ameliorate the conditions of pacification, and finally accelerate a peace that may deserve the name of one, and recompense the multiplied sacrifices by which we have for a long time sought to procure it.

Procla-

*Proclamation of Lord Keith, announcing the Blockade of Cadiz.**On board of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte,
before Cadiz, Dec. 5, 1799.*

I THINK it necessary to acquaint you, for the information of those whose interest is intrusted to you, that the blockade of Cadiz is continued with the same vigour as before the sailing of the Spanish fleet under the command of Joseph Mazaredo, and that the ships of the King of Great Britain are stationed before these ports, for that purpose. I beg, therefore, that you will communicate this information to all whom it may concern, that nobody may be induced to say that he had been ignorant of that blockade, after it has existed for two years. You will also inform them, that such ships as should attempt to sail from, or to enter into those harbours (having either brought cargoes, or taken in others, during the blockade), will be detained, and proceeded against according to law.

(Signed)

KEITH.

Notice of the Consulate relative to the Prisoners of War in England and France.

14th Frimaire (December 5).

THE Consuls have notified to the English government, that from the 1st of Nivose (December 22), all the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the French prisoners in England shall be at the charge of the British government.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

SIEYES.

ROGER DUCOS.

H. B. MARET, Sec. Gen.

Substance of Buonaparte's Proclamation to the Citizens of St. Domingo, December 1799.

ONE of the first acts of the new legislature will be to frame a code of laws for your regulation. Far from being a subject of alarm to you, you will discover in these laws, the wisdom and the profoundness of the views which now direct the legislators of France. The Consuls of the republic, while they acquaint you with this compact, take occasion to declare that the sacred principles of liberty and equality, as established in favour of the negroes, shall never undergo amongst you any infringement or modification. If there be in the colony of St. Domingo any ill-minded persons, if there be any of them

who

who keep up a traitorous correspondence with the hostile powers, brave negroes, do not forget that French people alone recognise our liberty and the equality of your rights.

Address of Grigny to the Troops of the Subdivision of the Army of England.

Nantes, 7th December.

ALL the troops of the subdivision are apprized that the general in chief of the army of England, informed of the conduct held by the Chouans during the suspension of hostilities, which had been agreed to between him and the principal chiefs, is indignant at the horrors and exactions which they have committed. He has, in consequence, given orders the most precise, to regard as an act of hostility the requisitions of provisions and cattle, the levies of men, the contributions in money, the seizure of horses, and the march into cantonments which they did not occupy before the suspension.

Brave soldiers, who, notwithstanding your exact obedience and your subordination, have permitted the expression of your indignation at the recital of these horrors committed by the rebels, your arms are now at liberty; and without yet attacking them directly, we shall repel and punish the crimes which they venture to perpetrate.

Let us prepare to obtain by force the peace which the general chief tried to accomplish by clemency and persuasion.

(Signed)

GRIGNY.

Article on the Subject of the French Admiralty.

Paris, 10th Frimaire (December 10).

THE commission assembled under the order of the Consuls, to deliberate upon the question, "Whether it be proper to establish a board of admiralty in France?" have unanimously decided in the affirmative. The grounds of this decision are:

1. That the two fundamental divisions of the service of the marine and colonies, the military and administrative departments, require talents and information particularly appropriated to each; that the knowledge necessary for each ought to be almost constantly combined, in order to produce any good consequence; and that from the union of men well skilled in these two branches of service, may be expected a greater number of ideas than any individual has either time or power to conceive; and likewise such combinations in the application of these ideas, as will prevent the improvement of one branch of the

the service from retarding the improvement or developement of the other.

2. That as instability in the plans of service, the mode of administration, laws and regulations, and in the choice of officers, has been one of the principal causes of the defeats of the navy, and the disasters of our colonies, a contrary effect ought to be expected from an order of things guaranteeing permanence of views, regularity of operation, maturity of reflection, and impartial justice, constituting an abundant source of security and emulation for individuals.

3. That the calculation of the funds necessary for the navy, their proper employment, their exact distribution, integrity in the examination of contracts, providence in the collecting of stores, the just application of resources to necessities, the superintendence of the employment of the materials as well as attention to the execution of the labour, and every thing connected with order, economy, and the improvement of the naval art, are the necessary and incontestable consequences of the establishment of a board of admiralty.

4. That as this establishment will be divided among several persons having the same end in view, and actuated by the same spirit, the examination of plans, the collection of materials, the details of execution, and the signing of orders and dispatches, all of which devolve at present on one individual, the necessary result must be concord, precision, and dispatch, in every operation.

5. That by means of the consideration and confidence which such a board must create in the public opinion, it is possible to ingraft on the marine certain parts of the judicial order, which, from their connexion with the discipline of the fleet, the security of the arsenals, and the great maritime and commercial interests of the republic, ought to be under the immediate superintendence of a branch of the executive authority, having, as a special jurisdiction, the department of the marine and colonies.

Having agreed upon a principle, that there ought to be a board of admiralty in France, the commission, agreeably to the will of the Consuls, has next directed its attention to the basis of such an establishment. It so much the more zealously applied itself to this labour, as it was not ignorant that the principle, capable of producing great advantages, should the admiralty be organized according to the ideas of the commission, would produce none at all, and in fact would prove rather injurious than useful, if it confined itself to multiplying the wheels of the naval machine, without completely retempering the main spring.

The commission has carefully investigated the different institutions of the English marine, and the administrative systems of other

her foreign nations. It thinks that France ought, like England, to give the president of the board of admiralty, who alone communicates with the executive authority, sufficient influence and power to prevent deliberative bodies from, at any time, impeding the progress of the government in circumstances which demand rapidity, and likewise to prevent the divulging of its secrets.

Every part of the draught which follows, has accordingly been modelled with the positive intention of promoting order, economy, the improvement of existing institutions, stability of termination, and, in short, all the advantages which must necessarily and incontestably arise from the union of talents and inclinations, with the energy and secrecy which certain measures require, and which the unity of the assent and the action can alone guarantee.

The mode of organization which the commission has unanimously adopted, and which it is now to propose, is the one which, after mature examination, appears to unite all these advantages. This system likewise tends to give the supreme maritime authority that preponderance and dignity requisite for exciting emulation, and restoring the marine to its former lustre and glory. It should be added, that this system of maritime administration can alone oppose an insurmountable barrier to abuse, and the effects of intrigue and favour.

The commission has not turned its attention to the salaries which ought to be allowed to the president, the other members, and the secretary of this board. That object, it was of opinion, would better form part of the plan of organization for the admiralty.

Article 1. There shall be established a board of admiralty in France.

2. This board shall be composed of a president, six members, and a secretary, to be appointed by the executive government.

3. The president shall directly communicate with the executive authority, receive its orders, and lay them before the board.

4. Every question before the board shall be determined by a majority of votes; the president shall have three votes, except in the cases specified in the 6th and 7th articles, in which he shall have no more than one.

5. The powers vested in the board shall be the same as those presently exercised by the minister of marine and colonies.

6. The board shall be the only tribunal of appeal; and shall decide upon all sentences passed by naval and military courts-martial, and all other courts instituted, or to be instituted, for

trying offences committed in the ports and naval arsenals, in the bays and aboard all ships of war.

7. It shall determine in the last resort all causes relative to naval prizes.

8. The executive authority shall appoint a commissary and two lawyers to assist the board in the causes specified in the 6th and 7th articles.

9. According to the decision of the board of admiralty, and except in the cases stated in the following articles, two members shall sign, and the secretary shall countersign the instructions, orders, and dispatches relative to all the military, judicial, scientific, administrative, economical, or medical operations, in the service of the marine and colonies; brevets and commissions of every kind; plans, accounts, and warrants of the general and subordinate treasurers.

10. When especially authorized by the executive authority, the president shall singly sign the instructions given to the commanding or inferior officers of fleets, squadrons, or single ships of war, to the military or civil agents of the executive authority in the colonies, and commissions for the temporary exercise of any rank or office.

11. The board of admiralty shall organize the officers of the central administration of the marine and colonies, and appoint the principal and inferior officers in that department.

12. The board of admiralty shall annually cause all the ports, and the different branches of the service in each port, to be inspected by delegates chosen out of the board itself.

13. It may cause every thing connected with its powers in the colonies, to be inspected by temporary delegates not belonging to the board.

14. The members of the board may be appointed by the executive authority to the command of fleets. In this case their functions, as members of the board of admiralty, shall be suspended; but they shall resume them on their return.

15. The number of the members of the board of admiralty, assembled at the seat of government, can never be less than five.

16. The general and particular officers, and all officers commanding fleets, squadrons, divisions, or vessels of the republic, shall render a direct account of their navigation to the admiralty on their return, or on their going to any port, and all occasions during their cruise, when the information which they may have procured at sea, shall be of such importance as to require to be transmitted.

17. All captains of privateers and merchant ships shall transmit the like accounts to the admiralty, on their return to the republic.

public, during their stay in foreign ports, and on every opportunity during their voyage, if circumstances require them to dispatch information.

18. All the directors of the customs shall likewise render an account, without delay, of the naval stores and commodities which may arrive in their districts from foreign countries, and make the same known to the proprietors or consignees of the said stores and merchandise.

19. All letters, dispatches, and accounts, formerly addressed to the minister of marine and colonies, shall be addressed to the board of admiralty, with the exception of directing by this second superscription, to the president alone, communications respecting the marine and colonies, invalids and prizes, bargains and contracts of every kind, negotiations and demands for money, with the modes of application and warrants of payment, grants of leave of absence, letters of marque, and generally every thing connected with commerce, fisheries, naval discipline, the execution of the laws, and the improvement of naval institutions. These signatures are indispensable to give effect to the orders or dispatches, which, according to the 10th article, cannot be opened but by their president.

(Signed)

BRUIX,

THEYENARD,

LEGER,

HARAN,

DUMANOIR-LEPELLEY,

SANE,

J. F. GAUZIN,

GANTHEAUME,

FROC-LABOLAY.

Letter from the General in Chief of the Army of England to the Minister of War; dated Angers, 12th December 1799.

I AM not surprised at the numerous reports which have reached you, relative to the conduct of some Chouan chiefs. I recollect the same thing happened when the general in chief, Hoche, took measures similar to those I have taken, and was on the eve of submitting this unhappy country to the laws of the republic. The different demi-brigades which you announced to me, arrived successively; and if the mild measures adopted by the Consuls are not successful, I shall employ force; but I shudder at the miseries this devoted country must suffer.

You will find annexed a report of Olivier Hatry, general of brigade, by which you will see that all that has been published relative to the debarkation of the English is either exaggerated or false.

It would be desirable such a debarkation should take place. We should then finish the war by a single blow; for the most difficult point is not to fight the rebels, but to find them.

Health and respect.

T. HEDOUVILLE, General in Chief.

Note transmitted by the Deputies of the Circle of Suabia, to Mr. Wickham, his Britannic Majesty's Minister at Augsburgh.

ACCORDING to the plan determined upon by the deputies of the circle of Suabia, a corps of 10,800 infantry shall repair, on the 15th of January, to such place as his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles shall point out for their reception. The troops are to be as follows:

A battalion of grenadiers, of eight companies, of 800 men each; eight battalions of fusileers; every battalion of fusileers to consist of five companies, and each company of 200 men.

The terms which it is ventured to propose, with great humility, are:

1st. That the corps shall only be employed according to its constitutional destination; that is to say, by the orders of his Imperial Majesty, and under the command of his general in chief.

2d. That his Britannic Majesty shall graciously grant to the states of Suabia subsidies for the formation of this corps, and for the continuance of this war, as follows, viz. 150 silver florins of Germany for every foldier; half to be paid in advance, within a period agreed upon, and half after the troops shall be under arms; and afterwards 100 florins per annum, to be continued one quarter after the end of the war, regard being had to the expenses which at present exist.

3d. In case a treaty of subsidy cannot take place, a loan of 1,000,000/. sterling is required, without interest, to be repaid at such periods as shall be agreed upon.

His Excellency Mr. Wickham is very humbly entreated to employ his good offices for the success of a negotiation, which will place the princes and the states of Suabia in a situation to serve the cause of the human race against the common enemy, with a zeal equal to the sentiments which they have long entertained.

Augsburgh, 13th December 1799.

Similar propositions have been made by Baron Albin, for the levies in a mass of Main, the Odenwald, and part of Frankfurt.

New Constitution of the French Republic.

TITLE I.

ARTICLE 1. The French republic is one and indivisible.

2. Its European territory is distributed into departmental and communal districts (*arrondissemens*).

3. Every man of the age of twenty-one years complete, born and resident in France, who has caused his name to be inscribed upon the civic list of his communal district, and who has dwelt in that period for a year within the territory of the republic, is a French citizen.

4. A foreigner becomes a French citizen when, after having attained the age of twenty-one years complete, and after having declared his intention of settling in France, has resided in it ten years without interruption.

5. The character of French citizen may be lost—

By naturalization in a foreign country;

By the acceptance of functions, or of pensions offered by a foreign government;

By affiliation with any foreign corporation, which would infer distinction of birth; by condemnation to corporal or ignominious punishments.

6. The exercise of the rights of French citizen is suspended by a man's being an insolvent debtor, or a direct heir keeping property, without an onerous title, the succession of a bankrupt, in whole or in part;

By a man's acting as a hired domestic, attached either to the person or the business of an individual;

By a man's being in a state of judicial interdiction, accusation, or contumacy.

7. In order to exercise the rights of citizenship in a communal district, a person must have fixed in it his domicile or place of abode by a year's residence, and at the same time he must not have lost it by a year's absence.

8. The citizens of every communal district are to point out, by their votes, those they conceive most proper to manage the public affairs. The number so pointed out forms a list of men worthy of confidence, amounting to a tenth of the number of citizens having a right to vote. Out of this list are to be chosen the public functionaries of the district.

9. The citizens comprehended in the communal lists of a department, shall likewise point out a tenth part of their own number. Hence is formed a second list, called departmental, from which are to be chosen the public functionaries of the department.

10. The citizens whose names stand on the departmental list, shall likewise name a tenth of their own number. Thus there

is a third list formed, which comprehends the citizens of the department eligible to public national functions.

10. The citizens having a right to assist in the formation of any of the lists mentioned in the three preceding articles, are to be called upon every three years to supply the place of those upon the lists who may have died, or who are absent for any other cause than that of exercising a public employment.

11. They at the same time may erase from the list those whom they think unfit to appear any longer upon it, and appoint as their successors other citizens in whom they have greater confidence.

12. No person can be erased from any of the lists, but by the votes of an absolute majority of the citizens having a right to vote on its formation.

13. A person is not to be erased from one list of eligible persons, solely because he is, at a given period, member of another list, inferior or superior.

14. Inscription on a list of persons eligible, is not necessary but for those public offices, for which this condition is expressly required by the constitution or the law. All the lists of eligible persons shall be formed in the course of the year 9.

TITLE II.—*Of the Conservative Senate.*

15. The Conservative Senate is composed of eighty members, irremovable, and for life, who shall be forty years of age at least.

For the formation of the Senate, there shall at first be named sixty members. This number shall be increased to sixty-two in the course of the year 8; to sixty-four in the course of the year 9; and thus be gradually increased to eighty, by the addition of two members during each of the ten first years.

16. The appointment of the situation of Senator is made by the Senate itself, which chooses one out of three candidates presented; the first by the Legislative Body, the second by the Tribune, and the third by the chief Consul.

The Senate may choose one of two candidates, in the case that one of them is proposed by two of the presenting bodies. The Senate must admit a person who is proposed, on the same occasion, by all the three authorities.

17. The chief Consul quitting his station, either on the expiration of his functions, or in consequence of resignation, becomes a Senator by immediate right, and of necessity.

The two other Consuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take a place in the Senate, and are not obliged to avail themselves of this right.

They do not possess this right at all when they quit their consular functions by resignation.

18. A Senator is for ever ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the lists made up in the departments in virtue of the article, are to be addressed to the Senate. They compose the national list.

20. Out of this list the Senate chooses the Legislators, Tribunes, Consuls, Judges of Cassation, and Commissioners of accounts.

21. It is to maintain or to annul all the resolutions referred to it as unconstitutional by the Tribunal or the government. The lists of eligible persons are comprehended among such resolutions.

22. The revenues of certain national domains to be fixed upon, are to be liable to the payment of the expenses of the Senate. The annual salary of each member is to be taken out of these revenues. It is to be equal to the 20th of that of the Chief Consul.

23. The sittings of the Senate are not to be public.

24. The Citizens Sieyes and Roger Ducos, the Consuls quitting their functions, are appointed members of the Conservative Senate. They shall assemble along with the second and third Consuls nominated by the present constitution. These four Citizens shall appoint the majority of the Senate, which shall then complete itself, and proceed to the elections entrusted to it.

TITLE III.—*Of the Legislative Power.*

25. No new laws shall be promulgated, but when the project shall have been proposed by the government, communicated to the Tribunal, and decreed by the Legislative Body.

26. The projects which the government proposes shall be drawn up in articles. In every stage of the discussion of these projects the government may withdraw them. It may produce them anew in a modified state.

27. The Tribunal is to be composed of 100 members, at least twenty-five years of age. They are to be renewed by a fifth part every year, and are indefinitely re-eligible as long as they continue on the national list.

28. The Tribunal discusses the project of a law; and votes for its adoption or rejection.

It is to send three Speakers, chosen out of its own number, who are to explain and defend its views and motives in either case before the Legislative Body.

It may refer to the Senate, and that solely, on the ground of unconstitutionality, the lists of persons eligible, the proceedings of the Legislative Body, and those of the government.

29. It may express an opinion respecting laws made, or to be made, respecting abuses that require correction, respecting improvements

provements to be attempted in all the parts of the public administration; but never respecting matters criminal or civil submitted to the courts.

The opinions which it shall express in virtue of the present article have no necessary consequence, and do not bind any constituted authority to act.

30. When the Tribunate adjourns itself, it may appoint a committee of from ten to fifteen members, authorized to assemble it, if thought advisable.

31. The Legislative Body is composed of 300 members, thirty years of age at least. They are renewed by a fifth every year. It must always contain at least one citizen from each department of the republic.

32. A member quitting the Legislative Body cannot be re-elected to it till the lapse of a year; but he may immediately be elected to any other public function, including that of Tribune, if in other respects he is eligible.

33. The sitting of the Legislative Body shall commence every year on the 1st Frimaire (22d November); and shall continue only four months. It may be extraordinarily convoked during the eight remaining months by the government.

34. The Legislative Body enacts laws by a private ballot, and without any discussion on the part of its members respecting the projects of laws debated in its presence by the speakers of the Tribunate and of the government.

35. The sittings of the Tribunate and those of the Legislative Body are to be public. The number of strangers in both shall not exceed 200 in each.

36. The salary of a Tribune is to be 25,000 francs (425*l.*); that of a Legislator 10,000 francs (166*l.*).

37. Every decree of the Legislative Body upon the 10th day after its passing, shall be promulgated by the chief Consul, unless during that interval he has appealed to the Senate on the ground of unconstitutionality. This recourse shall not exist against laws promulgated.

38. The first renewal of the Legislative Body shall take place only in the course of the year 10.

TITLE IV.—Of the Government.

39. The government is confided to three Consuls, chosen for ten years, and re-eligible indefinitely.

Each of these is elected individually in the capacity of first, second, or third Consul. In the first instance the third Consul shall be appointed only for five years.

For this time the following are appointed: General Buonaparte, chief Consul; Citizen Cambaceres, now minister of justice; and Citizen Lebrun, member of the Committee of Elders, third Consul.

40. The chief Consul has functions and prerogatives peculiar to himself, in which his place may be temporarily supplied, when the case occurs, by one of his colleagues.

41. The chief Consul promulgates laws. He makes and revokes at pleasure appointments of members of the Council of State; ministers, ambassadors, and other external superior agents; the officers of the army by sea and land; members of local administrations, and commissioners of the government to the different courts. He appoints all the civil and criminal judges, except the justices of peace, and judges of cassation, without the power of revocation.

42. In the other acts of the government, the second and third Consul have deliberative voices. They sign the proceedings, to show that they were present; and, if they please, they may insert their own opinions, after which, the decision of the chief Consul is sufficient.

43. The salary of the chief Consul shall be 500,000 francs for the year 8 (about 20,833 $\frac{1}{2}$). The salary of each of the other two Consuls shall be equal to three tenths of that of the chief Consul.

44. The government proposes laws, and makes regulations necessary to carry them into execution.

45. The government directs the receipts and expenses of the State agreeable to the annual law, which shall determine the amount of each. He is to superintend the coining of money, of which the law alone shall regulate the issue; fix the title, the fashion, and weight.

46. If the government is informed that any conspiracies are devising against the State, it may decree summonses of appearance and warrants of arrest, against those who are presumed to be the authors or accomplices. But if after the lapse of ten days after their arrest, they are not liberated or put in a state for trial in the regular form, the minister who signs the warrant shall be guilty of arbitrary imprisonment.

47. The government shall take measures for the internal security and external defence of the State. He stations the forces, military and naval, and regulates the manner of their being employed.

48. The national guard in activity is subject to the direction of the public administration. The sedentary national guard is subject only to the dispositions of the law.

49. The government is to maintain political relations abroad, to manage negotiations, make preliminary stipulations, cause, sign, and conclude all treaties of peace, alliance, truce, neutrality, commerce, and other conventions.

50. Declarations of war and treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce,

commerce, are proposed, discussed, decreed, and promulgated like laws.

Only discussions upon these objects, both in the Tribunal and Legislative Body, are to take place in a secret committee, when the government desires it.

51. The secret articles of a treaty cannot destroy the public articles.

52. Under the direction of the Consuls, the Council of State is authorized to draw up projects of laws and regulations of public administration, and to remove the obstacles which may arise in matters of administration.

53. It must be out of the Council of State that the speakers nominated by the government to state points before the Legislative Body must be taken.

These speakers are never to be sent to the number of more than three, to support the same project of a law.

54. The ministers procure the execution of laws and regulations of public administration.

55. No act of government can have effect if it is not signed by a minister.

56. One of the ministers is specially intrusted with the administration of the public treasure. He is to secure the receipts, to order the transfer of sums, and the payments authorized by law: he can make, or cause to be made, no payment, except in virtue, 1st, of a law, and till the concurrence of funds which have been fixed for a distinct species of expense; 2d, of an arrêté of the government; 3d, of a warrant signed by a minister.

57. Detailed accounts of the expense of each minister, signed and certified by him, shall be made public.

58. The government can elect or constitute as counsellors of state or ministers, none but citizens whose names are inscribed on the national list.

59. The local administrations established either for each commercial district, or for more extensive portions of territory, shall be subordinate to the ministers. No person can be made or continue a member of these administrations unless he stand and be retained upon one of the lists mentioned in the 7th and 8th articles.

TITLE V.

60. Each commercial district is to have one or more judges of the peace, to be elected immediately by the citizens for the period of three years.

Their chief function is, to reconcile parties whom they call before them in cases of adverseness to reconciliation, to submit themselves to decisions by arbitration.

61. In civil matters, there are to be tribunals in the first resort, and the tribunals of appeal. The law is to determine the organization both of the one and the other; their competency, and the extent of territory that is to circumscribe their sphere of action.

62. In matter of misdemeanour (*delits*), where corporal or ignominious punishment is inflicted, there is to be a first jury to admit, or to reject, the accusation; if admitted, a second jury to declare the fact to be proved: the judges then form a criminal tribunal, and adjudge the punishment. Against their decision there is no appeal.

63. The place of public accuser before a criminal tribunal is to be filled by the government commissary.

64. Offences (*delits*) which do not incur corporal or ignominious punishment, are to be judged by tribunals of correctional police, with power of appeal to the criminal tribunals.

65. There will be established, for the whole of the republic, a tribunal of cassation, that is to pronounce upon motions for cassation against judgments in dernier resort, pronounced by the tribunals on motions of appeal from one tribunal to another, grounded upon legitimate suspicion, or upon reasons that regard the public safety, where the plea of one party is set up against a whole tribunal.

66. The tribunal of cassation does not take cognizance of the grounds of a cause; but it annuls the judgments passed in consequence of proceedings in which either the due forms have been violated, or which contain any express infraction of the law, and it refers the grounds of the cause to the proper tribunal that is to take cognizance of them.

67. The judges who preside in the tribunals of first resort, and the government commissaries that are to act in these courts, are to be taken from the communal, or from the departmental list.

The judges who preside in the tribunals of appeal, and the commissaries who act in these courts, are to be taken from the departmental list.

The judges who compose the tribunal of cassation, and the commissaries acting in these courts, are to be taken from the national list.

68. All judges, except the justices of the peace, are to retain their functions for life, unless they be pronounced to have forfeited them, or unless they be already on the list of those who are deemed ineligible to hold such functions.

TITLE VI.—Responsibility of the public Functionaries.

69. The functions of the members, whether of the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Tribunals, or those of the Consuls and counsellors of state, leave no room for responsibility.

70. Personal offences incurring corporal or ignominious punishment, committed by a member, whether of the Senate, the Tribunal, the Legislative Body, or the Council of State, are to be prosecuted before the ordinary tribunal, after a deliberation of the body to which such a defendant may belong, shall have authorized such a proceeding.

71. Ministers who may be accused of private offences, incurring corporal or ignominious punishment, are to be considered as members of the Council of State.

72. Ministers are responsible, 1st, for every act of government which they sign, that is declared unconstitutional by the Senate; 2d, for the inexecution of the laws and the regulations of the public administration; 3d, for the particular orders they may issue, should these orders be contrary to the constitution, to the laws or regulations.

73. Where such cases occur as are stated in the foregoing article, the Tribunal is to impeach the minister in virtue of an act upon which the Legislative Body is to deliberate in the usual forms, after having heard or summoned before them the person impeached. The minister who is brought to trial by a decree of the Legislative Body, is to be tried by a high court, with power of appeal or recurrence to an act of cassation.

The high court is to consist of judges and of juries: the judges to be chosen by, and from among the tribunal of cassation; the juries to be taken from the national list. The whole agreeably to the forms prescribed by the law.

74. The civil and criminal judges, in case of offences derogatory to their functions, are to be prosecuted before the tribunals to which they may be referred by the tribunal of cassation after having annulled their decrees.

75. The other agents of government, besides the ministers, cannot be prosecuted for acts connected with their functions, but in virtue of a decision of the Council of State: in such cases the prosecution is to be carried on before the ordinary tribunals.

TITLE VII.—*General Dispositions.*

76. The house of every person inhabiting the French territory is an inviolable asylum.

During the night no one has a right to enter such house but in case of fire, or inundation, or of a request made for such purpose from the inhabitants of the house.

During the day it may be entered for some special object pointed out by a law, or by an order issued by a public authority.

77. In order to give effect to the act which authorizes the arresting of a person, it is necessary, 1st, that they do formally express the motives of the arrest, and the law by virtue of which

which it has been ordered; 2d, that it should be issued by a functionary formally invested with this power by the law; 3d, that it must be notified to the person arrested, and that a copy of it be also left with him.

78. A keeper or jailor cannot receive or detain any person after he has transcribed into his register the act that orders the arrest. This act must be an order issued agreeably to the forms prescribed by the preceding article, or by a warrant for apprehending the person, or a decree of accusation, or a sentence pronounced.

79. The keeper or jailor is bound (nor can any order free him from the obligation) to bring forward the person so detained before the civil officer, who inspects the police of such prison, as often as the same may be required by such magistrate.

80. Access to the person imprisoned cannot be refused to his relations and friends, furnished with an order to that effect by the civil officer, who shall be always bound to grant such order, unless the keeper or jailor can show an instruction from the judge to keep the person in secret confinement.

81. All those who not being authorized by the law to arrest a person, shall issue, sign, or execute an order for such arrest; and those who, even in the case of an arrest authorized by the law, shall receive or detain the person arrested in any place of confinement not publicly and legally pointed out as such; and all the keepers and jailors who shall act contrary to the sense of the three preceding articles, shall be held guilty of the charge of arbitrary imprisonment.

82. All measures of rigour employed in arrestations, imprisonments, or executions, except such as are ordained by the laws, are to be held as crimes.

83. Every person has the right of addressing private petitions to every constituted authority, and more especially to the Triumvirate.

84. It is of the essence of the public force, to obey: no armed body can deliberate.

85. Military offences are to be submitted to special tribunals, and to particular forms of trial.

86. The French nation declareth, that pensions shall be granted to all military persons wounded in the defence of the country, as also to the widows and children of military men who may be killed in the field of battle, or who may die in consequence of their wounds.

87. National rewards shall be decreed to such warriors as shall render distinguished services to the republic in fighting for its defence.

88. A constituted body cannot open a deliberation but in a sitting, in which at least two thirds of its members shall be present.

89. A national institute is appointed to collect discoveries, and to advance the perfection of the sciences and arts.

90. A commission of national accounts shall regulate and verify the entry of the receipts and expenditure of the republic. This commission is to consist of seven members, chosen by the Senate from the national list.

91. The administration of the French colonies is to be determined by special laws.

92. In cases of revolt in the armed force, or of disturbances that threaten the safety of the state, the law may suspend, in such places and for such time as it may determine, the powers of the constitution.

The suspension may be provisionally declared in similar emergencies by an *arreté* of government during an adjournment of the Legislative Body, provided that this body be summoned to meet at the shortest period by an article of the said *arreté*.

93. The French nation declareth, that it will in no case whatever permit the return of the Frenchmen who have deserted their country since the 14th July 1789, and are not comprehended in the exceptions that have been made to the laws enacted against the emigrants: it also forbids any new exception upon this point.

The property of the emigrants is irrevocably confiscated to the profit of the republic.

94. The French nation declareth, that, after a legal sale hath been made of the national domains, from whatever sources they may come, the legal purchaser cannot be dispossessed of them, except where a third party (if such case should occur) puts in a claim of indemnity from the public treasury.

95. The present constitution shall immediately be presented for the acceptance of the French people.

Done at Paris the 22d Frimaire (December 13), 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

[Here follow the signatures of the members of the Legislative Commissions, and of the Consuls.]

Resolution proposed in the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th December, and agreed to, relative to the new Constitution.

THE Commission of the Council of Five Hundred, considering that the constitution which is to establish a definitive and invariable order of things, ought to be, without delay presented for the acceptance of the citizens:

That

That the most popular and suitable mode of acceptance is that which answers most easily and speedily the wants and just exigencies of the nation:

Declares, that there is urgency.

The Commission, after having declared urgency, adopts the following resolutions:

Article 1. There shall be opened in each commune a book of acceptance and non-acceptance: the citizens are invited to subscribe in it, or to cause to be inscribed, their vote upon the constitution.

2. The registers shall be opened at the secretariate of all the administrations, at the offices of the tribunals, the offices of the communal agents, justices of the peace, and notaries. The citizens have a right to choose, at will, between these different depots.

3. The delay for voting in each department is a fortnight from the date of the arrival of the constitution at the central administration. It is a delay of three days for each commune from the date of the arrival of the constitutional act at the chief place of the canton.

4. The Consuls of the republic are charged with regulating and putting in activity the forming, opening, term-closing, and ending of the registers.

5. The Consuls are also charged with proclaiming the result.

Decree of the Consulate relative to the Mode of presenting the new Constitution to the French People.

December 15th, 1799.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of the constitution and law of the 23d Frimaire, the central and municipal administrations, the communal agents, those of the tribunals, and the justices of the peace, shall open two registers upon distinct books; one for the acceptance, the other for the rejection of the constitution.

2. The municipal administration shall send to each of the communal agents, those of the tribunals, justices of the peace, and notaries of their district, two similar registers.

3. After the expiration of the period fixed by the 3d article of the same law, the agents and persons above mentioned shall shut and certify the registers of acceptance and non-acceptance.

4. The same interval being expired, the justices of peace shall affix their certificate of examination on the registers kept by the notaries of their district for acceptance or non-acceptance.

5. The

5. The registers being closed and certified by the central and communal administrations, and by the municipal agents, shall immediately be transmitted to the minister of the interior.

6. The registers being closed and certified by the tribunals and justices of peace, shall immediately be transmitted to the minister of justice.

7. The registers sent in, conformable to the two preceding articles, to the ministers of justice and the interior, shall be put in the post-office, and carried free of expense.

8. The expense incurred in the registers shall be paid out of the tax on registration.

9. The ministers of justice and the interior shall superintend the execution of this.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French People.

Frenchmen,

Paris, Dec. 15.

A CONSTITUTION is now presented to you. It will put an end to the uncertainty which the provisional government occasioned in the external relations, in the internal and military situation of the republic. It has placed at the head of the institutions which it establishes, chief magistrates, whose zeal and talents seemed necessary to its activity. The constitution is founded upon the true principles of representative government, upon the sacred rights of property, of equality, of liberty. The powers which it establishes will be strong and stable, such as they ought to be, to guarantee the rights of citizens and the interests of the state. Citizens, the revolution is fixed upon the principles on which it began. It is finished.

(Signed)

ROGER DUCOS,

SIEYES,

BONAPARTE,

T. B. MANET, Sec. Gen.

Letter of the Burgomaster of the free and Imperial Town of Hamburg, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

Citizens Consuls,

WHATEVER may be the prejudices which irritate you against the magistrates of the town of Hamburg, they cannot, however, forbear renewing their application to you under the auspices of the fortunate events which have lately taken place in Paris. While we behold the whole of the French nation indulging the fairest hopes and the most consolatory prospects, you

have the goodness at least to permit us to partake in them, and to offer up our sincere wishes for their perfect accomplishment.

You are too enlightened and too just not to be convinced of the sincerity of our sentiments upon this point, or to entertain even a momentary doubt that we do not take always an interested part in the prosperity of the French nation.

The melancholy event of the arresting, and the delivering up of four Irishmen, a fatal source of innumerable errors, persecutions, and acts of injustice, seems to have so far incensed the Directory as not to allow them to perceive how far our conduct in that instance was irreproachable, and how prominently it was marked by every possible regard and attention for the government of the republic.

A fatal concatenation of the most imperious circumstances did not, it is true, allow us to comply with the demand of the French republic; but every circumstance, however, tended to prove, that our non-compliance was much against our inclination, and that if, during the lapse of years, we have exhibited unequivocal proofs of attachment to the republic, it could not be considered as a very flagrant offence to have, in so delicate and dangerous a dilemma, reposed the most unsuspecting confidence in its generosity and moderation.

At all hazards, before the tribunal of just and equitable men, facts alone will be heard, and it is from a desire of acquainting you with them, that we take the liberty minutely to detail them in the following exposition:

Among the four persons, named Napper Tandy, Blackwell, Morris, and Peters, the two first can alone interest your attention; the other two, Morris and Peters, have been throughout regarded by the legation of the republic as real subjects of Great Britain.

In no act whatever, in no official or non-official note has it been said that the above-named Morris and Peters were in the service of the republic, or belonged to it in any sense whatsoever, either civil or military. The French minister never claimed their liberation nominally and individually. All the ministerial documents and notes are confined to an explicit demand of the liberation of two individuals, named Napper Tandy and Blackwell.

There occurs no example in history of a belligerent power seeming itself authorized to protect in a neutral state the avowed subjects of its enemy. In order to claim such a right, it was hitherto necessary to show that they were attached at least to such a power by civil or military relations.

You are doubtless too just, Citizens Consuls, and incapable of imputing to us as a crime, our delivering up two men who unquestionably belonged to another nation, and who were absolutely strangers to the republic.

We shall therefore only dwell upon the facts which respect the arrest and delivering up of Napper Tandy and Blackwell.

You will permit us here to advert to the precaution which the wisdom of Citizen Grouvelle, minister of the republic at Copenhagen, deemed it necessary to adopt respecting these persons, and which, had it been imitated by the French legation here, would have saved us all that pain and anxiety which the suggestions of passion, of errors, and of prejudices have drawn down upon us on their account. That enlightened minister, who doubtless respected too highly the government of Copenhagen, to dread any undue encroachments on their part, regarded however their safety in that city so precarious, and the grounds of reclaiming them by the British government so just and well founded, that, in order to screen them from the pursuit of the minister of the court of London, he felt it even necessary to give them his own house for an asylum.

They arrived here under the mask of the most inconceivable imposition, which of all others was best calculated to betray them. They knew, they saw, that all the French republicans, and all those who are in the service of the French republic, enjoy, not only the most perfect security in our town, but that they are distinguished in it, and caressed with the most marked friendship; yet, regardless of what they owed to themselves, to their security, to their rank, and their honour, they clandestinely stole in amongst us as if they were malefactors, under false names and false pretences. Napper Tandy took the name of Jones, and styled himself a Philadelphian merchant; Blackwell assumed the name of Barthelemy Blackfirst, and also styled himself an American merchant.

The British minister insisted officially on the arrest and delivering up of two men, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and calling themselves Jones and Barthelemy.

It is pretty generally known that in Germany it is not usual to resist the ministerial demands of foreign courts, which reclaim the persons of those who are their subjects. Citizen Reinhard, minister of the republic, had experienced a similar facility on our part.

The police officer went first to Jones, acquainted him with the nature of his office, and asked his name. His name, he said, was Jones. Upon that avowal, the officer informed him that he was arrested in the name, and at the request of the English minister, and as a subject of his Britannic Majesty. He did not even then avow himself, but still lurked under his mask, and submitted himself without any murmur, explanation, or protestation whatever, to the requisitions of the British government.

A sword with the arms of Ireland was found upon him.

After this, what room was there to doubt of the truth of the declarations

declarations made by the British government? How could it be well supposed that an officer of the French republic would think of carrying a sword with the British arms upon it?

Thus was it that this man, who acknowledged his name to be Jones, to be a merchant, and who, from incontrovertible facts, appears to be a subject of Great Britain, delivered himself to the acquisition of the sovereign of Great Britain, and acknowledges himself his prisoner.

In the same manner, and with the same precaution, were the motives of arrest announced to Barthelemy Blackfirst.

It was only after the arrest had been announced to him that he was already the prisoner of his Britannic Majesty, that he reluctantly took off his mask, and endeavoured to pass immediately for a French officer, without, however, adducing the smallest claim to that character.

It were almost superfluous to observe, that if by such slow and inadequate explanations men were permitted to escape from arrest, there would be no one who, by changing his name and his calling, might not equally attempt to rescue himself from the most just and legitimate arrests.

The French legation did not long delay to claim them as officers in the service of the republic. The minister never thought it necessary to entrust us with their brevets, or even to offer us copies of them. It was, however, of the most urgent importance to furnish us with the means of verifying immediately to the British government their real and immediate relation and connexion with the French republic. While he perhaps regarded it as a prerogative of his character to claim an implicit belief in his official assertions, the minister ought at least to have recollected, that by that step he justified the same pretensions on the part of the British minister.

The latter had officially declared them to be subjects of Great Britain. He was the first to make the assertion, and to support it. He officially pointed out the names under which they themselves had submitted to the arrest. Upon the person of Jones was found the sword with the British arms on it.

Was it in our power, after the evidence of such forcible circumstances, to refuse, with any justice, to believe the official declarations of the British minister, and to repose no belief but in those of the minister of the republic?

The British minister, when informed of the opposition of the minister of the republic, became only more vehement in his demand to have them delivered up; following it up with the most violent threats, and holding out against us the most serious resentment on the part of his government.

Diplomatic characters in the highest esteem insisted, that these facts

facts, and several examples in history, powerfully militated in favour of the claims of the British government.

Among these examples they insisted chiefly on that of the arrest of the famous Trenck, who, though in the service of Russia, was arrested at Dantzic, at the requisition of the Prussian minister, and delivered up into his hands as a Prussian subject.

While we resisted the menaces of England, and all the force of these plausible arguments, we did not imagine that we could conduct ourselves in a manner more satisfactory to the republic, than by confiding the decision of this delicate question to a prince, who, connected with the republic by a treaty of peace and amity, had also with us a powerful interest in strictly observing and maintaining the principles of a rigorous neutrality.

These motives inclined us to submit the decision of the matter to the King of Prussia, in his capacity of chief director of the circle of Lower Saxony, and as a guarantee of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and the co-director of the circle.

It is not for us, Citizens Consuls, to investigate the motives which prevented the King from deciding the question. You well know, that, notwithstanding our pressing solicitations, his Majesty persisted in leaving it undecided.

At length the Emperor of Russia interfered in it, and did not content himself with vain threats.—During several months of unavailing resistance we were exposed to the weight of the most rigid hostilities on the part of Russia; her squadrons, that held the dominion of the northern seas and blocked up the mouth of the Elbe, carried off our vessels. Intelligence equally alarming and well founded, announced to us a determination, on the part of the Russian troops, to take actual possession of our territory, and that they would disembark for certain in its vicinity. But notwithstanding these alarms, which ought to make us look upon all resistance as unavailing, and make us feel that while we exposed ourselves we should not succeed in rescuing the prisoners or satisfy the French government in this particular, there was nothing, however, omitted on our part that could enable us to keep the prisoners till the conclusion of peace. We implored the intercession of almost every power; but all our efforts were to no purpose.

The King of Prussia at length declared that he would come to no decision in the matter. This unexpected refusal on the part of so powerful a government, after such a long and profound silence, and at so critical a period, very naturally increased and justified our alarms, and opened our eyes to the dangers of a long resistance.

The Emperor, the chief of the Empire, also joined in the demand of his allies, and did not conceal from us that we must yield unless we were disposed to be compelled to obedience by the constitutional laws of the Empire.

Notwithstanding all these menacing insinuations, we determined upon a last attempt, by offering to solicit the government of the French-republic, that these prisoners might be exchanged for some other prisoners of distinction taken from the coalesced powers. But this attempt proved equally unavailing with all the others we had hitherto exerted.

We were not however discouraged, and we have just renewed our most urgent solicitations to the British government to mitigate the fate of these prisoners.

Such are the circumstances which have accompanied these unfortunate events. If you view them, Citizens Consuls, with impartiality, and if you reflect dispassionately upon the attentions which are imposed upon us by our very delicate and exposed situation, you will be easily convinced that it was absolutely impossible for us to persist in a longer resistance of a whole year of unavailing efforts.

Our ruin and utter annihilation would have been the inevitable consequence, and that to no purpose, as we have already shown. The only mean that was left us for escaping this destruction was to confide in the generosity of the French nation.

This confidence you will justify, Citizens Consuls (at least we dare flatter ourselves with that hope), by the return of your friendship and good wishes; for it is a confidence which could not be entirely effaced by the unmerited severity of the Directory, and we presume to hope that, after you have maturely weighed the merits of our case, you will not hesitate to suspend the severe measures which the Directory have adopted, and ordered to be enforced against our town.

Meantime please to accept the homage of our profound respect. Given under the ordinary seal of our town, December the 6th, 1799.

Signed for the Burgomasters and Senate of the
free and Imperial town of Hamburg.

F. A. WAGNER, First President.

Benaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to the Burgomasters and Senate of the free Imperial Town of Hamburg.

Paris, 9 Nivose, 8th Year (Dec. 30).

WE have received your letter, Gentlemen; it is no justification of your conduct.

It is by courage and virtue that states are preserved; cowardice and vice prove their ruin.

You have violated the laws of hospitality: such a violation could not have taken place among the barbarian hordes of the desert.

fert. Your fellow-citizens will impute it to you as an eternal reproach.

The two unfortunate men whom you have given up will die illustrious; but their blood will be a source of greater evils to their persecutors than could be brought upon them by a whole army.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE, First Consul.
H. B. MARET, Secretary, &c.

Decree of the Consulate of the 20th December 1799.

THE Consuls of the French people, taking into consideration the law of the 23d Frimaire, year 8 (December 14), which abrogates the first article of the law of the 29th Nivose, year 6 (January 18, 1798), relative to cruisers:

Considering that the abrogation of that law necessarily gives full force to the code previously in existence:

That this code, as fixed by the regulation of the 25th July 1778, is that which had been before recognised as the most proper to conciliate the interests of the republic, and the rights of neutral powers:

And being desirous of preventing, on the part of French privateers and neutral vessels, all mistakes or interpretations contrary to the intention with which the law of the 29th Nivose, year 6, has been repealed—decree as follows:

1. The dispositions prescribed by the regulations of the 25th July 1778, concerning the navigation of neutral vessels, shall be strictly observed by all those to whom they apply; and, in case of contravention on their part, they shall be liable to all the confiscations, judgments, damages and payments, enacted by the said regulation and the laws.

2. The ministers of justice, the marine, foreign affairs, and finance, are charged, each in their respective departments, with the execution of the present arreté, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws.

(Signed)

ROGER DUCOS, SIEYES, BONAPARTE.
HUGUES BERNARD MARET, Sec. Gen.

Speech of the French Minister Grouville at the Court of Copenhagen, on his final Audience with his Danish Majesty, on the 20th December 1799.

Sire,

THE government of the French republic recalls me to confide to me a new mission. My letters of recall have given proofs to your Majesty of the faithful attachment which the republic bears

ears you. I therefore ought to express, on quitting you, those sentiments which at present animate the French government. The Consuls of the republic, fully convinced of the important duties which their situation imposes on them, are resolved scrupulously, and in every point, to fulfil all those obligations which public right prescribes with respect to foreign powers, and especially those which are specified in the treaties. Their morality teaches them to cherish those principles, and their enlightened understandings lead them to regard such conduct as the true foundation of power. Public opinion speaks more strongly than ever in their favour. With a firm hand, the Consuls have raised the standard of public faith; they display it to Europe with greater joy than they presented it with the trophies of their glory. May Europe learn to understand the signal!

Unshaken in these resolutions, persuaded that candour should be the answer to candour, Sire, the Consuls of the republic love to reject every impression of fear and doubt relative to the sentiments of the Court of Denmark towards France; and if some incidents have given rise to mistrust, and troubled that harmony which should reign between the two states, the Consuls attributed such incidents to circumstances which no longer exist, but which were too capable of giving rise to unfavourable prejudices. They now regard only the great interest attached to the union and happy concord which at present reigns. It is to this conclusion that their sincerest wishes tend. I esteem myself happy in being empowered to make this formal assurance to your Majesty. As to what regards myself, Sire, in terminating a mission, whose long duration has been strewed with many thorns; my conscience tells me that I have never followed any other principles than those which are the glory of my government. Convinced that the means of maintaining a good intelligence is to explain one's self openly, I have never disguised what I conceived to be the truth. I have spoken truth with the sentiments which it inspires, rather as a citizen, whose thoughts are for his country, than as an agent who fulfils his functions. In short, I have ever believed that there is no occasion to please, when a man can make himself useful; and thanks to the clemency of the monarch, and good sense of his ministers, I have often been able to flatter myself with having been useful, without giving cause of displeasure.

I beg your Majesty will kindly receive the assurance of my profound respect, and the wishes which are offered for your welfare, and that of the royal family.

General

General Orders issued to the Army of England : dated Augers, 22 December.

THE General in Chief hastens to announce that it has been agreed upon with the chiefs of the insurgents, that there shall be no requisition of money, nor that any of those already imposed shall be carried into effect, until it shall be decided if a resumption of hostilities shall take place or not. In consequence, the military commanders shall do all in their power that this measure may be carried into full execution.

(Signed)

HEDOUVILLE

Regulation of the Council of State, December 24, 1799.

The Consuls of the republic decree :

ART. I. The Council of State is composed of from thirty to forty members.

II. It is formed into a general assembly, and divided into sections.

III. The president shall be the first Consul, and in his absence one of the other two Consuls.

IV. The ministers have the right of entering the general assembly of the Council of State, but they shall have no vote.

V. The Counsellors of State are divided into five sections, viz. a section of finances, a section of civil and criminal legislation, a section of war, a section of the marine, and a section of the interior.

VI. A Counsellor of State, appointed annually by the first Consul, shall preside in each section.

When the second or third Consul is in any of the sections he shall be president.

The ministers, when they think it of utility, may assist, without a deliberative voice, at the sittings of the sections.

VII. Five Counsellors of State are specially charged with the different parts of the administration: only in regard to instructions they shall follow the details of them, sign the correspondence, receive and call for information of every kind, and convey to the ministers the proposals of decision which the latter submit to the Consuls. — One of them is charged with the care of the woods, forests, and ancient domains; another with the bridges, canals, ways, canals, navigation, and registering of lands; another with the arts and sciences; another with the colonies.

VIII. The proposal of a law or regulation of public administration shall be urged by the ministers, each in the extent of his department. If the Consuls adopt their opinion, the project shall

referred to the competent section, in order that the law or regulation may be drawn up in a proper form. As soon as this labour is finished, the president of the section shall wait upon the Consuls to inform them of it.—The first Consul shall then convoke the general assembly of the Council of State. The project shall there be discussed according to the report of the section, by which it was drawn up.—The Council of State shall transmit their opinion, with the motives on which it is founded, to the Consuls.

IX. If the Consuls approve of the form in which the law is drawn up, they shall decree the regulation definitively, or if it be a law, they shall decree that it shall be proposed to the Legislative Body: in the other case the first Consul shall select among the Counsellors of State, one or more orators, whom he shall charge to present the project of the law, and to support it in the discussion. The orators, when they present the project of any law, shall explain the motives of the proposal of government.

X. When the government withdraws the project of a law they shall do it by a message.

XI. The Council of State pronounces,—1. Respecting the conflicts which may arise between the administrations and the Tribunals.—2. Respecting disputed affairs, the decision of which has previously been referred to ministers.—3. They shall explain the meaning of the laws, on questions presented to the Consuls being referred to them.

XII. The Counsellors of State charged with the direction of the parts of the public administration have no voice in the Council of State, when it pronounces in the contentions of that body.

XIII. The Secretary of State has a secretary general, whose functions are—

1. To communicate the public business to the different sections.
2. To write minutes in the general assemblies of the Council of State, and the particular assemblies which the presidents of the sections shall hold each decade.—3. To present to the Consuls the result of the labours of the general assembly.—4. To countersign the opinions of the Council, and the decisions of the offices.—5. To keep minutes of the acts of the general assembly of the Council of State, of the sections, and of the counsellors charged with parts of the administration, to deliver or sign the copies of them issued, or extracts from them.

XIV. The uniform salary of the Counsellors of State is 25,000 francs. An additional sum is allowed to the presidents of the sections, and to such of the Counsellors of State as shall be charged with the direction of any part of the public administration.

XV. The salary of the secretary general is fixed at 15,000 francs.

VOL. IX.

Q

XVI.

XVI. The costume of the Counsellors of State is thus regulated:—Coat of blue velvet in winter, and blue silk in summer, embroidered with blue silk.

The last Speech in the Council of Five Hundred, by the President Jacqueminot, on the 3d Nivose, December 24.

YOU are nearly arrived at the termination of your legislative career, but at the moment when you cease the exercise of your functions your fame will commence. Your name have been attached to an epoch too celebrated not to be enrolled in the pages of history. It will relate what you have done; and if I may be allowed to anticipate its judgment, by that which France and all Europe have already pronounced, it will acknowledge that you have deserved well of your country. What assemblage ever distinguished so short a space of time by performing so much good? You have dried up the sources of tears, and have not caused others to flow, except such as proceed from joy and gratitude.

Disastrous laws had been imposed on the French nation. You have abrogated them.—You have sent to their homes a multitude of citizens torn from their families under pretence of crimes, which they neither had any share in nor could prevent.

You have substituted for a loan which would have been ruinous to all, a contribution wisely distributed, and you have thus prepared the return of internal peace, the revival of industry, commerce and agriculture. You have placed property on a solid foundation.

Whatever useful ideas have been offered to you, you have been eager to convert into laws. You have not, it is true, healed every wound; time, and not your inclination, has prevented you; wisdom alone has tempered the impatience of your wishes. You considered that good acts ought to be restrained within certain bounds, and that those you could not complete you might leave to your successors, certain that they would fulfil their task with discernment, and without delay. At different periods great public dangers, improper government, the excesses perhaps of a blind zeal, and the plots of perfidy, have provoked violent measures. Those days of sorrow, when liberty is covered with a veil, it is difficult to distinguish the innocent from the guilty; it sinks a man to save itself, and it is consequently impossible to avoid errors.

But how sweet a solace has it been to your hearts that you have terminated your labours by an act of clemency, which the general voice demanded, and was sanctioned beforehand by an act of justice towards some, indulgence for others, and consolation for all.

happy those who have had the power of healing the wounds which divided parties have made, who have restored to the country those talents it regretted, and which cannot, without the most monstrous ingratitude, be consecrated otherwise than to its service; who have wrested victims from the tomb, who give us an assurance of acts of grace, even to those exiled to the remotest parts in the oldest deserts. It is here particularly that you have guarded against the excesses of your sensibility. In the dread that the good you were bound to do might be converted to an evil, you have reserved your benefits in the hands of men justly invested with your confidence—they will have the satisfaction of distributing them without any danger to the public order.

But your glory is particularly derived from that constitution, to which the republic will owe its tranquillity and happiness, and which has already, as a pledge of its excellence, the nearly unanimous suffrages of the most enlightened part of France. Called on to concur in it, you have given a proof how much you have benefited by the example of former ages. And, by ten years experience of your own country, you have disdained vain theories to attach yourself to principles, which the wisdom of nations has consecrated, and to which our long misfortunes have given an additional sanction. You have perceived that an immense republic cannot be governed like a little town of Attica, and that liberty does not consist in that eternal turbulence which distinguished the people of this country, in spreading abroad its destructive activity, seeking continual war, internal distraction and dissension, and in purchasing the appearance of repose by the oppression of the unfortunate.

You have beheld the finest country of Europe covered with ruins and ruins, and you have seen the crimes of factions. You have at last chained them at the foot of a government powerfully organized. They will expire there in spite of the useless glare by which they will, perhaps, still endeavour to destroy the public hopes.

After having too long groaned under the miseries to which so many useless remedies have been applied, you felt that the season of political abstraction was passed; that it was not in vain the providence of liberty had, with one of the profoundest thinkers of our age, sent us also one of those extraordinary geniuses who appear in the world like the phenomena of nature. The miracle which drew him from the bosom of his own country to the arms of those where he has achieved every kind of victory, manifests his high destiny. You have charged him to close the abyss of a revolution which threatened to devour all. You have conferred on him the office of a Washington: but greater than him in war, he will soon surpass him at the helm of the state. After having secured on unshaken bases the sovereignty of the people,

political equality, and civil liberty, you have intrusted to Bonaparte immense powers, powers proportioned to the wants of a population of thirty millions of men; to the wants of a nation obliged to struggle against mighty monarchies; of a nation, agitated by the most terrible shocks, but which will at length consolidate her repose and liberty.

May the army of Bonaparte, the vanquisher of so many kings, of so many nations, now triumph over factions! May he repress may he crush them! What do I say! This wish is far from expressing the sentiments I feel.—Ah, rather may he enlighten and make them sensible to their own interests; and may he unite the parties round a republican system, which shall for ever be distinguished by its protective and beneficent qualities.—May he overthrow the barriers raised by hatred against France.—May he make us a nation of brothers, closely united, ever ready to support and defend each other, ever ready to devote ourselves to a government which has restored man to his dignity!—Then shall this nation, so ready covered with so much glory, see its enemies how basely

May internal and external peace be one of the first prizes which the first Consul shall offer to the nation! May he add to the titles of conqueror of Italy, legislator of Egypt, hero of Aboukir, the still more glorious title of pacificator of Europe! May he finish a work which he so happily began, and he set out for another hemisphere! Then to the cries of admiration shall be added the accents of gratitude.—Then shall my voice bless him, and we shall bless ourselves for having placed him in so exalted a situation, for the establishment of the republic, for the happiness of France, and for having chosen to second him in men, whose wisdom supports them in the midst of circumstances the most arduous, and whose talents and information render them every way worthy so honourable an association.

And now let us, my dear colleagues, display, in the new functions to which we are called, that spirit of concord and unanimity, that ardent love of liberty, humanity, and justice, which has presided over our labours and our deliberations. May that sacred emulation, whose only object is the glory and felicity of the public, be established, or rather perpetuated among us!

Then shall the wishes which spring from our hearts, and which soon spring from those of all Frenchmen, be realized.

Long live the republic! May the social compact of the year endure for ever for the happiness of France!

The committee ordered the speech of Jacqueminot to be printed.

Proclamation of Bonaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to the French People, 25th December.

TO render the republic dear to citizens, respectable to foreigners, formidable to the enemy—such are the obligations we have contracted in accepting the first magistracy.

It will be dear to citizens, if the laws, if the acts of authority are always impressed with the spirit of order, of justice, and of moderation.

Without order the administration is nothing but a chaos, no finances, no public credit; and with the fortune of the state, tumble into pieces the fortunes of individuals. Without justice, there is nothing but parties, oppressors, and victims.

Moderation stamps an august character upon governments as upon nations. It is always the companion of the strength and duration of social institutions.

The republic will be imposing to foreigners, if it knows how to respect in their independence the title of its engagements; if its engagements, prepared with wisdom, formed with candour, are observed with fidelity.

It will, in fact, be formidable to the enemy, if its armies by land and sea are strongly constituted; if each of its defenders finds a family in the corps to which he belongs, and in that family an inheritance of virtues and glory; if the officer formed by long study obtains, by regular advancement, the recompence due to his talents and his labours.

On these principles depend the stability of government, the success of commerce and agriculture, the grandeur and prosperity of nations.

In developing them we have traced out the rule by which we ought to be judges. Frenchmen, we have told you our duties. It will be for you to tell us whether we have fulfilled them.

By the First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.
H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

Bonaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to the French Soldiers.

Soldiers,

IN promising peace to the French people, I have been your organ; I know your valour.

You are the same men who conquered Holland, the Rhine, Italy, and made peace under the walls of astonished Vienna.

Soldiers, it is no longer your frontiers that you must defend; it is the enemy's states that must be invaded.

There is none who has not made several campaigns, who does not know that the most essential quality of a soldier is to know how

how to support privation with constancy: several years of bad administration cannot be repaired in a day.

As first magistrate of the republic, it will be pleasing to make known to the whole nation the corps which shall deserve, by their discipline and valour, to be proclaimed the supporters of the country.

Soldiers! when it shall be time, I will be in the midst of you, and astonished Europe shall remember that you are a race of brave men.

Paris, 4th Nivose, 25th Dec.

*Letters from the Minister of foreign Affairs in France, and from General Bonaparte, to the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.**

My Lord,

I DISPATCH, by order of General Bonaparte, first Consul of the French republic, a messenger to London: he is the bearer of a letter from the first Consul of the republic, to his Majesty the King of England. I request you to give the necessary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step, in itself, announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAUR TALLEYRAND

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the

French Republic, Dec. 25, 1799.

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People—Liberty—Equality.
Bonaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the Republic, 25th Dec.

CALLED by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

The war which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce, eternal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?

* See Lord Grenville's answer in a subsequent page.

These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy. Your Majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification, by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only in those which are strong the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world.

Your Majesty's,
(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

General Orders to the Army of England, dated Nantes, 7 Nivose, Dec. 27, 1799.

THE General in Chief hastens to announce to the army, that it will be forthwith decided, whether arms shall be again resumed or not, to put an end to the numberless violations of the suspension of arms, many of which were committed by ruffians, who would not acknowledge their chiefs.

It had been agreed, that neither troops nor individuals should be attacked on any account whatever.

That no one shall be disarmed, no one enrolled, and no requisition of horses should be made: that it was permitted to require cattle and provisions for the subsistence of garrisons and cantonments, but not beyond the actual necessity during the suspension of hostilities; and that both sides should take care that these should be conducted in such a manner as not to require the interposition of any armed force.

That they should mutually protect travellers and the public coaches, and should occupy no other cantonments but what they had before the suspension of hostilities.

In consequence, the general officers and military commandants will look to the execution of these articles, and pursue those robbers, who take the mask of a party for no purpose but that of protecting their depredations.

The greatest vigilance is again recommended on all the coasts. The general officers will cause by day, as well as night, frequent patrols to go in numerous detachments.

Hostile troops, or individuals, who shall be found eluding their

their vigilance, or landing any thing, shall be treated with all severity, and the embarkation of grain is expressly prohibited.

Should the enemy attempt a descent in force, the generals shall strictly conform to the instructions addressed to them.

The military commandants shall not suffer any soldier to travel alone, nor let any depart without detachments of correspondence.

The General in Chief,

(Signed)

HEDOUVILLE.

Proclamation of the Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the Departments of the West.

7th Nivose, Dec. 28.

AN impious war threatens, a second time, to kindle the departments of the West into a blaze. It is the duty of the chief magistrates of the republic to arrest its progress, and to destroy the fuel by which it is fed. But they are unwilling to employ force till they have exhausted every measure of persuasion and justice.

The authors of these troubles are the senseless tools of two men who could neither do honour to their rank by their virtues, nor their misfortunes by their exploits: despised even by the foreigners whom they have armed against us, without possessing the merit that inspires regard.

They are either traitors sold to England, and the instruments of its fury, or brigands who only seek in civil broils their own profit, and impunity for their crimes.

To such men the government owes no forbearance, no declaration of its principles.

But it is to those citizens who are dear to their country, who have been seduced by artifice; it is to such citizens that it ought to give information and publish truth.

Unjust laws have been promulgated and put in execution, arbitrary proceedings have alarmed the security of citizens, and the freedom of conscience. Every where random inscription on the list of emigrants has oppressed citizens who have never left their country nor their homes. In a word, the grand principles of social order have been violated.

It is to repair these injustices and errors, that a government founded upon the sacred basis of liberty, of equality, of the representative system, has been proclaimed and accepted by the nation. The constant disposition, as well as the interest and glory of the chief magistrates, which it has chosen, will be to heal the wounds of France; and these dispositions are proved by every means which they have hitherto adopted.

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Thus the disastrous law of the forced loan, and the still more disastrous law of hostages, have been repealed. Individuals transported without previous sentence have been restored to their families. Every day is, and shall continue to be, distinguished by acts of justice, and the Council of State is incessantly employed in paving the way for the abrogation of bad laws; and in preparing a more equitable system of taxation.

The Consuls likewise declare, that the freedom of worship is guaranteed by the constitution; that no magistrate can interfere with it; that no man can say to another man, "You shall not exercise but such a religion; you shall not exercise it but upon such a day."

The law of the 11th Prairial, year 3, which grants to the citizens the use of the edifices destined for religious worship, shall be executed.

All the departments ought to be equally submitted to the power of general laws; but the chief magistrates shall ever bestow a particular care and interest upon agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in those which have experienced the greatest calamities.

The government will pardon; it will grant forgiveness to repentance; indulgence shall be entire and absolute; but it shall strike down whoever, after this declaration, shall dare to resist the national sovereignty.

Frenchmen, inhabitants of the western departments, rally round the constitution, which gives to the magistrates it has established, the force, as well as the duty to protect the citizens; which secures them equally from the instability and from the intemperance of laws.

Let those who are friends to the glory of France separate themselves from men who would persist in misleading them, in order to subject them to the scourge of tyranny, or the dominion of foreigners.

Let the well-disposed inhabitants return to their homes, and resume their useful labours. Let them guard against the insinuations of those who would again subject them to the hardships of feudal servitude.

If, notwithstanding all the measures which the government has adopted, there should yet be men who should dare to stir up civil war, there would remain to the chief magistrates nothing but the painful, yet necessary duty, of subduing them by force.

But no!—all will prove sensible to one sentiment—the love of their country. The ministers of a God of peace will be the first promoters of reconciliation and concord. Let them speak home to the heart the language which they have learnt in the school of their Master. Let them repair to the temples, which are now again opened for their reception, to offer up with their fellow-

citizens, that sacrifice which will expiate the crimes of war, and the blood which it has shed.

The Chief Consul,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

By the Chief Consul,

H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

(Signed)

ARIAL, Minister of Justice.

The Consuls of the Republic, in pursuance of the Proclamation of this Day, decree:

1. IN the decade subsequent to the publication of the proclamation of this day by the Consuls, and the decrees annexed to it, in the communes forming the circle of the army of England, all the bodies of insurgents shall disperse; every inhabitant shall return to his commune.

a. The arms of all kinds, particularly the pieces of cannon and muskets which have been furnished by the English, shall be deposited in the places, and according to the mode prescribed by General Hedouville.

3. Entire and absolute indemnity is given to the inhabitants of the departments of the West for every thing past, without those who have been concerned being subject, in any situation, to being molested or prosecuted for any share they may have had in the troubles.

4. The communes which shall persist in rebellion shall be declared by General Hedouville out of the protection of the constitution, and treated as enemies of the French people.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

By the Chief Consul,

(Signed)

H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

Analysis of fifty-nine Articles of Correspondence respecting Egypt.

IN the 3d number the French commissioners agree that they have made the first propositions, and account for it by stating their general wishes for peace. Having declared the principal object of the possession of Egypt, they contend that the evacuation of it must equally satisfy Britain with respect to her possessions in India, and convince the Porte of the uniform equity of the intentions of France, and they offer to carry into effect that evacuation.

This offer is subject to the conditions of four clauses:

1. The Porte shall restore whatever she may have acquired by the war with France.

2d. The relations between the Porte and

4

3. The single point of the island of Malta, which is occupied by the French troops, is believed by the Neapolitan and

France shall be re-established in the same state they were before the war. 3d. Britain shall sign a new guarantee of the Ottoman Empire. 4th. The evacuation shall not take place until the means of executing it shall be furnished to the army.

According to the fifth number, Sir Sidney Smith is held out as negotiator for the Porte, and it is in the name of the Porte that he speaks.

The project consists of five articles. In the two first, the Anglo-Turkish negotiator declares, that the Porte has not been the aggressor; that it has taken arms for its security, and that the evacuation of Egypt, by guaranteeing that security, tends to lead to the restoration of ancient relations and of general peace; but that, in consequence of a treaty previously made with Turkey and Britain, those two points are inseparable, and that therefore the Porte can only promise to send a plenipotentiary to the congress which may be assembled.

To this the plenipotentiaries of General Kleber reply in the 12th number, that the evacuation of Egypt is advantageous to the Porte and to Britain, and should not therefore take place gradually for either power. They then demand the restitution of the Grecian Islands of the Archipelago. This demand is founded on the principle that the Porte does not wish to aggrandize itself, and that it is not fit to allow the aggrandizement of Russia. They secondly demand that Britain and the Porte do guarantee, during the war, to the French republic, the possession of these islands, as well as that of Malta, and allow the free passage of troops and ammunition to them. This article is explanatory of the first article of the first note. They require, thirdly, the dissolution of the triple alliance, as contradictory to every state of peace, and necessarily connected with the evacuation of Egypt. They demand, fourthly, the destination of the troops, at the moment of the evacuation, to the islands and the ports of the republic.

The 12th number contains the letters of the plenipotentiaries to General Kleber. They acquaint him with the state of the negotiation—propose to proceed to El Arisch, and request the General will dispatch to them their horses, tents, and a corps of dragoonaries for an escort.

In number the 14th, of the 9th of January, is a note of Sir Sidney Smith to the French plenipotentiaries. This note is an answer to that of the plenipotentiaries, and is drawn up in consequence of a conference between Sir Sidney and the Grand Vizier. It is stated in four articles:

Art. 1. The Russian troops are in possession of the Venetian Islands, and there is no British garrison in them. The Porte and Britain cannot therefore dispose of them.

2. The single point of the island of Malta, which is occupied by the French troops, is besieged by the Neapolitan and British troops.

troops. Naples is therefore concerned in the disposal of that island, and the disposal of it cannot be settled in Egypt.

3. The triple alliance is defensive, and not offensive.—Its object has been the preservation of the allies from the destructive influence of revolutionary principles. This article is swelled out with a long declamation against propagandism, and concludes with a declaration, that, in considering the alliance in that point of view, its dissolution cannot be the price of the evacuation of Egypt.

4. Sir Sidney Smith declares that, as a military man, "he cannot consent that the French army should be transported freely to attack others. It is less mischievous in Egypt than it would be elsewhere. Its return to France with arms and baggage has, however, been promised, and that promise shall be kept."

In number the 13th, of the 9th of January, Sir Sidney Smith in his letter to General Kleber, regrets that the communication should have been interrupted by accidents at sea. General Kleber's flag of truce having delayed to arrive till two days after the capture of El Arisch, it was found impossible to prevent the effusion of blood.

The Commodore next demands that the plenipotentiaries should be invested with new powers, in order to enable them to withdraw their inadmissible propositions.

He then observes, that the treaty of the 5th of January, of which he sends a copy to General Kleber, renders his acquiescence with them impossible. "Were I to give it," he observes, "it would be only holding out a snare to you, and rendering me unworthy of your esteem, which I desire to preserve."

The 15th number, of the 9th January, states, that Sir Sidney Smith has dispatched to Captain Stiles, commanding off Alexandria, passports for the men of letters, the artists, and the wounded; and it also points out the necessary precautions that were to render them useful.

Number 16, of 12th January, announces, that, in consequence of a letter from General Kleber, of the 6th January (this letter does not appear), a general conference was held with the ministers of the Porte, at which he attended. The result was, that the Grand Vizier declared the Porte could not break the engagement contracted by their alliance.

Sir Sidney Smith, in consequence, pressed General Kleber to accept the only offer that remained; to sign a convention to evacuate the Ottoman dominions by the French army, with their arms and baggage, with all the honours of war.

He accepted the proposition made to evacuate Egypt, and transport his army in vessels furnished by the Porte. But in return he stipulates that the Porte shall withdraw itself from the triple alliance. The discussion of this clause may be referred to a negotiation, with which plenipotentiaries are now actually charged, at which

which would be better, by an envoy from the Vizier, and a French general officer.

General Kleber further demands a suspension of arms, guaranteed by hostages on both sides.

Art. 17. Sir Sidney Smith announces the speedy arrival of the French plenipotentiaries at El Arisch.

Art. 18, 25 Nivose (15th Jan.). Kleber, in a letter to the French plenipotentiaries, announces his receipt of news from France to the month of October. Every thing convinces him that it would be chimerical to expect reinforcements; that he is in total want of money; that he cannot concentrate more than 1000 men to oppose the enemy, who is advancing. This number, without doubt, would be sufficient to conquer; but what would be the advantage of a victory? and should he lose the battle, who would forgive him for having risked it? These considerations impose upon him the duty of promising the pure and simple evacuation in forms of acceptance, which shall do away every idea of capitulation, and which shall impress upon the arrangement the character of a treaty founded upon the note of Sir Sidney Smith, the plenipotentiary. This letter concludes with the model of an arrangement in six articles:

1. The evacuation shall commence when a sufficient number of vessels shall be collected and provisioned.
2. The French armed vessels shall be preferred for the embarkation.
3. The French army shall go out with the honours of war, and shall not be visited by any vessel.
4. To the period of embarkation, the armies shall remain in their present positions. Upper Egypt alone shall be evacuated. The embarkation shall take place after the vernal equinox, by one expedition.
5. The naval details shall be determined by the Reis Effendi and the Director Leroi.
6. A truce shall be consented to, and guaranteed by hostages. The French army shall collect the revenues of Egypt to the evacuation.

Art. 19. Letter from the Grand Vizier to General Kleber. The sense of this letter may be given in a few words:—"You are averse to the shedding of blood; I am also averse. You propose conditions for the evacuation of Egypt, or a battle; I have been chosen by my sovereign to deliver Egypt by means of arms, or without fighting. Your desire being to evacuate Egypt without shedding blood, my desire is conformable to yours."

Art. 20. Relative to an exchange of prisoners.

Art. 21. Letter from the French plenipotentiaries to General Kleber, dated from the camp of El Arisch. They express their indignation at the reading of the note of the 6th January, from
Sir

Sir Sidney Smith, so ill agreeing with the confidence and the loyalty he had previously shown. They declare, that they have little hope of the Porte withdrawing herself from the triple alliance. She would fear that Russia would declare war against her; she is not enlightened enough to know that Britain would have an interest in opposing it. But they say, that the triple alliance, being only defensive, cannot enable the Porte to injure us after the evacuation. The sole interest which remains to France in Turkey is to regulate the fate of the French; to require their liberation and the restoration of their property. They inform the General, that the Arabs have decided for the Grand Vizier, who receives daily reinforcements; that he ought to be on his guard, and not rely upon the armistice.

Art. 22. (Jan. 13.) Letter of Sir Sidney Smith to the French plenipotentiaries. He rejoices at their speedy arrival at the camp—he has done every thing for their safety; he is easy on that head, and has placed his tent beside that destined for them, in order to run the same risks with them in the midst of an undisciplined army. In their first conference they will discuss the *ultimatum* of the Grand Vizier upon the rupture of the triple alliance, the only proposition which remains to be discussed.

Art. 23. 24 Nivose (Jan. 14.) Letter from the French plenipotentiaries to General Kleber. This letter is written after a conference with the Reis Effendi and the Testerdar of the Grand Vizier, in the presence of Sir Sidney Smith. The Turkish plenipotentiaries would not listen to any proposition for definitive peace, intrenching themselves behind the treaty of the 5th of January, which deprives them of the power of making any; it was not possible to make them understand what a truce meant; they acceded however to the demand made of setting at liberty all the French, and of restoring their property: they wished even that these articles should be signed immediately, with the promise of evacuation; but the French plenipotentiaries had not sufficient powers: they press General Kleber to send them such powers; testify their perfect satisfaction at the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith; and say, that the Grand Vizier appears to be extremely contented at the head-quarters of Kleber being near his own.

Art. 24 and 25. 26 Nivose (Jan. 15.) Letter from Kleber to the Grand Vizier and Sir Sidney Smith. He sends the plenipotentiaries instructions which authorize them to accept every thing that shall accord with the honour and glory of the army which he commands.

Art. 26. Nivose 26 (Jan. 15.) Kleber insists upon the necessity of not permitting the Turks to enter Egypt till the French shall have at least partly evacuated it.

Art. 28, 29, 30, and 31. The French plenipotentiaries propose to the Grand Vizier to send plenipotentiaries to the Turkish camp.

This

This proposition is refused. They send the Grand Vizier two plans of evacuation. The first is a plan of Sir Sidney Smith's, in eight articles; the second the plan of the French plenipotentiaries, in eighteen articles. The latter does not differ much from the convention. The convention, however, is in general more favourable than the plan of the French plenipotentiaries, except with respect to the 3d and 13th articles; the third pointing out Sir Sidney Smith as arbitrator between the Turks and French in case of disagreement, and the 13th limiting the duration of the truce to three months.

Art. 32. Unimportant.

Art. 33. 29 Nivose (19th Jan.). Letter from Kleber to the French plenipotentiaries. He wishes them to stipulate for an indefinite period for the evacuation, and to adhere to the clause for the non-evacuation of Cairo till six weeks after the signature of the treaty, and to the clause for the payment of 800,000 francs a month, or at least 1,500,000 at once. Kleber mentions the discontent of his army, disposed to insurrection.

Art. 34. 29 Nivose (19 Jan.). Kleber informs Sir Sidney Smith, that he has given orders to the plenipotentiaries to break off all conferences, if the clauses which the safety and honour of the army require are refused.

Art. 35 and 36. 30 Nivose (20 Jan.). General Kleber informs the plenipotentiaries that a council of war has been unanimous upon the necessity of evacuating Egypt, provided only that the conditions should be such, that the army of Egypt might on their arrival in France act immediately, and carry to the armies a powerful reinforcement.

Art. 37. 1 Pluviose (Jan. 21). Contains the *Process Verbal* of the council of war.—It enters into a view of the difficulties in which the army is, and states that the soldiers are all ill of the passion for returning to France.

Art. 38. 29 Nivose (Jan. 19). The plenipotentiaries inform General Kleber that the eleven first articles, and the thirteenth of their plan of treaty, have been agreed upon after great debate. The difficulties arose chiefly from the Russian agent. The Turks are stated to be so ignorant, as to oppose those articles which are to their advantage. The plenipotentiaries engage the General to profit by the present time, to begin the evacuation of Upper Egypt, and to levy contributions.

Art. 39. 29 Nivose (Jan. 19). Sir Sidney Smith gives passports for an advice-boat to be sent to France; the Commodore will also send

* This article gives the French the advantage of making Britain intervene as an active party in the convention, and renders thus the execution of it obligatory on her part.

by it dispatches to Lord Nelson, from whom he will demand directly such vessels as shall arrive the first.

Art. 40. (Jan. 19.) Sir Sidney Smith to General Kleber. He rejoices that the moment approaches in which he shall have the satisfaction of testifying in person his respect, esteem, and consideration for him.

Art. 42. 26 Nivose (Jan. 16). The Grand Vizier to General Kleber. He laments that the neutrality of the Porte has been brought so forward in the conferences: by waying the point all the rest may be easily done. The question of evacuation being finished, he may be assured that tranquillity and peace will not fail to be established soon after, if it is seriously desired.

Art. 43. 1 Pluviose (Jan. 21). States the obstacles from the Russian agent, who promises the speedy arrival of a Russian fleet and 10,000 men. This reinforcement would give to Russia a great influence on the future fate of Egypt. Hence the zeal of Sir Sidney Smith for the interest of the French plenipotentiaries, and his ardour for hastening the negotiation.

Art. 44. 3 Pluviose (Jan. 24). The plenipotentiaries state, that the convention has been definitively agreed to in 22 articles.

Art. 45. 4 Pluviose (Jan. 24). The Grand Vizier orders hostilities to be discontinued, and presses General Kleber to ratify and hasten the execution of the treaty.

Art. 46 to 57. Not important.

Art. 58. Sir Sidney Smith informs General Kleber that the disorder and want of discipline of the Turks give him some uneasiness respecting the perfect execution of the treaty, but that he will take all the care possible to guarantee that execution.

Art. 59. Sir Sidney Smith writes to General Kleber in very polite terms, and concludes his letter by saying, that it would be superfluous to recommend it to him to be on his guard in all possible cases.

Official Documents which preceded the Convention stipulating the Evacuation of Egypt by the French.

The first Note received by Sir Sidney Smith from the Plenipotentiaries of General Kleber.

AS it appears that the conquest of Egypt has been one of the principal causes for rekindling the flames of war throughout Europe, the General in Chief Kleber is of opinion, that the evacuation of that province will be a great step towards effecting a general peace, so anxiously desired by all nations. Notwithstanding his advantageous positions in Egypt, he has been the more ready in taking the first step for that purpose, as he entertains not the least doubt but that it has always been the inten-

tion of the French government to restore Egypt to the Sublime Porte. General Kleber has observed with pleasure, that Commodore Smith possesses the confidence of all parties, for negotiating on this important business: his great penetration will enable himself duly to value the respective relations.

Should the present war be carried on much longer, it cannot but prove disadvantageous to the political interest and the general system of the belligerent powers, which party soever may be successful. Considered in this point of view, England runs the same risk as the French republic. If Egypt is evacuated now, rather than two years hence, the interest of the Ottoman Porte will be entirely satisfied: the evacuation of this country will, besides, furnish to England a great advantage, by removing every apprehension with respect to the East Indies. Lastly, this evacuation will do away every idea, that France had fixed on a new political system, dangerous in itself, and of which the consequences would have effected the ruin of the Ottoman empire; effecting, at the same time, the loss of the colonies of the English in the East Indies, and their trade with the Ottoman empire and Russia. But by offering the evacuation of Egypt at the present period, and this merely on account of its being more convenient than it would be hereafter, and of its appearing better that it promote peace, than become the price of a protracted and bloody war, the French army, strong from its situation and victories, has a right to demand an honourable and proportionate indemnification for the advantages which it renounces. The undersigned plenipotentiaries therefore propose to evacuate Egypt on the following conditions:

1st. That the Porte restore to France all possessions which she may have taken from her during the war. 2d. That the relations between the Ottoman empire and the French republic be re-established on the same footing as before the war. 3d. That the French army evacuate Egypt, with arms and baggage; whenever the necessary means for such evacuation shall have been procured, and to withdraw the ports which shall be agreed upon.

On board of the Tigre, 8th Nivose, year 8 (29th December 1799).

(Signed) POUSSIELGUE and DESAIX.
(For a true copy) SIDNEY SMITH.

To the preceding Note Sir Sidney Smith returned the following Answer.

THE undersigned has reflected on the note which he yesterday received from the French commissioners; and considering that

that the proposals made in it extend much farther than what had been agreed upon between his Excellency the Grand Vizier and himself, he reserves his definitive answer till such time as he shall have had a conference with his Excellency, after his arrival in the Imperial camp at Gaza, whither he will proceed immediately. Meanwhile, he thinks he cannot answer in a better manner the frankness which the commissioners have evinced, than by communicating to them the purport of the answer which he intends to lay before the Grand Vizier for his consideration, previous to its being laid before them (the commissioners) in due form. It is also done with an intention of enabling them to make such modifications, or alterations, as may be deemed necessary by them, the undersigned being inclined to lend a favourable ear to such proposals, for making definitive arrangements, in so far as they shall not be contrary to the engagements entered into between Great Britain and the Porte on the 5th of February 1799. The General in Chief Kleber justly insists that nothing be proposed to the French army which might be prejudicial to its honour, or to that of the French nation: the undersigned acknowledges that principle, and has a right to expect likewise. But, as nothing can be more contrary to the principles of honour than the non-fulfilment of conditions entered upon by solemn obligation, he thinks it his duty to enable the French commissioners, by communicating the articles of a treaty contained in the subjoined plan of an answer, duly to consider the whole extent of its obligations.

On board the *Tigre*, off Cape Carmel, the 30th December

1799.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH.

Note delivered to the French Commissioners, in answer to their Note of the 29th December, approved by the Grand Vizier.

THE Porte not having been the aggressive party in this war, and it having neither entertained views of aggrandisement, or of continuing the war, whenever she should have sufficient security for her existence, independence, and tranquillity, agreeably to the 8th article of the treaty with Great Britain, signed on the 5th of January 1799; she has no objections to restoring things upon the same footing on which they were previously to the first attack by the French.

The French commissioners, sent by General Kleber, not having full powers from the French government to conclude a peace, they can of course neither stipulate any thing in her name, nor conclude a definitive treaty of peace. But to answer, meanwhile, to the first proposals made by the French army, the Porte

hesitates

states not, respecting her former connexions with France, to press her concern on her having been forced, by being attacked, arm in her own defence. As the conquest of Egypt has hitherto been an obstacle to a general peace, the evacuation of that country must necessarily lead towards its being effected. The sublime Porte, on her part, will endeavour by every means in her power to contribute to a general peace, by sending a minister plenipotentiary to any congress that may be held on that subject. On that account, the whole world will be indebted to the moderation of General Kleber, and the army under his command.

Britain's guarantee of the Ottoman dominions seems not to require a formal renewal, the treaty of the 5th of January being merely expressive of a former reciprocity of interest, which has regulated the behaviour of both powers against each other for many years, which continues to exist, and which naturally tends to consolidate their mutual relations and security.

Though measures have been taken for surrounding the French army on all sides, yet its bravery, courage, and fame, remaining still unconquered, give them full right to believe that they may yet be able to resist for some time. They are therefore in no means in a situation that should oblige them to capitulate; they are fully entitled to retain their arms and baggage. The means to enable them to evacuate Egypt shall be procured for them. The ports of their destination cannot be any other than French, and such shall only be chosen as are subject to quarantine, which the security of France and of all Europe requires.

On board the Tigre, off Cape Carmel, 30th December 1799.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH.

Message of the Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica respecting the French, to the House of Assembly, 29th November 1798.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Honour the Lieutenant-governor to inform the House, that he has received intimation from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, that the proper season is now arrived for ships to proceed from Jamaica to Trinidad and Martinico, with the French slaves:

That his Honour feels it incumbent on him to lay before the House the general operation of an Act passed in the last session, entitled, "An Act to prevent any Intercourse and Communication between the Slaves of this Island and foreign Slaves of a certain Description:"

That his Honour has called for returns of the number of French slaves who have received certificates under the provisions of

of that act; those returns are now in his possession: that the number of French slaves so returned, amounts to 1512, of which 1486 are certificated in the town of Kingston:

That those slaves who have been so certificated, are in general of the description intended to have been sent to Martinico.

That those who have not received certificates, are of the description to be sent to Trinidad, as belonging to gentlemen, but to be in a more particular manner entitled to his Majesty's favour, by the unequivocal and the uniform adherence which they have manifested to the British interests in St. Domingo.

That his Honour believes their numbers do not exceed possibly fewer, and the most of them belong to three gentlemen, namely, le Comte de Vaudreuil, Monsieur Leppinot, and Vicomte de Montagnac:

That the negroes belonging to Monsieur Leppinot are chiefly employed in Kingston and its vicinity; but this gentleman (who was lately governor of St. Domingo, under the appointment of the royal family of France) has submitted himself so entirely to the pleasure of this island, as to the future destination of his negroes, and in consequence of himself, that he will cheerfully meet his fate, whatever it may be:

That his Honour's remarks attach more closely to the negroes of le Comte de Vaudreuil; that this gentleman is the actual proprietor of those slaves, but he draws no revenue from them, having been permitted to follow the fortunes of Monsieur, and is under the immediate protection of that royal personage:

That those 101 negroes are the wreck of an immense fortune, and their labours the sole support of the old and respectable Marquis de Vaudreuil, of a numerous progeny of his children and grandchildren, and of many collateral kindred, all of whom exist solely from the earnings of those negroes:

That a wish has been expressed on the part of his Majesty's ministers, that his Honour should use every endeavour to save the last resource to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, provided it can be done consistent with his duty:

That his Honour has conceived himself bound to lay before the House of Assembly a fair exposition of the whole case, as far as it has come to his knowledge, thereby affording the House an opportunity of revising the general situation of the French slaves, if it should be deemed by them proper so to do:

His Honour has received tenders of shipping, for the purpose of conveying to Trinidad such of the French slaves as are in the predicament of being sent to that island; and his Honour requests, that the House may be pleased to provide for the expense, which, by the enclosed estimate, appears to be at the rate of 4594*l.* 10*s.* per month, exclusive of contingent charges:

House having, by their resolution of the 18th December, engaged to sustain, in the first instance, such expenses, I am directed by his Honour to assure the House, that, after detail of the above particulars, he will most cheerfully co-operate with the House in carrying into execution such measures as they may propose upon this interesting subject.

Estimate of the monthly Expense which would attend the Conveyance of 400 French Negroes from hence to Martinico and Trinidad.

The following tenders appear to be the most eligible for the purpose, as it is understood the parties will agree to the discharge of the vessels to windward:

Ship Arethusa	{ 337 tons, by J. Pereira and Co. at 4l. per-month }	£. 348
Ship Der	{ 340 tons, by Hibbert and Taylor, at 4l. ditto }	1,360
Ship Adventure	{ 170 tons, by John Burke, at 5l. ditto }	850
	<hr/> 847 tons.	<hr/> £. 3,558

Rations for 400 Men for one Month will require

barrels flour, at 5l.	£. 307 10	
ditto beef, at 8l.	592 0	
gallons rum, at 6s. 8d. and pun.	137 0	1,036 10
checons		<hr/> £. 4,594 10

London, 21st October 1799.

G. and M. ATKINSON and Co.

Resolutions of the House of Assembly upon his Honour's Message.

IT is the opinion of this Committee, that, from his Honour Lieutenant-governor's message of the 29th of November 1798, it appears, that the various French persons, who, with their slaves, have arrived in this island, in consequence of the evacuation of St. Domingo, were furnished with the means, in money and shipping, of bringing those slaves into this colony, under the orders of the British government.

That it appears to this Committee, from the examinations taken before the Secret Committee of Safety, in the year 1798, that proper means were used by his Majesty's officers in the island of St. Nicholas, in St. Domingo, before the evacuation thereof, to apprize these French persons, that the introduction of their slaves from thence into this colony was prohibited by the law of this island.

3. That

3. That it appears to this Committee, from his Honour Lieutenant-governor's public notice of the 18th of April that he had received instructions from his Majesty's ministry respecting the disposal of the French negroes who have fled from St. Domingo, and taken refuge in Jamaica; and that he was directed thereby to afford to the French proprietors of such negroes the means of conveying them from this island to sundry places mentioned in the said notice, at the expense of Government.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that neither the British government, nor the said French persons, have a right whatever to look towards the island of Jamaica for the means of conveying those French slaves to another country, and that, by their introduction and residence here, our laws have been violated and safety endangered.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the residence in the town of Kingston of so many French persons, who follow no lawful occupation, and have visibly no lawful means of subsistence, is dangerous to the peace and safety of the island.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the great number of French slaves, certificated in the town of Kingston, is justly the cause of great anxiety to the inhabitants of this island, and that the longer continuance here of such slaves will be dangerous to the peace and safety of this island.

7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the situation and circumstances of the island render it highly expedient for his Honour the Lieutenant-governor to exert the power vested in him, by the alien and foreign slave laws, for ridding the country of what the Committee conceive to be a nuisance of the most dangerous nature, viz. all such French persons, whether they be whites, free people of colour, or free negroes who have not evidently some lawful means of subsistence, residing in Kingston, or elsewhere in this island; and also of such French slaves, certificated in the town of Kingston, as do not belong to persons of the most unquestionable reputable character.

8. That the Committee regret they cannot make the distinction among French slaves from St. Domingo, which their feelings as individuals, in some instances, might dictate; conceiving the residence of any such people here to be incompatible with the peace, security, and safety of the island.

Speech of the President of the United States of America to both Houses, assembled in the Representatives' Chamber at Philadelphia, on the 3d of December 1799.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of
the House of Representatives,

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I meet the sixth Congress of the United States of America: coming from all parts of the Union at this critical and interesting period, the members must be fully possessed of the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

The flattering prospects of abundance from the labours of the people, by land and by sea; the prosperity of our extended commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent state of a great part of the world; the return of health, industry, and trade, to those cities which have lately been afflicted with disease; and the various and inestimable advantages, civil and religious, which, secured under our happy form of government, are continued to us unimpaired, demand of the whole American people sincere thanks to the benevolent deity for the merciful dispensations of his providence.

But while these numerous blessings are recollected, it is a painful duty to advert to the ungrateful return which has been made for them by some of the people in certain counties of Pennsylvania, where, seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, they have openly resisted the law directing the valuation of houses and lands. Such defiance was given to the civil authority as rendered hopeless all further attempts, by judicial process, to enforce the execution of the law, and it became necessary to direct a military force to be employed, consisting of some companies of regular troops, volunteers, and militia, by whose zeal and activity, in co-operation with the judicial power, order and submission were restored, and many of the offenders arrested. Of these, some have been convicted of misdemeanours, and others charged with various crimes remain to be tried.

To give due effect to the civil administration of government, and to ensure a just execution of the laws, a revision and amendment of the judiciary system is indispensably necessary. In this extensive country it cannot but happen, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws, and the rights and duties of officers and citizens, must arise. On the one hand, the laws should be executed; on the other, individuals should be guarded from oppression: neither of these objects is sufficiently assured under the present organization of the judicial department; I therefore earnestly recommend the subject to your serious consideration.

Persevering in the pacific and humane policy which had been invariably professed and sincerely pursued by the executive authority of the United States, when indications were made on the part of the French republic, of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries, I felt it to be my duty to prepare for meeting their advances by a nomination of ministers, upon certain conditions, which the honour of our country dictated, and which its moderation had given a right to prescribe. The assurances which were required of the French government previous to the departure of our envoys have been given through their minister of foreign relations, and I have directed them to proceed on their mission to Paris: they have full power to conclude a treaty, subject to the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate. The characters of these gentlemen are sure pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the information I received, that our commercial intercourse with some ports in the island of St. Domingo might safely be renewed, I took such steps as seemed to me expedient to ascertain that point. The result being satisfactory, I then, in conformity with the act of Congress on the subject, directed the restraints and prohibitions of that intercourse to be discontinued on terms which were made known by proclamation. Since the renewal of this intercourse, our citizens trading to those ports, with their property, have been duly respected, and privateering from those ports has ceased.

In examining the claims of British subjects by the commissioners at Philadelphia, under the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, a difference of opinion on points deemed essential in the interpretation of that article, has arisen between the commissioners appointed by the United States and the other members of that board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted, that the execution of an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been thus unavoidably interrupted: it is, however, confidently expected that the same spirit of amity and the same sense of justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic Majesty has directed the commissioners appointed by him under the seventh article of the treaty relating to British captures of American vessels, to withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declaration of his determination to fulfil with punctuality and good faith the engagement which his Majesty has contracted

a treaty with the United States, and that they will be instructed to resume their functions whenever the obstacles which impede the progress of the commission at Philadelphia shall be removed. It being in like manner my sincere determination, as far as the same depends on me, that with equal punctuality and good faith, the engagements contracted by the United States in their treaties with his Britannic Majesty shall be fulfilled, I shall immediately instruct our minister at London to endeavour to obtain the explanations necessary to a just performance of those engagements on the part of the United States. With such dispositions on both sides, I cannot entertain a doubt that all difficulties will soon be removed, and that the two boards will then proceed, and bring the business committed to them, respectively, to a satisfactory conclusion.

The act of Congress relative to the seat of government of the United States, requiring, that on the first Monday of December next, it should be transferred from Philadelphia to the district chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you, that the commissioners appointed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and the President, and the public offices of the government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designed for these purposes in the city of Washington; from which they conclude, that the removal of the seat of government to that place, at the time required, will be practicable, and the accommodations satisfactory: their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, together with an account of the revenue and expenditure, to be laid before you. During a period in which a great portion of the civilized world has been involved in a war unusually calamitous and destructive, it was not to be expected, that the United States could be exempted from extraordinary burdens. Although the period is not arrived, when the measures adopted to secure our country against foreign attack can be renounced, yet it is alike necessary to the honour of the government, and the satisfaction of the community, that an exact economy should be maintained. I invite you, Gentlemen, to investigate the different branches of the public expenditure. The examination will lead to beneficial retrenchments, or produce a conviction of the wisdom of the measure to which the expenditure relates.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

At a period like the present, when momentous changes are occurring, and every hour is preparing new and great events in

the political world; when a spirit of war is prevalent in almost every nation with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connexion, unsafe and precarious would be our situation; were we to neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. The result of the mission to France is uncertain; but however it may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources and the situation of our country, is an obvious dictate of wisdom: far remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any, nothing short of the power of repelling aggressions will secure to our country a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war, or national degradation.

As to myself, it is my anxious desire so to execute the trust reposed in me, as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy. I rely with entire confidence on your co-operation in objects equally your care, and that our mutual labours will serve to increase and confirm union among our fellow-citizens, and an unshaken attachment to our government.

United States, Dec. 3d, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS.

State Papers alluded to in the above Speech so far as respects the Negotiation with France.

Sir,

Philadelphia, March 6th, 1799.

I ENCLOSE a commission constituting you, in conjunction with the Chief Justice Ellsworth, and Patrick Henry, Esq. of Virginia, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic. By the President's directions, I enclose for your information copies of his messages to the Senate of the 18th and 25th of March, by the latter of which you will see the motives inducing the nomination of a commission for the purpose of negotiating with France, instead of resting the business wholly with you. This will doubtless be agreeable, by relieving you from the weight of a sole responsibility in an affair of such magnitude.

It is the President's desire that you, by letter to the French minister for foreign relations, inform him, "That Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, Esq. governor of Virginia, and yourself, are appointed envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France:" but "that the two former will not embark for Europe until they shall have received from the Executive Direction

direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their Secretary of foreign relations, that the envoys shall be received in character to an audience of the Directory; and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them.

The answer you shall receive to your letter, you will be pleased to transmit to this office.

You will also be pleased to understand it to be the President's opinion, that no more indirect and unofficial communications, written or verbal, should be held with any persons whatever, agents on behalf of France, on the subjects of difference between the United States and the French republic. If the French government really desires a settlement of the existing differences, it must take the course above pointed out; unless the Executive Directory should prefer sending a minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

*William Vans Murray, Esq. Minister
of the United States at the Hague.*

Citizen Minister,

The Hague, 5th May 1799.

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I hasten to fulfil the instructions which I have just had the honour to receive from the government of the United States of America, by informing you that the President has appointed Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, minister resident of the United States at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France; but that the two former (Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Henry) will not embark for Europe until they shall have received from the Executive Directory direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their minister of foreign relations, that the envoys shall be received in character to an audience of the Directory, and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them.

I request you, Citizen Minister, to lay this subject before your government; and as the distance is so great, and the obstacles so numerous in the Atlantic voyage, that you will
favour

favour me, as speedily as possible, with the answer which is to lead to such happy and important consequences.

Accept, Citizen Minister, the assurances of my perfect and high esteem.

(Signed)

W. V. MURRAY.

To the Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of
the exterior Relations of the French
Republic, &c. &c. at Paris.

Dear Sir,

The Hague, 7th May 1799.

ON the 4th inst. late in the evening, I had the honour to receive your No. 22, containing the commission of envoys.

On the 5th I addressed, precisely agreeably to your instructions, as I conceived, the enclosed letter to Mr. Talleyrand the minister of exterior relations. You will perceive, Sir, that I did not think myself at liberty to go, not only out of the commas, but beyond them: in one word alone I deviated, the word "minister" instead of "secretary" of foreign relations. No direct nor indirect and inofficial communications, written or verbal, will be held by me with the French agents on American affairs.

I accept the appointment which it has pleased the President to clothe me with, under a grateful sense of the high honour conferred upon me so unexpectedly, by this mark of his confidence. I may be allowed to say that, though I was deeply sensible of the honour conferred by the first nomination, and shall always I hope, retain a most grateful recollection of it; yet, Sir, the new modification of that nomination gave me great pleasure, always conceiving, as I thought I did, that any negotiation with France would be full of anxieties and political perils to the envoys that should be employed by our government, I had no wishes to be engaged in it, and no expectation that I should be: to have a share in it was by me unsought. You will excuse this declaration, because I was instrumental in certain preliminary steps relative to the advances of France, which produced the basis of the appointment.

I sent the original of the enclosed to Mr. Talleyrand by post, another, a copy, to Major Mountflorencia, to be handed to him; a third to a Mr. Griffith for Major M. in case the other failed, to be opened by Mr. G. if Major M. should have been out of Paris, and directed Mr. G. to follow the instructions which he would find in the letter to Major M. which were, to deliver the enclosed to Mr. Talleyrand, and take his letter (answer for me), and to send it me.

As soon as I have the answer of the Directory, I shall have the honour of transmitting copies to you, Sir, by different ways.

I am, with the greatest respect, and sincere esteem,

Dear Sir,

Faithfully your most obedient servant,

W. V. MURRAY.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq.
Secretary of State of the United
States of America.

The Minister of exterior Relations to Mr. William Vans Murray,
Minister resident of the United States at the Hague.

Paris, 23d Floreal (12th May 1799), 7th Year of the
French Republic, one and indivisible.

I AUGUR too well, Sir, from the eagerness you display in fulfilling the instructions of your government, not to hasten answer the letter I received from you, dated the 15th of this month.

The Executive Directory being informed of the nomination of Mr. Oliver Ellsworth, of Mr. Patrick Henry, and of yourself, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, to discuss and terminate all differences which subsist between the two countries, was with pleasure, that its perseverance in pacific sentiments has kept open the way to an approaching reconciliation: it has long time ago manifested its intention with respect to this subject. Be pleased to transmit to your colleagues, and accept yourself, the frank and explicit assurance, that it will receive the envoys of the United States in the official character with which they are invested; that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives which are attached to it by the law of nations, and that one or more ministers shall be duly authorized to treat with them.

It was certainly unnecessary to suffer so many months to elapse for the mere confirmation of what I have already declared to Mr. Gerry, and which after his departure I caused to be declared to you at the Hague. I sincerely regret that your two colleagues await this answer at such a great distance. As to you, Sir, whom it will reach in a few days, and who understand so well the value of time, when the restoration of harmony between two republics, which every thing invites to friendship, is in question, be assured that as soon as you can take in hand the

the object of your mission, I shall have the honour immediate to send you passports.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my very sincere consideration.
(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Conclusum adopted by the Diet at Ratisbon in its Sitting of the 7th of September 1799, containing a Declaration of War against France.

THE three colleges of the Empire, after having deliberated on the gracious decree of the Imperial Committee, of the 13th June, have determined and decreed, That there shall be addressed to his Imperial Majesty, in the name of the Empire, lively and sincere thanks for the paternal and constant solicitude with which the Committee has been occupied for the welfare and preservation of Germany, and for the numerous proofs of energetic protection which it has afforded the Empire. It has been resolved, besides, in conformity with the considerations stated in the decree of the Committee, to make the following declaration :

The Empire, in the full conviction that it is placed anew in a state of war, in consequence of the hostilities exercised by France against Germany, during and since the negotiations of Rastadt, and which are every day pushed farther, that consequently all the resolutions taken by the Diet since the war has broken out anew, resume at this day all their force; and that the decisions impose on each state of the Empire the strict obligation of contributing with the greatest zeal to the defence of the country surrounded with dangers, of making the most vigorous efforts, of laying aside all private considerations, and sparing no sacrifice; that in execution of measures prescribed by these decisions of the Diet, every member of the Empire shall hasten with patriotic zeal to raise to a quintuple the contingent which he ought to furnish, to the end that, by an energetic co-operation, all the enterprises and efforts of the enemy may be arrested, and that the exertions of the Empire, combined with those of its supreme chief, may lead to a peace, just, honourable, and lasting, which they have not yet been able to obtain, notwithstanding the ardour with which it has been fought on the part of the Empire. For the attainment of this great end, the Empire grants 100 Roman months for the expenses of the war, to be paid at three equal terms of six weeks each, from the date of the day when his Imperial Majesty's ratification shall be published.

Acknowledgment of the new Pope by Louis XVIII.

Letter from Louis XVIII. by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, &c.—To our dear and well-beloved Cousins, the Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, Deans, &c. of the Holy Roman Church, greeting.

Dear and well-beloved Cousins,

WE knew and lamented already the death of Pius VI. before we received your letter from Venice of the 8th October. None more than ourselves could deplore the ill treatment which this aged and venerable pontiff has endured from the French rulers; and we have found some consolation from the noble but silent interest which the French people have manifested at his fate, by going in crowds to receive his benediction with the greatest respect, and by having endeavoured to console him in the captivity he endured from his cruel oppressors. That conduct of our subjects gives us a fresh proof, that the many crimes committed in our kingdom are not the work of our people, but of a small number of criminals. It is moreover a proof that the divine Providence has preserved in the hearts of the French the respect and love for their religion, in spite of the efforts of impiety to destroy it; and this grace of Providence is a security to us and to our people for the approaching return of God's former bounty, who will doubtless direct your proceedings in restoring a head to the church; for we hope the best choice from an assembly so distinguished for piety, wisdom, and pure doctrines. It is in this firm confidence that we acknowledge the Holy Father of your choice; and we hope from him, by whom all kings reign on earth, to be replaced on the throne of our ancestors. We shall cause his legitimate rights to be respected throughout our dominions, and shall thereby justify our title of Most Christian King, and the eldest son of the Christian church.

Meanwhile, dear and beloved cousins, we ardently pray to God to take you under his divine protection.

Given at the palace of Mittau, under our hand and seal, the 24th November 1799, and the fifth of our reign.

Your good cousin,

Louis,

Count of St. Priest.

Extract of a Statement published by M. Demaulde in consequence of an Observation that Mr. Pitt was one of the first who recognised the French Republic.*

ON the 21st of November 1792, it was proposed to me to demand from my government new letters of credence. The republic had then existed three months. I had sent a certificate of my having taken the oaths: I dispatched a courier to Paris; he did not return for ten days, and then he brought me a letter of recall, and not a word respecting the important object of my dispatch.

This unparalleled oversight could not but have the most disastrous consequences. Foreign powers, and here I must be general, considered this as an aggression. But were we prepared? No; I did not wish to leave my country guilty of a trespass of this nature; I had served it alone; I wished to serve it only; and I never will serve any but its interests. I set out for Paris, where I arrived at the end of December.

I waited on the Executive Council: I spoke to them the language of their own interest, the only one they could understand; but we know that the interest of a party is never that of the State. I did not succeed in convincing them.

I repaired to Clichy, where Dumouriez had retired. He was engrossed entirely with the war against Pache. I withdrew him from this indecent contest, and brought him back to more elevated ideas.

The event of the 21st of January took place. On the 22d I found Dumouriez frantic with despair. I moderated his transports by this single reflection—"The State remains in its full extent, and it we now must save."

He went to Paris on the 23d; he assembled the Council; he communicated to them my hopes. They prevailed on him to resume the command of the army at Antwerp (and what an army! great God! 14,000 men, destitute of every thing), and it was resolved that I should set out the next day for the Hague.

On the 27th I arrived at six in the evening; at eight, I saw the Grand Pensionary; at nine, Lord Auckland; at eleven, this active and very able negotiator dispatched a courier, and successively two others.

* The above article was published, we believe, shortly after the last overtures for a negotiation from Bonaparte in January 1799. M. Demaulde sustained a public character in 1792; was the friend of Dumouriez, and was engaged with Lord Auckland and the Dutch ministers at the time of that general's successes: his authority, therefore, must have some weight in deciding the question, Whether the present war commenced in the aggression of France?

On the 3d. of February, the first reply, and soon after the second, both very honourable for me, and above all, very precious for the circumstances. Here I ought to say it, and it is a truth for me, the scrupulous piety of the King of England had a powerful influence upon the decision of his council. I was not indebted to his last alarms, for the sake of an asylum, but to the esteem with which he had repeatedly made me give these assurances.

At length the Ambassador was authorized to leave to Dumouriez the choice of the place where the pacificatory negotiations should be cut off.

I proposed Mordak, and immediately the Dutch ambassador sent orders to Rotterdam for the sailing of three yachts, recently decorated, for that place. After the orders of the Council, I had regularly informed Dumouriez of the turn which the negotiations took; he was to have come to prelude at them, and I by his side.

I went on the 9th to Antwerp; Dumouriez pressed me in his arms: with tears in his eyes (I owe to history these characteristic traits), he said to me, "You have performed a miracle; posterity will consecrate it; but it is rejected by the present age; I have orders to make war." I left him in despair: I arrived at Paris, where I was arrested a short time after.

At that crisis the immortal Bonaparte had ruled the destinies of France; if the minister of foreign affairs had been such as he now is, how much blood would have been spared! how many crimes and how many errors would have remained uncommitted!

Under such a government as this, I believe every thing possible to France, barring injustice.

(Signed) **DUMOURIÈRE**

Letter of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, Count Woronzow, in London, dated January 14, 1800, and published in the Petersburg Courier Gazette, the 21st February.

HAVING learnt with the greatest concern that his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of inaccurate and uncertain reports, as signified his displeasure to the whole of the Russian troops who had been in Holland, I think it my duty, and it gives me pleasure, to do justice to several regiments, who, in different actions with the enemy, have evinced as much order as bravery.

* It having been reported that the Russian troops had misconducted themselves in the expedition against Holland, the above testimony of the Duke of York cannot prove uninteresting.

[His Royal Highness here praises the conduct of the musketeers of General Sedmorazki, the battalion of Erichson, grenadiers, the regiment of Herzen musketeers, the battalions of grenadiers Majors Ogare and Mituschin, and the regiment of Lomme.]

I have been an eye-witness of the order and bravery with which all these corps fought against the enemy, and have always testified to them my satisfaction; it was therefore with regret I observed that they have incurred his Imperial Majesty's displeasure, which would not have been the case, had their praiseworthy behaviour been properly represented. I should certainly not have omitted to write myself to his Imperial Majesty, had I not been afraid to discommode him; but since I know how much his Imperial Majesty is attached to his army, and with what satisfaction he administers justice to every individual, I think it my duty to apply to your Excellency, as commander in chief of the Russian troops in England, persuaded that you will feel with me how painful must be to these brave soldiers to have done their duty, and nevertheless to be loaded with the displeasure of his Imperial Majesty. You will omit nothing, in your reports, to his Imperial Majesty, to do justice to those who have rendered themselves so bravely serving of it.

Report from the General of Infantry, Count Waraszow, published in the Petersburg Gazette, same Day.

London, January 13 (O. S.)

FINDING that Lieutenant-general Essen, in his relation of the unfortunate battle on the 19th October, has not named to your Imperial Majesty the regiments which were then in confusion, and as you, most gracious master, have been pleased to deprecate several of them of the grenadiers march, which has driven them to despair, I am induced to believe that he has made a particular report to your Majesty, or that perhaps he has charged a person sent by him to St. Petersburg, verbally to inform your Majesty of it, and that in those reports all the regiments and battalions, without exception, are stated to have been in confusion. The commanders of them have made remonstrances to me on that account, particularly Major-general Sedmorazki, whose regiment, as well as the battalion of Erichson, have not only remained in proper order, but have, on the contrary, greatly distinguished themselves; and Colonel Bakonowski, as commander of the regiment of Lomme, which, on that occasion, was not with our troops, but with the right wing of the English, where that regiment fought with great courage, and observed the strictest order and discipline. The regiment of Major-general Lomme, and the united battalions of

garew and Mituschin, were not at all present in this unfortunate fair, but having been disembarked at the Helser, at a later period; only joined the army three or four days afterwards. However, as I had not been an eye-witness, I thought it necessary to make every possible inquiry, previously to my informing your Majesty of it, on which account I asked the Duke of York, who confirmed the statements of the above-mentioned chiefs. His Royal Highness added, that these officers deserved the greatest pity, knowing that they were driven to despair, on seeing their regiments punished, in consequence of the unjust report of their leader; that he, as commander in chief, had thought it his duty to convince your Majesty of the innocence of the troops; and that immediately after having been informed of the concern and grief of their commanders, he had written to me officially, which letter I should find on returning home, and which he would have delivered to me in person, had he known that I had intended to come to him. That letter I actually found, as the Duke had informed me, and being obliged to dispatch the chasseur Trolin, I enclose that letter in original, expecting your Imperial Majesty's most gracious resolution.

On this occasion, I cannot omit to represent to your Imperial Majesty, that the regiment Sawalschin, then Benkendorf, in the battle of the 19th of September, attempted to make up for the loss of one of its colours, by taking one of the enemy's, which is yet preserved in the regiment. The circumstances attending that loss, according to the reports and general orders, were as follows: in the battle of the 8th (19th), that regiment was stationed at the most dangerous point, and suffered considerably more than all the others; but it only left them when the Ensign Schischegolowitz, during the severest and desperate attack of the enemy, saw that it would be impossible to save them. Encouraged by Ensign Bagogewitz, who was with the colours, he tore them off the pole, wrapped them round his body, and thus remained, together with Ensign Bagogewitz, on the field of battle. The remaining nine and of colours belonging to the regiment are all full of holes.

Observations on the Marquis of Spinola's Note verbal.

THE statement delivered on the 9th of November last, by the Genoese minister to the court of London, of the facts which led to the late transactions in the port of Genoa, is in every respect inaccurate, that it is necessary to enter into a minute detail of the circumstances of these facts, in order to corroborate what I have already advanced in the note which I presented to the government on the 6th of October last.

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I shall pass over the eulogium pronounced by the government of Genoa on its own conduct, prior to the above period, although it would be by no means difficult to adduce many instances of decided partiality to the interests of the French. I shall confine myself simply to a recapitulation of the outrages which gave rise to the legitimate and just reprisal now the subject of discussion.

The fact which the minister of the republic calls (and with reason) the most serious (since it was a most flagrant breach of the laws of neutrality, as well as those of humanity) is the seizure of the French tartanne *Nostre Signora della Guardia*, commanded by Captain Colombee, on her arrival in the port of Genoa, under the protection, and with the passport of the commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean—the sequestration of the vessel and its contents—and the cruelties exercised on the captain.

Notwithstanding the pretended authenticity of the documents which are cited (though not produced) in justification of this act of piracy, it is evident from the annexed report of the unfortunate captain, that the conduct of the agents of the National Convention is an instance of atrociousness unprecedented amongst civilized nations.

The tartanne above mentioned left Marseilles at a time when that city had thrown off the yoke of the Convention, and had decidedly and openly renounced all obedience to its usurped authority. If the Most Serene Republic was ignorant of the loyal resistance which was then taken and executed by that city, the fault lay with her own agents, whose duty it was to inform her of it. But is it possible that the republic could be ignorant of it, when Mr. Tilly himself, some days prior to the seizure of the tartanne, had openly declared, and even had signified by letter to several Genoese merchants (with a view to stopping the supplies of corn), that the towns of Toulon and Marseilles were in a state of rebellion against the National Convention? and is it possible now to entertain a doubt as to what was then the situation of Marseilles, after we have been informed of the horrors which the army of the Convention has committed in order to force that town to return under its subjection?

The tartanne in question leaving Marseilles under the circumstances above recited, conveyed on board the English admiral's commissaries who were deputed by the sections then exercising provisionally the powers of the municipality, for the purpose of placing that city under the protection of England. She remained two or three days with the English fleet, and then sailed for Genoa under the protection of Lord Hood, furnished with his Lordship's passport, and having on board several letters.

The circumstance of the tri-coloured flag, which has been brought forward to justify the seizure of the tartanne, is of no weight.

light whatever in the present case. No one can be ignorant that this flag was used at Toulon some time after that town had been in possession of his Majesty's forces. This flag, adopted and acknowledged by the King of France, according to the constitution of 1791, could not of itself subject the ship which bore it, to the jurisdiction of the agents of the Convention. The real quality of this tartanne, was to be ascertained by the passport and documents with which it was furnished. This passport and these documents were sufficient to do away the equivocal which the similarity of the flag might have given rise to. But even if it could be admitted that the French frigate could derive a right, in this single circumstance of the similarity of the flag, to assume a jurisdiction over the tartanne, it would have been a jurisdiction of simple police only, and could not possibly give a right of property to the vessel and the effects which were on board her. These, together with the tartanne, are still in the port of Genoa, at the arbitrary disposal of Mr. Tilly, and it has been possible to obtain a restitution of them, though formal representations have been made to the Genoese government to that effect.

With respect to the massacre of Captain Colomée, I was fully warranted to believe it, and to say, that, according to all appearances, it had been committed; for the crew of the *Modeste* had avowed it, and the public in general entertained no doubt upon the subject. But although this unfortunate captain is still living, the cruel treatment which he has undergone has not been in the least exaggerated, as appears by the annexed report.

The assertion that Captain Colomée repaired on board the frigate, in consequence of being sent for, is absolutely without foundation. It is a fact (and Captain Colomée may be called upon to prove it) that it was not in consequence of any message or order that he repaired thither, but that he was dragged by force, and with the most horrid menaces, thrown into an armed boat, and carried on board the frigate in spite of all his efforts to prevent it. There was therefore no voluntary acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the frigate.

I shall not dwell upon the infringement of the health-laws, which were openly violated on this occasion, nor on the insolent answer given by Mr. Tilly (*io comandi gvi.*) to the officers of the Genoese health-office, when they remonstrated with him upon his conduct; these insults on the sovereignty and dignity of an independent power belonging exclusively to the Most Serene Republic of Genoa. With regard to the insult offered to the English frigate the *Elephant*, it is evident from the report of Captain Inglefield, that

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the assertions contained in the memorial of Admiral Collingwood are strictly true. It is not here necessary to inquire what means the government of Genoa employed to maintain its neutrality. When the inefficacy of those means was seen, it became a duty of the government towards those nations whose ships entered its port to the good faith of that neutrality, to adopt more efficacious measures. The government of Genoa therefore ought to have required stronger sureties than words of honour from persons who had already openly violated them.

The third point in discussion, is the proceedings of the French towards his Majesty's cutter the *Rose*, the circumstances of which are detailed in the report of the officer who commanded her.

It appears from these reports, that this cutter left the port of Genoa in the beginning of the night of the 17th of September 1793, and was immediately followed by the two French gun-boats, accompanied by the boats of the French frigate *Arcturion*. The captain of the Spanish man of war then lying in the harbour was so thoroughly persuaded that it was the intention of the gun-boats to board the *Rose*, that he immediately sent his boats to her assistance, and ordered his crew to their guns, for the purpose of discharging his whole broadside into the *Modeste*, which was lying alongside of him, on the first signal of an attack on the *Rose*. The cutter, however, was forced by the gun-boats to return to port. On the 17th I represented these circumstances to the Genoese government, intimating at the same time that the gun-boats were lying in wait for the *Rose* behind a cape in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding these representations, the *Rose* being put to sea on the 18th in the morning, was again obliged to the same gun-boats to put back, and she remained in the port of Genoa till she had an opportunity of sailing under convoy. The repeated hostilities in the territory of the republic of Genoa were not only passed over in silence, but the gun-boats were again suffered to enter the port of Genoa after having thus violated the neutrality of it. A more positive act of violence is not necessary to prove an infraction of the neutrality. It is sufficiently apparent to those who are not wilfully blind, that the cutter was arrested in its progress, chased, molested, and ultimately prevented from executing its purpose, which was to carry dispatches to Lord Hood.

This crime (for the execution commenced of an unlawful project is to be regarded as such) is especially and literally named in the third article of the edict of neutrality published by the Milanese Republic on the 1st of June 1792:

Non sarà permesso ai bastimenti di nazione in guerra, di tenersi a crociera alle viste in pregiudizio del pubblico commercio e per impedire ad altri l'uscita dai porti, o la libera direzione medesima; e molto meno potranno rifugiarsi nei porti o scali

etteri in agguato per andare incontro a bastimenti che vengono
inseguire quelli che passano &c. (Edict of neutrality, article 3.)
This edict has therefore been manifestly violated in the above
instances. It was violated by the attempt of the two French
gates to pursue his Majesty's ship the Eagle, at the time of her
capture, and thus preventing her from putting to sea. It was
violated by the manœuvres of the two French gun-boats, first in
pursuing the Rose, in preventing her leaving the port (*impedire
scita dai porti*)—in opposing her free course (*libera direzione*)
and in lying in wait behind the cape of Porto Fino (*mettersi in
agguato*)—and thus obliging her to abandon her voyage.

I have already touched upon the insufficiency of the means
which the republic had adopted to maintain the neutrality of which
she wishes to appear so jealous. These observations will more
strongly apply to the case of the cutter.

It has been urged that the acts of violence complained of were
not consummated in the two latter instances. They certainly
were not, but it was not the Most Serene Republic that prevented
their consummation. She cannot but admit, that, according to the
proper terms of her own edict, she has acknowledged an intention
manifested to be a real infraction of the neutrality. The
edict above quoted speaks of the intention, and of that only;
and it would in effect be absurd to suppose, that after so clear a
manifestation of the design, it was necessary to wait for the proof
of it in the capture, or the destruction of the English ships.

The French ships having therefore taken upon themselves to
fringe the neutrality of the port of Genoa, they had no longer a
claim to the protection of that neutrality, and the Genoese go-
vernment not having chosen to maintain the laws of it, that port
could not be regarded in any other light than as an open sea,
where the injured nation had a right to do itself justice, in pur-
suing and seizing the aggressors.

With regard to the damages which several individuals of the
English navy, as well as others, have received from the crew of
the *Modeste*, they have, it is true, never been the subject of any
ministerial and formal remonstrance.—It is, however, certain, that
several verbal representations have been made upon this subject;
and nothing can more strongly prove that the government of
Genoa was fully persuaded that the complaints on this head were
well founded, than the edict which was published forbidding the

No ships belonging to a belligerent nation shall be suffered to remain
lying in the offing, to the prejudice of public commerce, and to prevent the
sailing and re-embarkation of other vessels from or to any of the ports of the
public, much less shall such ships be suffered to take shelter in any harbour,
cove, or to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking any vessels coming in,
or pursuing any vessels going out of any of the aforesaid ports.

crews of ships coming on shore with arms.—It is well known that the French were the only sailors who were in the habit of coming on shore armed. It is therefore fairly to be presumed, that the edict was the effect of the complaints so frequently brought against the crew of the *Modeste*.

It is impossible to avoid remarking here the partiality of the Genoese government, in affirming that in the affray which took place on the 10th of August between the English and the French the first were evidently the aggressors. It is sufficient to attend to the famous date of the 10th of August, and to recollect the scandalous scenes which signalized that day, and we may judge from a probability very nearly approaching to positive evidence, to which of the two nations the first aggression was imputable.

I can say nothing as to the seizure of several effects, making part of the stores, &c. of the French frigate the *Impérieuse*, which were deposited in the magazines belonging to the commissaries of the republic in the Gulf of Spezzia, because I am not accurately informed of the circumstances of that transaction. It appears, however, upon the face of it, that the commissaries of the republic drew it upon themselves, by endeavouring to screen the guilty from the just punishment which awaited them.

Nothing now remains to be touched upon but the declaration that the seizure of the *Modeste* was not intended as an insult on the republic, but that it was merely a punishment of the crimes which the authors of them had drawn upon themselves. It is certainly to be regretted, that the republic, instead of seizing the occasion which was thus held out to her with a view of preserving her honour and dignity, should on the contrary have resorted to so necessary a reprisal, in terming it an insult and outrage, thereby justifying and appropriating to herself the crimes which had given rise to it.

Given at Leghorn the 15th January 1794.
(Signed) FRANCIS D'ARL.

Orders issued by his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, on the 15th of January 1800, at Lenz.

THE Russian armies have orders from his Majesty the Emperor to remain in Germany, and his Highness has received orders to employ himself in completing the regiments of his corps.

* As the conduct of the British government towards neutral States is a subject of great interest, the Editor has inserted the above State paper, without pledging himself for its authenticity. It is stated to have been procured from an officer of rank in the navy, who was on the Mediterranean station at the period of our disputes with Genoa, and who had the means of obtaining an authentic copy of it. Had it been transmitted to this country sooner, it should have appeared in a preceding volume of this work.

Imperial

Imperial Majesty received with much kindness the petty officer Bourbon, who brought him the colours taken at Constance. His Majesty has made him a sub-lieutenant, as well as the other petty officers who assisted him. On a request from the King Imperial Majesty has appointed the Duke of Berri grand vicar of France.

Letters from Lord Grenville to the French Minister for foreign Affairs.

Downing Street, January 4, 1800.

HAVE received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me; and his Majesty, seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe for transacting business with foreign states, has commanded me to return, in his name, the official answer which I send you herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

the Minister for foreign Affairs,

St. St. St. at Paris.

Note.

THE King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of all his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh revolution has recently placed in the exercise of power in France;—since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly scribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

X

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established governments, the resources of France have for year to year, and in the midst of the most unparalleled distress, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons, his Majesty's ancient friends and allies, have successively been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burdensome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone; they have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world, so even to countries so remote both in situation and interest from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the life and treasure of a numerous and powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shown that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains of Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his Majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present rulers have declared to have been all from the beginning and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will his Majesty rejoice whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his allies, have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction, which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished by the counsels of such a change, however agreeable to his Majesty's wishes, can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanency would be the restoration of that line of princes which for six centuries maintained the French nation in prosperity at home

in consideration and respect abroad. Such an event would
 once have removed, and will at any time remove all obstacles
 the way of negotiation or peace. It would confirm to France
 unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory, and it would
 be to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquillity and peace,
 a security which they are now compelled to seek by other
 means.

But, desirable as such an event must be both to France and to
 the world, it is not to this mode exclusively that his Majesty limits
 the possibility of secure and solid pacification. His Majesty
 makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of
 government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority
 necessary, for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful
 nation.

His Majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions
 and those of his allies, and to the general safety of Europe.
 Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner
 be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that
 country (from whose internal situation the danger has arisen), or
 from such other circumstances, of whatever nature, as may pro-
 duce the same end, his Majesty will eagerly embrace the oppor-
 tunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general
 pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists; no sufficient evi-
 dence of the principles by which the new government will be
 directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability.
 In this situation it can for the present only remain for his Majesty
 to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of
 force and defensive war, which his regard to the happiness of his
 subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the ne-
 cessity in which they originated, or to terminate on any other
 grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment
 of their tranquillity, their constitution, and their independence.

Downing Street, Jan. 4. 1800. (Signed) C. Canning.
 the Minister for foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

be Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the Departments of
 the West.

January 21.

EVERY thing that reason could suggest, the government has
 done to restore peace and tranquillity to your dwellings. Af-
 ter long forbearance, still further time has been granted for re-
 pentance. A great number of citizens have been brought to a
 sense of their errors, and have rallied round the government,
 which, without hatred or revenge, without fear or suspicion,
 protects

protects all citizens alike, and punishes those who despise duty. There no longer remain any in arms against France, except some men without faith, as without country, some vicious instruments of a foreign foe, or brigands black with whom indulgence itself knows not how to pardon. The safety of the state, and the security of citizens, require that such should perish by the sword, and fall under the axe of national justice. A longer forbearance would be a triumph to the enemy of the republic. A valiant force only wants the signal to destroy and destroy these brigands, if that signal must be given. National guards, join the force of your arms to that of the troops of the line. If you know among you any partisans of the brigands, arrest them; let them no where find an asylum against the soldier who pursues them; and if there be any traitors who should receive and defend them, let them perish along with them. Inhabitants of the departments of the West, on this last day depend the tranquillity of your country, the safety of your families, the security of your properties. By the same blow will destroy those wretches who strip you, and the enemy will purchase and pay for their crimes.

BONAPARTE.

Arrêté of the Consuls, same Day.

THE Consuls of the republic decree as follows:

1. Every general and public functionary is forbidden to correspond, in any shape, or under any pretext whatever, with the leaders of the rebels.
2. The national guards of all the communes shall take arms, and expel the brigands from their territory.
3. The communes, whose population exceeds 3000 inhabitants shall furnish moveable columns, in order to assist other communes of a less numerous population.
4. Whatever commune shall afford an asylum or protection to the brigands, shall be treated as rebels; and such inhabitants as are taken with arms in their hands, shall be instantly put to the sword.
5. Every individual who instigates rebellion and armed resistance shall be immediately shot.
6. The general who commands the army of the West shall put in force all the necessary regulations for organizing the national guards, for prescribing the districts which these communes must watch over and protect; and he shall issue orders for all the troops, the free companies, and the moveable columns, at the pay of the republic, to be exclusively employed in clearing the country, and in pursuing the rebels.

Bonaparte to the Army of the West.
 Soldiers,

THE government has taken measures to enlighten the inhabitants so long misled in the western departments; their claims heard before their sentence was pronounced; their complaints were attended to, because their griefs were justifiable: but masses of the well disposed inhabitants have laid down their arms; there are now but robbers, emigrants, and hirelings of war. Frenchmen hired by Britain! This could not be done by men without foresight, without heart, and without honour. March against them: you will not be called upon to show great exertion of valour. The army is composed of more than 60,000 brave men. Let me learn shortly that the chiefs of the rebels have lived; let the generals show the example by their activity. Glory is only to be acquired by fatigues; if it is to be acquired by a residence in great towns, or in good quarters, every man would be in possession of it. Soldiers, whatever you occupy in the army, you shall always be accompanied by the gratitude of the nation: to be worthy of it, you must overcome the intemperance of the seasons, the frost, the snow, the effusive cold of the nights; you must surprise your enemy at the break of day, and exterminate those wretches who are the dishonour of the French name. Make a brief but brilliant campaign; be inexorable to brigands, but observe a severe discipline.

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

Chartres, January 12.

General Commandant of Division, to the Inhabitants of the Department of Eure and Loire.

Citizens, *Head-quarters, Paris, 16 Nivose.*

UNDERSTANDING from different reports, that the royalist brigands have dared to recruit in some of your communes, and threaten the civil and military authorities of the department, we have thought that it would be sufficient to remind you of the obligations which we have all contracted with our country, for the purpose of directing all your energies for the destruction of these barbarous hordes, that plunder your property and massacre your relatives. As for my part, I take all the military measures calculated to support the zeal and energy which you ought to display under such circumstances. If, contrary to my intention, contrary to my wishes, some communes submit to afford an asylum, and furnish succours to the rebels, they must be immediately placed without the protection of the constitution, and treated as enemies; but, I repeat again, I flatter myself, that, far

far from being obliged to have recourse to these measures of
gour, I shall have nothing but praise to bestow upon your civi-
and your patriotism.

(Signed)

LEFEBVRE.

*Letter from the Minister for foreign Affairs at Paris to Lord
Grenville.*

My Lord, Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th Year (Jan. 14, 1800)

I LOST no time in laying, before the first Consul of the
public the official note, under date of the 14th Nivose, which
you transmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the answer
equally official, which you will find annexed.

Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for foreign Affairs at London.

Answer referred to in the above Note.

THE official note, under date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year
addressed by the minister of his Britannic Majesty, having
been laid before the first Consul of the French republic, he dis-
served with surprise, that it rested upon an opinion which is
exact respecting the origin and consequences of the present war.
Very far from its being France which provoked it, she had,
must be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution
solemnly proclaimed her love of peace and her disinclination to
conquests, her respect for the independence of all governments
and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely
with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking
part in those of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her
declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, as soon as the French revolu-
tion had broken out, almost all Europe entered into a league for
its destruction. The aggression was real long time before it was
public; internal resistance was excited; its opponents were dis-
favourably received; their extravagant declamations were dis-
ported; the French nation was insulted in the person of its
agents; and England set particularly this example by the dismis-
sion of the minister accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact,
attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her safety
long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution, and dis-
memberment, which were prepared against her, and the execu-
tion of which was several times attempted and pursued, that
France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered.

and those which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to so powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences.

Assailed on all sides, the republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed in her own strength and the courage of her citizens. As long as she saw that her enemies obstinately refused to recognise her rights, she counted only upon the energy of her resistance; but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, she sought for means of conciliation, and manifested pacific intentions: and if these have not always been successful; if, in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the revolution and the war have successively brought on, the former depositaries of the executive authority in France have not always shown as much moderation as the nation itself has shown courage, it must, above all, be attributed to the fatal and persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with the assurances) are in unison with those of the French republic, for the re-establishment of peace, why, instead of attempting the prolongation of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal and is felt, especially when the first Consul of the French republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all treaties concluded?

The first Consul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognised the right of nations to choose the form of their government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how to this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of political societies, the minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation and to its government, than it would be to England and to his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favour of that republican government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the constitutional system of the republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which

it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress? On every side the voice of nations and of humanity implores the conclusion of a war, marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the first Consul of the French republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the French republic and England.

The first Consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 24th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800),

8th Year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for foreign Affairs at Paris.

Sir,

Downing Street, January 20, 1800.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the official note which you transmitted to me.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

To the Minister for foreign Affairs,

&c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding Letter.

THE official note transmitted by the minister for foreign affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th instant, has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended

defended by her present rulers under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note, his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which, in his judgment, preclude, at the present moment, all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which he relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace, and the future observance of treaties; the power of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions: all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object: but he has declared, in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe;—and that whenever that essential object can, in his judgment, be, in any manner whatever, sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres, and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Downing Street, Jan. 20, 1800.

Proclamation of General Moreau to the Inhabitants of Helvetia.

PEOPLE of Helvetia, in once more joining amongst you my former companions in arms, I have not been able to suppress emotions. What a theatre for the soldiers of liberty! What

delightful recollections, what sublime examples are presented to you by the fields which you cultivate, and which you formerly wrested from tyranny, at the expense of so much blood and so many glorious sacrifices!

People of Helvetia, you have always been our faithful and affectionate allies. But it is a more sacred pledge which unites us this day; it is our common independence. Yours is no more, should France be enslaved; despotism would, in that case, proceed to your annihilation; the remembrance of the former fear of that ferocious monster would lead to the destruction of the slightest traces of republican institutions: its ravages would even extend to your rocks, which would no longer be a barrier against its attempts. You would no longer have to bear a momentary yoke, under which hope might live; but a system of tyranny, permanent, general, and profoundly combined.

People of Helvetia, my confidence rests with you, and I shall exert myself to merit yours. I know your sufferings; but we necessarily brings with it dreadful calamities. Make me acquainted with them by the voice of your magistrates, and we shall together provide a remedy for them. Should our common care, however, be insufficient to prevent them all, you must be satisfied that some of them are inevitable; my heart shall appreciate your sacrifices, and they shall serve as a new motive of gratitude with respect to the feelings of the French government.

January 15.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

Proclamation of Massena, General in Chief, to the Armies.

SOLDIERS of the brave army of Italy, so respectable from its misfortunes, and heretofore so celebrated for its triumphs in accepting the hero commanding you, I devote myself to the interests of my country, and yield to the wishes of a hero, who honours me with his friendship and his confidence.

I come to partake your sufferings, to listen and to put an end to them.

I should long since have been in the midst of you, if I had not been particularly occupied in providing for your necessities. Your privations shall soon cease; for that I have received the solemn promise of the government; and for myself, I have taken measures to secure you supplies of every kind.

But whatever may be the extent of your suffering, it was not beyond the generosity and elevation of French soldiers. How comes it to pass that some companies have quitted their posts? You suffer! Do you think that the mother-country does not consider your sacrifices?

Soldier!

Soldier,

Soldiers, what is to be done in order to recall victory to your standards? I again repeat, that your wants shall be supplied.

We have the same mass of glory to preserve or again to acquire, and our efforts ought to be in common. I owe you all my care, and you owe me your confidence. On this I rely, as you ought to depend upon me.

Ought I, my comrades, to hold another language with you? Is it right to speak of the severity which I shall show, if you derive from subordination and discipline, which constitute your force? No; I reject the shameful idea: you will never have any other motive of conduct than duty, honour, and the love of your country.

This proclamation shall be printed, published, and stuck up wherever necessary, and put into the order of the army.

Head-quarters at Antibes, 26th Nivose (Jan. 16),

8th year of the republic.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Letter from General Hedouville, Lieutenant of the General in Chief.

Angers, 1st Pluviose (Jan. 22).

THE division of Chouans under Chatillon has accepted peace.

This division composes the party of the departments of Mayenne and Loire, and of the Lower Loire, situated on the right side of the Loire; also the district of Craon, and the departments of Mayenne, and the departments on the left of the Ille and Vilaine. These must be held distinct from the district of Chateaufort, of the department of Mayenne and Loire, which is occupied by Bourmont, whose bands possess Sarthe and Mayenne. They will be pursued with the utmost vigour, if they do not follow the example of Chatillon and Autichamp. I think that Prevalais, whose bands are in the departments of Ille and Vilaine, will also make his submission.

The general in chief, Brune, pursues Georges with such activity, that the blow which shall be given to him will entirely put an end to this intestine war.

(Signed)

HEDOUVILLE.

Speech of the French Ambassador, Bournonville, to the King of Prussia, upon being presented to him on the 23d of January.

Sire,

THE first Consul of the French republic has chosen me to be the representative of the republic at the court of your Majesty: he thought, that the frankness of a man brought up in camps

camps would not be displeasing to the worthy successor of heroes. As the minister of concord and peace, it is with a constant pleasure that I appear at this court, filled as it is with great recollections and noble examples. May every day strengthen the good understanding that subsists between your Majesty and the government by which I am sent! May Prussians and Frenchmen see those precious ties drawn still closer, which the common interests and those distinctive virtues of the two nations, courage and loyalty, demand! Happy, Sire, will it be to me to prepare with unbounded zeal that epoch called for by such generous wishes! I have as a guarantee of them, a King, who, seated on the throne of the great Frederick, brings to our recollection his virtues and his genius; who, firm in the midst of the general commotion, has made his prospective policy and his paternal administration admired; happy in being himself convinced of this truth, which ought to be engraved upon all thrones, that the true glory of a monarch consists in the happiness of the nation over which he rules.

Proclamation of the Archduke Charles to the Inhabitants of the Odenwald

Head-quarters at Donaueschingen, Jan. 24, 1800.

PENETRATED with the most lively sensation of my duties, determined to employ all possible means for the security and defence of the German country, to restrain the enterprises of a ravaging enemy, I have resolved to send some officers of the army into the Odenwald, to aid with their abilities the inhabitants of the country, to give more solidity, more extension, and a more perfect coalescence to dispositions, which truly owe their existence solely to the patriotic and Germanic sentiments of the inhabitants of the Odenwald. This mission of officers has really no other object but to form and organize the mass of the armed populace. The enemy himself, as well as his partisans, cringing in secret and in the dark, soon remarked what a mass of invincible forces Germany could oppose to them. By improving upon these dispositions, they endeavoured, by every means, to corrupt the opinions of the people, and by all sorts of artifices, the most vile, to attribute these preparations to improper views and unworthy intentions, in the hope of being able to distract the minds of the inhabitants of the Odenwald, to paralyze their strength, and to pervert the German character, that by this means they might continue without disturbance their pillages, their cruelties, and their oppressions.

I have indeed the most perfect persuasion, that every enlightened and thinking man will consider and judge this armament

light that he ought to consider and judge it. But because
 tors would only endeavour to take advantage of silence on
 part, I have made the following proclamation, as containing
 personal sentiments :

1st. The armament of the country has absolutely no other
 object than the defence of the German empire, the defence of
 private houses of the inhabitants of the towns and country
 Germany, in concert with the Imperial and royal armies of
 Empire.

2d. The organization already made, and to be made in con-
 sequence, has no other object than to render these dispositions
 not prejudicial to the enemy, and less severe for the defenders
 of their country.

3d. The corps which shall be formed of these armaments
 shall never be employed out of the country, still less in the
 service of any foreign power.

4th. These troops, when in active service, shall have the
 same right to rewards and military badges of honour as the
 Imperial troops. They shall also enjoy all the advan-
 tages which result from military promotions.

5th. This formation of corps of militia shall not operate to
 the prejudice of any constitutional privileges and other judicial
 rights, these rights remaining immoveable and inviolable. I
 do myself a real pleasure hereafter in recommending to
 particular sovereigns and chiefs, in a special manner, every
 individual who shall distinguish himself, so that he may
 be treated in the most advantageous manner.

*General in Chief of the Army of Egypt, to the Executive
 Directory of the French Republic.*

Camp of Salachich, January 30.

I HAVE signed, Citizens Directors, the treaty * relative to
 the evacuation of Egypt, and I send you a copy of it.
 That which bears the signature of the Grand Vizier cannot
 be in this place for a few days, the exchange of signatures being
 to take place at El Arisch.

I have given you an account in my former dispatches of the
 situation in which this army was placed. I have informed you
 of the negotiations which General Bonaparte had com-
 menced with the Grand Vizier, and which I have continued.
 Though at that time I had little dependance on the success
 of these negotiations, I hoped that they would so far retard

For the treaty, or convention, vide TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, &c.

the

the march, and relax the preparations of the Grand Vizier as to give you time to send me assistance in men or in arms, at least, orders respecting the disagreeable circumstances in which I was placed. I founded this hope of assistance upon my knowledge that the French and Spanish fleets were united at Toulon and only wanted a favourable wind for sailing: they did indeed sail, but it was only to repass the Straits, and to return to Bona. This news was most distressing to the army, which learned, at the same time, our reverses in Italy, in Germany, in Holland, and even in La Vendée, without its appearing that any proper measure had been taken to arrest the course of the misfortune which threatened even the existence of the republic.

Meanwhile the Vizier advanced from Damascus. On another quarter, about the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Damietta. It disembarked about 4000 Janizaries, who were to be followed by an equal number, but time was not left for their arrival. The first were attacked and completely defeated in less than half an hour: the carnage was terrible; more than 800 of them were made prisoners. This event did not render the negotiations more easy. The Vizier manifested the same intentions, and did not suspend his march any longer than was necessary for forming his establishments, and procuring the means of transporting his troops. His army was then estimated at 60,000 men, but other Pachas were following him, and were recruiting his army with new troops from all parts of Asia, as far as Mount Caucasus. The van of this army soon arrived at Jaffa.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith wrote me about this time, that it is to say, some days before the debarkation of Damietta; and I knew all the influence which he had over the Vizier, I thought it my duty not only to answer him, but even to propose to him as a place for holding conferences, the ship which he commanded: I was equally repugnant to receiving in Egypt European or Turkish plenipotentiaries, or to sending mine to the camp of the latter: my proposition was accepted, and then the negotiations assumed a more settled aspect. All this, however, did not stop the Ottoman army which the Grand Vizier conducted towards Gaza.

During all this time the war continued in Upper Egypt, the Beys, hitherto dispersed, thought of joining themselves to Mourad, who, constantly pursued and constantly defeated, adhering to his cause the Arabs and the inhabitants of the province of Bennissoeuf, continued to keep some troops together, and to give disturbance. The plague also threatened us with its ravages, and already was weekly depriving us of several men at Alexandria and other places.

On the 21st December, General Deffaix and Citizen Pouffigue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the *Tigre*, to whom the Grand Vizier had given power to treat. They were to have met on the coast between Damietta and Alexandria, but a very violent gale of wind having obliged them to get into the open sea, they remained out at sea for eighteen days: at the end of this time they landed at the camp of the Vizier. He had advanced against El Arisch, and had possessed himself, on the 30th December, of that fort. This success was entirely owing to the remarkable cowardice of the garrison, which surrendered without fighting, seven days after the attack. This event was so much the more unfortunate, as General Regnier was on his march to raise the blockade before the great body of the Turkish army had arrived.

From that moment it was impossible to hope to protract the negotiations to any length. It was necessary to examine merely the danger of breaking them off, to lay aside all motives of personal vanity, and not to expose the lives of all the Frenchmen intrusted to me, to the terrible consequences which further delay would render inevitable.

The most recent accounts stated the Turkish army to amount to 80,000 men, and it must still have increased: there were in twelve Pachas, six of whom were of the first rank. Forty thousand men were before El Arisch, having fifty pieces of cannon, and waggons in proportion: this artillery was drawn by mules. Twenty other pieces of cannon were at Gaza with the troops of reserve: the remainder of the troops were at Jaffa and the neighbourhood of Ramli. Active foraging parties supplied the Vizier's camp with provisions: all the tribes of the Arabs were emulous of assisting this army, and furnished it with more than 15,000 camels. I am assured that the distributions were regularly made. All these forces were directed by European officers, and from 5000 to 6000 Russians were every moment expected.

To this army I had to oppose 8500 men, divided on the three points Katieh, Salachich, and Belbeys. This division was necessary, in order to facilitate our communications with Cairo, and in order to enable us to grant assistance speedily to the post which should be first attacked: in fact, it is certain that they might have been turned or avoided. This is what Elfi Bey has recently done, who, during the negotiations, entered with the Mamalukes into the Charkie, in order to join the Billis Arabs, and to rejoin Mourad in Upper Egypt. The remainder of the army was distributed as follows: 1000 men under the command of General Verdier formed the garrison of Leffe, and were employed to raise contributions of money and provisions, and

and to keep in obedience the country between the canal of Anmoun and that of Moes, blindly directed by the Sheik, Lest. Eighteen hundred men were under the command of General Launsee, to supply with provisions the garrisons of Alexandria, Aboukir, and Rosetta, to restrain the Delta and the Bahr. Twelve hundred men remained at Cairo and Giza, and they were obliged to furnish escorts for the convoys of the army, and finally, 2500 men were in Upper Egypt on a chain of more than 150 leagues in extent: they had daily to fight the Bey and their partisans. The whole formed 15,000 men. Such in fact, estimating them at the highest, may be reckoned the number of the disposable combatants in the army.

Notwithstanding this disproportion of forces, I would have hazarded a battle, if I had had the certainty of the arrival of succours before the season of a debarkation. But this season having once arrived without my receiving reinforcements, I should have been obliged to send 5000 men to the coasts. There would have remained to me 3000 men to defend a country open on all parts, against an invasion of 30,000 cavaliers, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without a fortified place, without provisions, money, or ships. It behoved me to forego this period, and to ask myself what I could then do for the preservation of the army. No means of safety remained; it would have been impossible to treat, but with arms in our hands, with undisciplined hordes of barbarous fanatics, who despise all the laws of war: these motives affected every mind; they determined my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations, except the articles proposed tended to the sacrifice of our glory or our security.

I finish this account, Citizens Directors, by observing to you, that the circumstances of my situation were not foreseen in the instructions left me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy succours, he founded his hopes, as well as I did, upon the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean: we were then far from thinking that these fleets would return into the ocean, and that the expedition of Egypt, entirely abandoned, would become a ground of accusation against those who had planned it. I annex to this letter a copy of my correspondence with the Grand Vizier, and with Lord Sidney Smith and my plenipotentiaries, and all the official papers sent on either side: I annex also a copy of the reports which have been given relative to the capture of El Arisch.

The French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engrained in the minds of the inhabitants the remembrance of its victories, that of the moderation and equity with which we have governed, and an impression of the strength and power of the nation to whom it was sent. The French name will be long respected.

only in this province of the Ottoman empire, but through-
all the East, and I expect to return to France with the army
the latest by the middle of June.

Health and respect

KLEBER.

Congress at Rastadt (concluded).*

Count Metternich to Citizens Trailhard and Benner.

Rastadt, 13th December 1797.

FROM time immemorial it has been thought necessary to
guarantee entire liberty and perfect neutrality to all places
pointed for public negotiations with the neighbouring terri-
ories; to remove the troops of the belligerent powers from
them, that the security of the place might not be disturbed; to
determine their limits, and to fix the time, at the expiration of
which the neutrality should cease, in case the negotiations
should fail of success.

His Imperial Majesty having given orders, in consequence of
the peace concluded on the 17th of October at Campo Formio,
that his troops should retire into his hereditary states, France
can urge no reasonable motive for the prolonging the stay of an
armed force on the right bank of the Rhine; and it is to fulfil a
duty with which the undersigned is especially charged, that he
has the honour to declare to the ministers plenipotentiary:

That his Imperial Majesty, to manifest his sincere desire to
maintain and consolidate a good understanding, was ready, in
his own name, as well as that of the Empire, to let the town
of Rastadt and its environs enjoy an entire and perfect neu-
trality, during the negotiations, as had been guaranteed to the
cities of Munster and Nimeguen on similar occasions.

During the negotiations of Nimeguen the neutrality was
extended to a circuit of upwards of twenty German miles, while
the French troops on the right bank of the Rhine are not at a
greater distance than three miles from the town of Rastadt: his
Imperial Majesty therefore desires, for the security of the Con-
gress, and the relief of the inhabitants already exhausted by the
ardours of war, that the whole district of the Upper Rhine,
from Basle to Mentz, with the places in the vicinity of that
city, may be comprehended in the general neutrality; that

* These papers comprise that part of the correspondence which was not
received in time for insertion in chronological order in the preceding vo-
lumes, and also a few official papers which, though already given in sub-
stance, require, from their importance, to be published at full length.

the French troops may evacuate them; that all contributions may cease; that the payment of those already directed, and in part fulfilled, may be suspended till the conclusion of peace; that such as have not yet been paid, and were imposed since the preliminaries of Leoben, be entirely suppressed; and that the every part of the Empire may be established in the perfect and uninterrupted liberty it before enjoyed. His Imperial Majesty, for the completion of these objects, requires that, in case the congress should be broke off, the French troops shall continue to observe the neutrality for six weeks after such an event.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 13th December 1797.

THE ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, being especially charged to prevent whatever may tend to interrupt the present good understanding and friendship, feels it to be his indispensable duty to suggest to the reflection of the French ministers plenipotentiary, that their predecessors, influenced by consummate wisdom and experience, considered certain proceedings as essentially necessary to the holding a congress. The regulations respecting ministers and their suite are among the first objects of attention: certain rules and ordinances on that subject were framed at the negotiation of Nimeguen, which received the addition of several articles at Francfort and Ryswick. As they appear to be perfectly suited to the existing congress, the undersigned submits them with an entire confidence to the examination of the French ministers plenipotentiary, as they were adopted at Nimeguen, with the consent of the French ministers, MM. d'Estrades and Colbert; were afterwards proposed to the congress by the minister of the Emperor, and immediately accepted by the minister St. Romain, and finally presented, as deserving a very favourable attention, by the French minister Callicotes in 1697, to the congress of Ryswick.

The French ministers plenipotentiary will be pleased to notify their intention to adopt these regulations, or what alterations they may propose, as more suitable, in their opinion, to the place and circumstances of the proposed negotiations.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 24th Frimaire, Year 6

(14th December 1797).

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic appointed to negotiate with the German Empire, acknowledge

receipt of two notes, that Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, transmitted to them yesterday.

They are of opinion that any regulations respecting neutrality altogether unnecessary, because the congress is held in the territories of a prince with whom all the contracting powers are at peace.

With respect to the general regulations, many of them appear to be very suitable; but, as the ministers of the French republic have already formed their establishments, nothing remains for them to express on the subject. The other articles of the proposition, which might be very proper at the time they were made, now appear to be altogether useless: to some of them it is probable that the ministers of the French republic could never give their assent.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 18th December 1797.

IT would have afforded great satisfaction to the ambassador of his Imperial Majesty to have proceeded, immediately after he had received the copy of the French powers, to the exchange of the originals, and, that ceremonial finished, to have entered at once on the business of negotiation. Such obstacles as might have been removed by a personal conference would not have interrupted it: but the examination of these powers furnishes matter for important observations, and creates very serious doubts.

Without stopping to consider the omission of a Latin translation of the French credentials, a formality constantly observed between the Emperor, the Empire, and France, and which is a part of the credentials of the French embassy at Ratisbon; without making objections to the exterior form of these powers, or direct opposition to that which has been hitherto employed by all the nations of Europe, it is impossible not to remark, that the whole tenour of these powers, which are mere extracts from the registers of the Directory, is confined to the nomination of ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, to negotiate with the Empire, without granting them the privilege of framing, concluding; or signing a treaty, which forms an essential part of full, legitimate powers, and has been observed by the Directory on many other occasions.

The instrument containing the powers does not determine, whether the plenipotentiaries possess the privilege of negotiating in each other's absence; a declaration which has hitherto been usual among all states.

The Imperial ambassador takes the expression of *negotiating with the Empire* in its ordinary and requisite sense, as meaning the

the Emperor and the states of the Empire, forming together body, of which the Emperor is the representative, and which ought to be so expressed in the powers.

It is impossible for the undersigned to proceed to an exchange of powers, till he has received explanations on these important points, as it is the efficient character of the powers with which ministers are invested that gives validity to a negotiation.

Nevertheless, the ambassador is fully disposed to do every thing that depends on him to remove every difficulty, and to proceed with all possible dispatch to the business of the negotiation. He requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to be convinced of his sincerity, and to receive the assurances of his high consideration.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

*Rastadt, 29th Frimaire, Year 6
(19th December 1797).*

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negotiate with the Germanic Empire, received the note that was sent to them yesterday by Count Metternich minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor and King on the form and extent of their powers.

They will not fail to transmit a copy of it to their government: at the same time, they think it their duty to observe to Count Metternich, that the form of their powers is that which was adopted by the Executive Directory; and if a Latin translation did not accompany the French copy of them, it was occasioned by the same motive which induced Count Metternich to omit sending a French translation of the Latin copy of his powers which he transmitted to them. It appears indeed to be altogether unnecessary to make translations, when the idiom of the language employed is equally known to both parties.

The resolution of the Directory does not allow of the least doubt respecting the power given to two of the ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate in the absence of the third.

Lastly, no serious difficulty can possibly arise from the expression "Germanic Empire," as it evidently comprehends the head and its members, the chief and the states. It was employed in this sense in article XX. of the treaty of Campo Formio, which mentions that "A congress shall be held at Rastadt, to be composed of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire and of the French republic." And it is in consequence of this article that Count Metternich is now at the congress in quality of minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic receive with satisfaction the declaration which Count Metternich has made to them, that it is not his intention to retard the discussions. They request him to receive the assurance of their high consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treillard and Bennier.

Rastadt, 24th December 1797.

BY the preliminaries agreed upon the 18th of April last, at the castle of Eckenwalk, near Leoben, between the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty and those of France, mutually ratified, it was agreed that, from the day above mentioned, all hostilities should cease between the Emperor and France, and that a congress should be held to re-establish and consolidate peace between them.

This disposition, proposed to the states of the Empire by his Imperial Majesty, was so accordant to their wishes, that they did not hesitate a moment to declare their approbation, and immediately offered to second the paternal cares of their chief, in order to obtain a definitive peace.

When the exchange of ratifications had taken place, the position in which the armies should remain during the negotiations was reciprocally determined; and it was agreed that the limits which had been marked out, should not be transgressed without notification of fifteen days.

The peace being definitively concluded at Campo Formio, between his Imperial Majesty, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, and France, it was agreed that the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, with those of the Empire and the French Republic, should meet at Rastadt, in order to treat of peace with the Empire.

At this moment, and in conformity to this convention, we were assembled in this place; and were supposed to be on the point of commencing the negotiation, though without any knowledge of the particular matters which were to be considered, and would be adopted, modified, or rejected. In this state of things we learn, from all quarters, that the French troops, without any provocation whatever, have passed the lines marked out by the armistice, that they have summoned the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to surrender, have passed the Nidda, as well as the Rhine, near Oppenheim, and that they have formed lines of circumvallation round Mentz. The ministers plenipotentiary of France, on whose justice we had an entire reliance, have not hesitated to answer to the Electoral minister of Mentz, that the French troops would not enter into winter-quarters till they were in possession of that city.

Such

Such a declaration must be supposed to have been made in consequence of orders similar to those under which General Harry acted when he accompanied his summons of Mentz with the menace, That he would subject the territory of that electorate to all the calamities of war, if that fortress did not open its gates to him.

Another grievance which equally claims the whole attention of the Empire, is the political organization that the French republic would, by force of arms, compel a people to accept, who are accustomed to a constitution that forms their happiness. Such an enterprise is in direct and avowed opposition to the spirit of the French constitution, and which could only result from a definitive treaty of peace that should establish such a people under the dominion of France. Besides, this attempt was made during an armistice religiously observed by the states of the Empire, and at the moment of a negotiation, whose object is to insure, by a solid and durable peace, the return of that ancient confidence and friendship, which, for the interests of suffering humanity, should be restored between the two nations.

It is scarcely possible to pass over in silence the oppressive requisitions and compulsory oaths of every kind, to which the French troops subject not only the countries on the Rhine which they occupy conformably to the armistice, but even those which they have invaded by an infraction of it. Such conduct is in direct opposition to those principles which have been held sacred by every nation, and particularly to the article of the preliminaries already mentioned, and under whose sanction those countries should be guaranteed from every kind of hostility.

The ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, as chief of the Empire, thinks it his duty to direct the attention of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to the grievances which have been thus succinctly detailed. Nor can they be insensible to the effects which such transactions must have on the confidence and tranquillity of the deputies of the Empire, assembled to assist in the work of pacification. He recommends the French plenipotentiaries to exert themselves in procuring a redress of these grievances, and to deliberate, in this important crisis, on those means which will completely accomplish the general wish.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to convey to the ministers plenipotentiary of France the assurance of his high consideration.

*Citizens Truilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.**Rastadt, 4 Nivose, Year 6 (26th December 1797).*

A PERSON has presented himself to the secretary of the French legation, to demand the confirmation of a passport signed by the Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty. Being interrogated as to the place of his birth, he acknowledged that he was born at Valenciennes, and had quitted France in 1793. He is consequently in the class of emigrants.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic are well persuaded that Count Metternich was not informed of these circumstances when he signed the passport: but they cannot dispense with requesting him to give definitive orders to his secretaries, that in future they do not deliver similar passports.

The Count Metternich must well know that the French government cannot observe without resentment, that the ministers of those governments in alliance with France favour the re-entrance of its most cruel enemies; and they feel themselves obliged to inform Count Metternich, that passports of this kind would not protect the bearers of them from the capital punishment so justly pronounced against them.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request Count Metternich to receive the assurance of their high consideration.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Truilhard and Bonnier.**Rastadt, 29th December 1797.*

THE ambassador of his Imperial Majesty has the honour to deliver to the ministers plenipotentiary of France, in answer to the note which they yesterday addressed to him, on the subject of the passport delivered to a person a native of Valenciennes; that he feels it to be inconsistent with his public character to favour the re-entrance of French emigrants; and that the apprehension alone of subjecting such persons to the punishment decreed against them, would be sufficient to restrain him.

The passports which are granted by the ambassador of the emperor, are of no effect but on the Imperial territory; and they are respected upon reciprocally known and established principles. In every other part they are naturally subject to examinations; and it is on this ground that the passport which has been granted could have no effect but in travelling through the Imperial territory. On the same principle, the ambassador ordered the person to whom the passport was granted to be in-

formed, that he must address himself to the ministers plenipotentiary of France, to learn from them if he might return to Valenciennes; and if so, to obtain a second passport, or a confirmation of that already granted.

It is not for the ambassador of his Imperial Majesty to determine who is or who is not to be considered as an emigrant according to the French laws. With respect to himself, he has not departed from the principle which he has established for his own conduct; and the ministers plenipotentiary will be convinced that their complaint has arisen from a misconception of the subject.

He has the honour to reiterate the assurance of his high consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 11th January 1798.

ON the demand which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic made to the undersigned, to grant a passport to Citizen Bacher to repair to Ratisbon, he observed, in his preliminary answer, that, from the existing circumstances, he did not think himself at liberty to satisfy their request; but that he would lose no time in procuring instructions on that subject. They are now arrived, and state, That his Imperial Majesty, as chief of the Empire, whose special duty it is to maintain the laws, and having hitherto given to all the members of the Empire the example of a rigid adherence to the constitutional regulations, feels it proportionably incumbent on him not to deviate from them in a particular circumstance, which had been foreseen and determined upon by the decrees of the Empire, and especially those of the 11th November 1792, and the 30th April 1793; which enact, that before peace shall be perfectly re-established, no minister, charge d'affaires, agent, or correspondent from the French nation, shall be received in Germany.

The undersigned entertains too high an opinion of the sagacity and wisdom of the ministers plenipotentiary of France, to suppose that this resolution, determined by constitutional regulations, can give them cause of discontent; and above all, when, in this instance, he is particularly desirous to prevent Citizen Bacher from suffering any of those personal inconveniences in which he might be involved, and particularly in the place where the Diet is held, as in that case the Emperor himself would not be able to protect him.

It must be acknowledged on all sides, that the only means of maintaining harmony between two neighbouring states, must consist of a mutual attention and respect to the laws of each other.

his principle has regulated his Imperial Majesty in this particular circumstance, and will be the basis of his conduct in every other.

The French government, sensible as it must be of the inviolable necessity of acting on this principle, cannot be displeased at his Imperial Majesty submits, on this occasion, to those ties which his character as chief of the Empire imperiously calls him to discharge.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of renewing to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his high consideration.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 23 Nivose, Year 6 (12th January 1798).

THE ministers of the French republic at the congress at Rastadt, have the honour to answer Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, on the subject of the note that they yesterday received from him, to their no small astonishment, as they did not require a passport for any agent of the republic, but merely for Citizen Bacher, who entertained a wish to travel through Germany. As he is no longer employed in the post which he lately occupied at Basle, he can be regarded in no other point of view than as a French citizen.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic assure Count Metternich of their high consideration,

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 13th January 1798.

THE undersigned envoy extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty at the congress, has the honour to observe to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, in answer to their note of the 12th of this month, relative to the journey of Citizen Bacher, that it is not in his power to depart from that line of conduct which he communicated to them on the 11th of this month, in conformity to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, who is alone charged with the execution of the laws and regulations of the Empire. Without giving a particular attention to the political character in which Citizen Bacher has been publicly employed, his proposed journey, as it is called, inconspicuously appears to be a diplomatic mission; since he has himself declared, that he has received positive orders from the Directory

to undertake it. It is then incontrovertibly evident, that the laws of the Empire which have been cited, are perfectly applicable to this particular case.

The undersigned has the honour to assure the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his high consideration.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 29 Nivose, Year 6 (14th January 1798).

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to the congress of Rastadt, acknowledge the receipt of the last note of Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, dated the 13th of January.

They are altogether ignorant of what Citizen Bacher may have said during the three days which he has passed at Rastadt, but they are well assured that such recent discourse could not occasion a refusal given upwards of a month before. They repeat to Count Metternich that they required a passport for a traveller, and not for an agent. They should not have made these observations, which they consider as superfluous, if the quality of envoy extraordinary, assumed by Count Metternich in his note, had not called for a protest, which they had already made with effect, on the title of ambassador, assumed, without doubt, from an error of his secretary. They request Count Metternich to issue his orders, that no titles may be given or assumed, but those which are contained in the full powers, and which are equally determinate for the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor as those of the republic. It is an attention necessary to both parties, that their respective notes may be received.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic beg the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor to receive the assurance of their most perfect consideration.

Summary of a Conversation between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Emperor and those of the French Republic, Treilhard and Bonnier, at the Congress of Rastadt, 17th January 1798, between the Hours of Twelve and One.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic having sent Citizen Bertoillot, secretary to the Minister Treilhard, to Count Metternich, to desire him to fix an hour when it would be agreeable to him to wait upon them to be informed of a proposition

position which they were charged to make on the part of their government, he replied to this message, that he regarded the exchange of the copies of their respective full powers, at the place of his residence, as the first act of official conference; and that, therefore, he should not hesitate to repair in his turn to the residence of the plenipotentiaries of the republic, to learn what they had to propose to him; and, for that purpose, he named the hour of twelve on the following day: but that he expected that these reciprocal attentions and formalities would be observed throughout the course of this negotiation, as had hitherto been the accustomed practice on similar occasions.

Count Metternich accordingly went, at the appointed hour, to the residence of Citizen Treilhard, as the senior, in point of age, of the ministers of the republic, where he found also the Citizen Bonnier. The former of them introduced the conversation, by observing, that the directorial minister of Mentz, having acquainted them that the full and unlimited powers of the Empire had been received by the deputation, and the exchange of legalized copies having been also effected in the usual forms, they were authorized to propose the first basis of a pacification. Citizen Treilhard then enlarged on the justice of the cause of France; and having stated, as an incontrovertible fact, that a war had been provoked by the German Empire, which had cost the French so much blood and treasure, he proceeded to represent, that his government had an incontestable right to an indemnification for all the sacrifices which it had made; and that, in compliance with its principles of loyalty and justice, whose object was to terminate the calamities of war, and to establish peace on the most solid foundation, he proposed for the first basis,—that the course of the Rhine should be acknowledged as a boundary.

The minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor answered, that he had also been informed of the arrival of the unlimited powers for the deputation of the Empire; that the proceeding of the directorial minister of Mentz, in regard to the ministers of the French republic, had been adopted with his knowledge and approbation, as minister plenipotentiary of the chief of the Empire. That the first obstacle being removed, he saw with pleasure that nothing prevented an immediate commencement of the negotiations; and that the dispatch with which his Imperial Majesty, as chief of the Empire and the states, had removed every difficulty, evidently proved his sincere desire to concur in whatever might produce a prompt and complete pacification.—Count Metternich added, that he could not neglect the opportunity of reiterating the protest he had already made in writing, on the form of the full powers of the ministers of the French republic, which were not regular; since they contained the appointment to negotiate, but not to conclude and to sign; which had been the constant usage in all

all diplomatic conferences: that the ratification of their power was essentially necessary under these circumstances; and that, besides, it was of moment to establish between the contracting powers a perfect reciprocity in all the usual formalities.

The Minister Treilhard answered, that he had immediately transmitted to the Directory the note he had received from Count Metternich on the subject which had been mentioned; that the Directory acknowledged its justice, and had ordered them to declare, that they were willing to send other powers in the form required, if the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor should insist upon it. At the same time, Citizen Treilhard suggested, that there was no necessity for suspending the negotiation till the arrival of these new powers, since those with which they were already invested were fully sufficient to qualify them to negotiate.

Count Metternich acquiesced in this proposition; and that point being settled, he engaged, that, as to the principal object of their interview, he would instantly transmit to the deputation of the Empire the proposition which the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic had made, and would, with equal readiness, inform them of the result of its deliberations, when they should have received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. Citizen Treilhard also notified that he should acquaint the directorial minister at Mentz, and the other deputies, with the proposition which he had made on the part of the Directory. Count Metternich thought it his duty to observe to him, that he might do as he pleased, but, at the same time, would not dissemble his opinion, that such a proceeding was unconstitutional, and would produce no effect whatever. Citizen Treilhard expressed his surprise, and instantly observed, that, according to this principle, the minister of the Emperor possessed the power of stopping the progress of the negotiation. Count Metternich answered in the affirmative; at the same time, he urged how improbable it was that the minister of the Emperor should take any measures to perplex or put a stop to the negotiations: he, however, thought proper to add, that he should, in no instance, depart from the laws and constitution of the Empire. Count Metternich did not think it prudent to enter upon a discussion of the Germanic laws; but confined himself entirely to the points already mentioned. The French ministers making no reply, the rest of the conversation turned upon indifferent subjects.—At length, Count Metternich retired, perfectly satisfied with the personal demeanour of the French ministers towards him.

(Signed)

COUNT METTERNICH.

Count Metternich to Citizens Freilhard and Bannier.

Rastadt, 24th January 1798.

THE undersigned cannot dispense with informing the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, of the disquietude which the deputation of the Empire suffers, respecting the accounts that they have received, at one and the same time, from Ortenau, the lordship of Lahr, the county of Hapau Lichtenburg, from the Brisgau, and the Upper Margravate of Baden. Certain persons, who are enemies to good order and the public tranquillity, are scattering throughout the above-mentioned places the sparks of insurrection. They distribute among the inhabitants of these countries printed papers of an incendiary nature, whose tendency is to stir up subjects against their sovereigns, and to revile every branch of the public administration.

The correspondence, which has been discovered, evidently betrays a regular, concerted plan, arranged elsewhere. Some of the abettors of these secret misdoings have fallen into the hands of justice. On being interrogated respecting their conduct and the papers which have been found upon them, it appeared, by their answers, that a foreign hand regulated and conducted the means of bringing on an explosion, whose consequences would be so fatal to the public tranquillity. It appears also that an ill use has been made of the French name, and it is on that account, that the undersigned addresses himself to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic. The deputation of the Empire is very far from giving the least credit to this species of denunciation, on the part of the seditious persons, who impute their rash projects to a foreign power, for no other reason but to procure a greater degree of credit and confidence. Their manœuvres, however, have a considerable effect on the minds of the country people, who are easily seduced. Their credulity is particularly wrought upon by the false assurances of these incendiaries, who promise them assistance and support of a foreign power. Nothing surely can be more revolting to the French republic, at the moment when it is negotiating with the Empire for the establishment of exterior peace, than that its name should be exposed, and itself suspected of troubling the interior tranquillity of the Empire.

The public assurance, the good intentions, and the personal character of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, must certainly dissipate all uneasiness as to the secret cause of the business: the object, therefore, of the undersigned, in giving this information, is with no other view, than to suggest to them the propriety of manifesting or requiring those dispositions, which they make it known to every one, and in the most unequivocal manner, that the French republic perceives with great displeasure, at a period consecrated to the return of concord and friend-

Ship,

ship, and under the eyes of a congress assembled for that purpose the name of its public guardians should be thus degraded in order to give weight to such enterprises.

The undersigned expects an answer from the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, on whom he relies with the most entire confidence, and has the honour to renew the assurance of his high consideration.

Citizens Treillard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 6 Pluviose, Year 6 (January 25, 1798).

THE undersigned had already been informed, when the note of Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, reached them, that some seditious papers had been dispersed by certain ill-disposed persons. It is universally known that a foreign faction has, for a long time, meditated and prepared a system of disorganization, by an abuse of those principles of wisdom and liberty which form the foundation of the French republic. That government, however, has, by an happy combination of prudence and resolution, been able to set at naught those wicked projects. Europe has witnessed it, and the principles of the French Directory are so well known, that the ministers of the French republic are not disposed to believe that a declaration on this subject can be seriously demanded.

It is even at this moment, when every preparative is making for peace, that this disorganizing faction makes the most violent exertions. From this circumstance it is impossible to mistake the hand that directs it, or the instruments it employs; the ministers of the French republic have never ceased to demand the removal of them.

Another wish remains to be expressed: that persons invested with an honourable character may be so far masters of their expressions, in all circumstances, as not to awaken resentment; and that no credit whatever be given to calumny.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will transmit to their government the note of Count Metternich; and they have the honour to renew to him the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treillard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, January 27, 1798.

THE proposition which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic made on the 17th of this month, on the part

* The substance of this letter is to be found in vol. vii. but its importance induces the Editor to insert it at length.

their government, to acknowledge as a basis of negotiation for the peace of the Empire, "that the course of the Rhine shall serve as a boundary," is expressly contrary to the basis which the Emperor and the Empire had in view in these very negotiations; and the considerations which oppose themselves to their proposition will now be submitted to them. Without entering, at this moment, into an examination of those ancient reasons of justice and of state, which, having preserved all their force, might, in the present circumstance, serve as a powerful support to the Emperor and the Empire, it is necessary to observe, "That by the new frontier which is proposed, Germany would be dismembered, independent of the circle of Burgundy, of the most considerable parts of the three circles of the Rhine; and that, by such a disposition, several states, the existing nobility and other members of the Empire, would lose either the whole, or at least a great part of their possessions.

"The acquisition of these provinces beyond the Rhine will be of small importance to the French republic, and form but an inconsiderable addition of real strength in proportion to the actual greatness of that republic, particularly when the difference of language, manners, and mode of thinking in these provinces is considered. But it must be regarded in a very different point of view respecting the Empire, to which it would prove a loss of the most importance; it would shake to its very foundations, the constitutional system, which, at present, forms the happiness of the German nation; it would disable the Empire from supporting its political existence, and maintaining the relations which it has hitherto preserved with the other states of Europe; its constitution, which is appropriate to itself, and which France has expressly guaranteed by the treaty of Westphalia, has ever been considered, by the most enlightened statesmen of Europe, as the only means of maintaining the political equilibrium of this part of the world: while France herself, who, in former times, might possibly have extended her frontiers to the Rhine, never thought it her interest to attain that enlargement of her dominions.

"It is in the spirit of this policy, so stedfastly maintained, that the preliminaries were settled at Leoben on the 18th of April 1797, by which an assurance was given that the Empire should preserve its integrity; and which was afterwards confirmed by the definitive treaty of Campo Formio.

"It was then with sufficient reason that the Emperor and the Empire discarded all apprehension as to the preservation of the constitution and integrity of the Empire. Nor could they foresee, that, contrary to the ancient, as well as these latter solemn engagements, the French republic would make pretensions not only to all that portion of territory which she had conquered on the left bank of the Rhine, previous to the treaty of Campo

Formio, but to those countries of which she has suddenly taken possession since the armistice, and during the negotiations for peace; particularly Mentz, a frontier town of Germany, and which cannot properly be regarded as a conquest.

“ When it is considered that the Empire made no attack; but that, from being attacked herself, she was compelled to take part in the war; and that the French republic has voluntarily and frequently disavowed all projects of conquest; when it is considered, that, by a spirit of moderation, that victorious nation will be more likely to acquire the confidence of Europe, and secure to herself a more permanent greatness; the Emperor and Empire confidently expect from the justice and generosity of the French government, that it will be disposed to substitute, instead of the proposition which has been already made, a basis of negotiation more accordant to that which was stipulated in favour of the Empire by the preliminaries of Leoben.

“ To the ardent wishes which have been already expressed, must be indispensably united some additional propositions concerning the wretched state of those parts of Germany at this moment occupied by the French troops. There are very urgent motives for indulging the hope that they will be favourably received, since they rest on conventions settled with the French nation, are in strict conformity to the law of nations, and the natural consequence of negotiations now entered upon for the purpose of arranging a definitive treaty.

“ These propositions are resolved into the following articles:

“ 1. That, in consequence of the preliminaries of peace signed at Leoben, the armistice should be strictly observed till definitive peace is concluded.

“ 2. That the French troops remove altogether from the right bank of the Rhine; and, respecting the left bank, that they retire beyond the lines settled by the armistice.

“ 3. That all hostilities, and consequently all contributions and requisitions of every denomination, shall cease from this moment, and without any future renewal.

“ 4. That all sale or alienation of the possessions, situated well on the German territory as out of it, belonging to the Emperor of the Empire and their subjects, to foundations, the immediate nobility of the Empire, and other members of it, should be continued. That a stop be put to the destruction of forests, the sale of woods, as well as the suppression of ecclesiastical and private foundations; and that those faithful subjects who have manifested a zeal for their masters, and particularly those, who, being in the civil or military service of the princes and lords, have, without any justifiable reason, been classed as emigrants, and had their properties sequestered or sold, shall be free from all future persecution: that those servants or subjects who have inhabited to

present moment the countries some time since, or more recently occupied by the French troops, shall not be disturbed by the arrest of their persons, or sequestration of their goods; and that they shall be permitted, on the contrary, to remove with their effects, and to follow their masters; and that, in those parts of Germany where there are any French troops, none of the penal consequences of emigration shall be exercised against those who have withdrawn from the theatre of war, and the countries that are occupied by the armies.

" 5. That in all the different places, whether occupied or not by the French troops, a stop should be put to all those new doctrines and revolutionary dispositions, whose object is to seduce subjects from the constitution which is suited to them, and to associate them with the republican system.

" 6. Finally, to prevent the total ruin of the countries occupied by the French troops, that the number of them should be proportioned to the means and resources of those countries."

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bannier.

Rastadt, 1st February 1798.

IN order to maintain among themselves the sentiment of confidence and peace, the people of Europe have adopted and observed to the present times this certain principle, of which they have experienced the importance: that an armistice, which has been agreed upon, in order to restore good understanding and harmony, ought to provide a perfect and reciprocal security against hostility and every act of violence, till such a time as one or other of the parties have declared, that the negotiations entered upon had failed of their object; and that, to terminate the subsisting differences, recourse must be again had to arms.

These people thought that, even in such unfortunate circumstances, their generosity, their respect for engagements solemnly made, and the advantages inseparable from the character of rectitude and good faith, required that hostilities should not be resumed before the period expressly agreed upon.

As this principle cannot be invaded, without shaking the whole system of the right of nations in Europe; and that a definitive peace cannot be established upon a solid foundation, without a faithful adherence to those preliminary conventions which are intended to promote it; his Imperial Majesty and the Empire confidently expect, from the distinguished rank which the French Republic occupies among the people of Europe, that it will continue the conduct of Aubert, general of division, who, on the 10th of last month, possessed himself of the redoubt of Mannheim on the Rhine.

Colonel Baron de Bartels, commandant of Mannheim, answered to the summons of General Aubert, in such a manner as his duty required of him; and General Aubert replied by assaulting the redoubt. The city of Mannheim was itself alarmed by the discharge of howitzers, and war has demanded the unnecessary sacrifice of new victims, at the moment when negotiations were employed to terminate its calamities and devastations.

As soon as Baron de Staader, commandant-general *ad interim* of the army of the Emperor and the Empire, had received advice of the summons sent to the redoubt of the Rhine, he wrote to the commander in chief Hatry; but, notwithstanding the forcible reasons contained in his letter, there is but little reason to hope that General Hatry will condemn an enterprise which was undertaken and conducted by his orders. Hence the necessity of having recourse to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

They must be, without doubt, convinced of the justice of the principles which have been offered to their attention, as well as the dignity of the object which has brought them hither, that of establishing friendship and confidence between the Germanic Empire and France. It is therefore hoped that they will make serious representations to their government; that, in compliance with the law of nations, it may give orders for its troops to evacuate the redoubt of the Rhine; that the prisoners, as well officers as soldiers, may be delivered up, with their baggage and artillery, and that the hostages which have been carried off may be restored to liberty.

The undersigned has the honour to present to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic the assurance of his high consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 1st February 1798.

THE undersigned has received the note which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic addressed to him, on the 29th of the last month, in answer to his of the 24th of the same month, which considers the attempts that were made to seize up the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine, in the counties of Ortenau, the lordship of Lahr, the county of Hanau, Liechtenburg, of the Brisgau, and of the Upper Margraviate of Baden.

This note has confirmed the undersigned in his persuasion, that it was not more repugnant to the French government than the personal sentiments of the ministers plenipotentiary, to approve and support ill-disposed persons, who, by their endeavours to detach the subjects of any state from its lawful authority, have

her view than that of overturning good order, interrupting the public tranquillity, and dissolving all the ties of society.

Without enlarging on the consequences which might follow from these criminal efforts, the undersigned will content himself with informing the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of such facts as have been discovered and verified. He takes this step with a confidence which he owes to the reciprocal regards of the two nations, and the particular sentiments which the ministers plenipotentiary have manifested to him.

It is proved, that several inhabitants of Strasbourg, furnished with printed papers, in that city, tending to incite the people of Germany to a general insurrection; having also in their possession a large quantity of cockades, composed of white, red, and green ribands, repaired, from the 15th to the 24th of last month, to the right bank of the Rhine, and particularly in the country of Wirtemberg: that their principal leader was one Schwan, a physician, formerly a burgher of Wilstadt, and, at this time, an inhabitant of Strasbourg, where he belonged to the criminal tribunal: his assistants were one Stamf, a fruiterer, of the city of Strasbourg, who lived in the Rue de Jardin, No. 12; Stamm, formerly in the confidential service of General Custines at Mentz; the Professor Hirt; the apothecary List, who boasted of having possessed the entire confidence of General Augereau; another fruiterer of the name of Noll; a glass-merchant named Schwartz; all of them inhabitants of Strasbourg; and one Schumacher, who had been seventeen years in the service of Rubsrum, a shop-keeper of the same city: that the Doctor Schwan had transmitted to Schumacher, who has been, for the last two months, at Altenheim near Lahr, several copies of an incendiary discourse, which he delivered the 10th Nivose, last year, in the cathedral church of Strasbourg; and that Schwan, under the pretext of being employed to sell an estate situated in Alsace, of which he was the administrator, has maintained with Schumacher, by the intervention of the fruiterer Stamf, whom he employed as a messenger, a correspondence relative to a projected insurrection: that on the 26th, Schwan, accompanied by another Strasburgher, named Carl, followed the messenger Stampf, with a letter written to forward their views; and that, on the 18th, in company with two others of his emissaries, he had a meeting at a public-house called the Stag, at Altenheim, with Schumacher, and several peasants collected for that purpose: that, after having mentioned the sale of the said estate, he harangued on the advantages of freedom and the French constitution, and encouraged the peasants to plant the tree of liberty; inquiring, at the same time, if a tree could not be found in the neighbourhood fit for the purpose: that, perceiving he was observed by the magistrate of the place, he took refuge, with his two emissaries, at Ichenheim in the country of Baden;

and

and that on the 19th, being at a public-house, known by the sign of the Pike, he held forth again on the superior merit of the French constitution: that he ventured to use very infamous expressions respecting the congress at Rastadt, and the nature of its negotiations: that, suspecting the father of the publican, he retired to Emmendingen; but not without leaving several copies of the incendiary discourse, which he had delivered in the cathedral of Strasbourg on the 30th of December of the last year. That Schwan had sent to the provost of Weilstadt several printed papers, whose tendency was to excite an insurrection; and at the same time assured him, that he "was making preparation for very important events; and that he was sent into that country to discharge a secret commission for General Augereau." And lastly, that a short time after what has been related to have passed at Altenheim, the peasants of the place, having pursued the fruiterer Stampf, the confidential messenger of Schwan, to Dunzenheim, he, on being arrested, delivered to the publican Tilleul a paper writing addressed to Schwan, which he earnestly entreated him to throw into the fire, because it related to liberty and insurrection, and which has since been entered on the public register.

The principal part of the foregoing facts have been acknowledged by Schumacher and Stampf since their arrest: while all this was passing at Altenheim, the Professor Hirt, who has already been mentioned, harangued on the subject of liberty at Accenheim; and Schwartz, the glassman of Strasbourg, dispersed incendiary papers in Nieumiël and Wilstadt, in Ortenau and Lahr. Similar distributions, and others equally calculated to gain the multitude, were made by a well-known zealous propagator of them at Rinchen near Basle.

It remains only to observe, that the information received of all these attempts to excite a spirit of insurrection in the country is too well founded, and that several of the defaulters have been discovered and convicted according to the legal forms of justice.

The undersigned has the honour, therefore, to request the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to use their endeavours, that, by the most prompt and earnest measures of their government, these disturbers of the public peace now pointed out, and which are, above all others, productive of danger to a well-ordered state, should be pursued and punished for their conduct: at the same time, in conformity to the laws established for preserving the police of the Empire, the magistrates of the several places where these dangerous opinions have been propagated, will employ the most rigorous measures to guard against them, and all the factious principles by which they have been engendered. As for the rest, it will be left for the wisdom of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to judge of the nature of the

the opinions employed to provoke the popular commotions which have occasioned this representation.

The undersigned has the honour to assure the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his high consideration.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 13 Pluviose, Year 6 (February 1, 1798).

AT the very moment when the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic were occupied in answering a note from the ministers plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, to testify the extreme disapprobation of the French government, respecting the uneasinesses which had taken place on the right bank of the Rhine, the Executive Directory had taken very strong measures to discover and punish the authors and their accomplices. It has expressly ordered, by an act of the 8th Pluviose, that "the commissaries of the central administrations and the criminal tribunals should denounce the criminals to the public accusers, to be prosecuted and punished according to the laws." It has also charged the ministers of the French republic at the congress, to receive the information of all persons who have taken a part in these criminal attempts; and if any citizens of France should be found amongst them, to demand their immediate arrest and prosecution.

At the same time that they inform the minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of the wise and vigorous measures which have been taken by the Directory, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic beg leave to observe, that they had already pointed out in their note of the 6th of Pluviose, the instigators and instruments of these troubles. The French government entertains the same opinion; and the information which they have since received has confirmed it. The engravings and printed papers that have been dispersed and distributed among the people in the county of Hanau, and on the right bank of the Rhine, are additional proofs. The same hawkers were charged with pretended treaties of peace, fabricated in England, to propagate trouble and uneasiness; as well as certain prints, representing the figure of a bird crowned, having six feet, with a cross on its side, and its tail sprinkled with death's heads. The explanation accompanying it states, that the crown and the cross announce the re-establishment of the throne, and of a predominant religion in France; while the six feet and death's heads are intended to signify, that this new order of things will be firmly settled, and that it will be cemented with a great effusion of blood.

It is impossible to mistake the authors of these infamous extravagancies. The principal agents are among those irreconcilable enemies of the French government, who carry on their machinations

tions with a determined perseverance, even in the very vicinity of the congress; who are continually changing their names and characters to preserve their situation, or to return after they have been driven from it; and who, nevertheless, find the means of obtaining a reception from persons who represent themselves as being invested with a respectable character.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic present to the minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the assurances of their high consideration.

Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 14 Pluviose, Year 6 (February 2, 1798).

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic acknowledge the receipt of the note of Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, dated 13 Pluviose of the present month. They have examined it with all the attention the importance of the subject demands. The facts it mentions do not appear to them to be of equal importance; and there are some of them which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic cannot consider as criminal; they cannot view in this light an epulogium on the French constitution.

The note expresses, that the two persons who are arrested agreed as to a part of the facts; but, from their particular confession, it does not appear that any conclusion can be drawn from it against them.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic are in expectation of further information, which the minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty will have the goodness to communicate to them. They will, however, lose no time in fulfilling the intentions of their government, expressed in the note of the 13th of this month, to which they refer. They have not the least doubt but the instigators of disorganizations may find abettors among Frenchmen, who must be considered as unworthy of that name. They also well know, that it has often been a part of their plan to involve the most respectable names in their proceedings.

The undersigned continue to be firmly persuaded that they are not mistaken as to the real authors of these criminal measures. They request the minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty to receive the assurance of their high consideration.

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Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, February 2, 1798.

THE undersigned has the honour to communicate to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the sentiments of the deputation of the Empire on their note of the 28th January, relative to the frontier of the Rhine.

"The deputation of the Empire is more peculiarly obliged to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, for their assurance, that they instantly conveyed to their government the answer agreed upon by them and the undersigned, on the new basis proposed for a peace, as they have every reason to hope, that the French government, impressed with the importance of the considerations by which this answer is strengthened, will not fail to do it justice.

"If the ministers plenipotentiary of France are not instantly convinced of the truth of these considerations, it must proceed from a defect in the answer of the deputation, by not affording them all the extent of which they are susceptible; and the proposed object must then be fulfilled by treating the business in question on a more enlarged scale.

"Without entering, therefore, into a tedious discussion, or bringing forward a long succession of proofs, it is considered as an incontrovertible fact, that the Empire did not attack France, and that it engaged in the war from no other cause but because it was attacked itself.

"The proof of this fact rests on the public acts to be found in the chronological series of events of that period. According to the Germanic constitution, the Empire cannot engage in a war without a resolution of the Diet to that effect ratified by its chief. The Diet resolved, with all due formality, on the present war, on the 22d March 1793; and this resolution was made public by printed copies of their declaration. At this period, the army of General Custine had already invaded the country of the circle of the Upper Rhine, without any declaration of war, or previous notice of its designs. It had even taken possession of a great part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, and of the electoral circle of the Rhine. The resolution of the Diet expressly declared, 'That since France made war on the Empire by acts of hostility, without any formal declaration; since she had attacked and possessed, by means of her armies, the countries belonging to bodies corporate, and states of the Empire, &c.; this war, undertaken by France, and declared by acts of hostility alone, must be considered as a war common to all the Empire.'

"This act, this constitutional document, and the facts to which it relates, completely prove, that the aggression did not

proceed from the Empire; but, on the contrary, that it was committed by France against the Empire; which was forced to engage in a defence necessary to its own safety; nor could it be supposed that it would suffer a diminution and dismemberment of its territory, which cannot be effected without overturning its constitution.

“ It will not surely be denied that its constitution must be overthrown, if any of its princes and principal states, as well as districts belonging to the nobles of the Empire, should be altogether, or even in part, separated by hostile force from their country; or if the four electors of the Rhine, and consequently half of the electoral college, should, some of them, be deprived of the places of their residence; and others of their whole electoral states.

“ It must be observed, that, besides the circle of Burgundy, the Empire would lose the far greater part of the electoral circle of the Rhine; that the circle of the Upper Rhine would lose the country of its two directors, Worms and Simmern-Palatine; while many other states would be deprived of almost the whole of their possessions. Nor is it less evident, that an almost equal loss would be sustained by the circle of the Lower Rhine.

“ It must be acknowledged therefore, that the new frontier, proposed as a basis of the negotiations, would occasion such important losses to the Empire, as to bring on the ruin of its constitution, and destroy its political relations.

“ If it has been said that the acquisition of these countries would give to France but a small increase of strength, it must have been on a comparison with the disastrous losses that would result from it to the Empire; as well as from the opinion, that this additional force would not be considered as an object worth contesting by the republic, already so powerful and extensive; at present, also, when she declares herself to be so sincerely disposed to give peace and repose to suffering humanity.

“ All Europe is undoubtedly interested in preserving these countries to the Empire; and though they are extensive, beautiful, and populous; yet, as relative to its own power, they are not of sufficient importance to the French republic to induce it to yield to the temptation of such an aggrandizement, in preference to the lasting character of moderation and justice.

“ Besides, who is there so weak as to be persuaded, that a military determined frontier is not preferable to the course of the Rhine, which in many places is so winding and irregular, continually changing its bed, and so strongly covered with islands, that the Empire would never be satisfied with such a frontier, though the loss it would occasion were far less important.

“ The ministers plenipotentiary themselves appear to be convinced, that this frontier of the Rhine does not accord with

the integrity assured to the Empire by the preliminaries of Leoben : because their only doubts are upon the question, whether the Empire has a right to avail itself of them? It is indeed evident that they have no relation to the Empire, in any other way, than as his Imperial Majesty was charged, as chief of the Germanic body, to make for the Empire the first overtures of peace : in which character he treated for the Empire at Leoben.

" His Imperial Majesty, therefore, solemnly notified to the Empire, on the 18th of June, in the last year, that, in consequence of a resolution of the Diet, of the 3d of July 1795, notified by his Imperial Majesty, and which entrusted to him the power to make the first overtures of a just and solid peace, preliminaries had been signed by the plenipotentiaries on both sides ; and afterwards reciprocally ratified : by which it was settled, that, from the date of the signature, all hostilities should cease between the Empire and the French republic ; and that a congress should be held of their respective plenipotentiaries, to treat of a definitive peace, on the basis of the integrity of the Empire : all of which perfectly corresponds with the French expression, in the article of the preliminaries, which was communicated, at the same time, in that language.

" The Empire was eager to accept, by a written declaration, on this basis of a negotiation, as well as to express its acknowledgment : and nothing remained but to fix the place and the time, when and where the deputies should assemble to treat of a definitive peace, upon a basis so gravely and firmly settled. The only care which the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty had to fulfil, in the name of the Empire, was to agree to the time and place, when and where its deputies should meet to negotiate a definitive peace ; and they have fully acquitted themselves of that part of their duty, as appears by Article XX of the treaty of Campo Formio.

" The Empire knows nothing of the dispositions of this treaty, but the particular confirmation which its preamble expresses of the preliminaries signed at Leoben : a confirmation which the Empire did not expect, because, in relation to itself, the object of it appeared to be already decided.

" As to the successive grievances, which it has been necessary to connect with the answer made on the subject of a proposed basis of peace, it is doubtless very desirable that a remedy should be at once applied to them, by a prompt and definitive peace. But, as there is every reason to expect from the justice of the French government, that it will provide for the redress of these grievances, several of which are very urgent, by fulfilling the preliminaries of Leoben, and observing the armistices agreed upon ; the ministers plenipotentiary of France are requested, without delay, to transmit to their government, as well as to recommend

recommend to its attention, not only the reiterated demand of a speedy redress of grievances, but also the representations which have been just made on the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Empire."

The undersigned, making common cause with the Empire, has the honour to send these supplementary explanations, suggested by mutual agreement, to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and to request that they will accelerate the communication of them to their government.

He renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his high consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Trilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, February 22, 1798.

SEVERAL notes which the undersigned has had the honour to address to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, have contained urgent demands to provide for the completion of the armistice, which promised to the Empire an entire and perfect security. Nor can he conceive the reason why, in their answers, they have been uniformly silent on that important subject. Such a circumstance might occasion very alarming conjectures, if that silence were not to be interpreted as an acquiescence in those principles which the undersigned has urged with so much reason on the subject; and such an avowal of these principles seems to impose an obligation to be governed by them, in every circumstance to which they are applicable. But an event has taken place, which, having recently happened, could not be mentioned in the notes which the undersigned has hitherto transmitted.

General Hatry has exacted on the right bank of the Rhine, in the countries situate between the Neckar and the Rahr, such an enormous delivery of wood, that it will be impossible to satisfy the requisition, without causing an entire devastation and total ruin of the forests in those districts.

On the other hand, the Abbot of Thron, a prince of the Empire, is menaced with the dissolution of his abbey, and the confiscation of his property, before the limits between France and the Empire are settled, or the nature of the cessions to be made has been determined.

The reigning Prince of Salm-Salm, a prince of the Empire, and several persons of his family, were entered on the list of emigrants of the department of Vosges, in the year 1793, eighteen months after he had quitted his residence at Senones for Anholt, another Imperial territory that belonged to him. And in the year 1794, when the French army obtained possession of Flanders and Brabant, where this prince possesses the duchy of Hoogstroot, as well

as an hotel at Antwerp, the department of the Two Netherlands ought proper to put him on the list of its emigrants, and with the princess his mother and the princes his brothers.

The Prince of Salm sent his remonstrances to Paris, which are founded on the peculiar justice of his cause; and his charges of affairs received from the ministers of the republic themselves answer that deserves attention, and which proved the equity of their sentiments. He was informed from them, that it was altogether ridiculous to put the princes of the Empire on the list of emigrants.

It is not less true, that, after the treaty of peace of Campo Formio, and on the eve of the congress at Rastadt, a fresh list of emigrants was posted up on the town-house of Senones, at the head of which was the Prince of Salm, with all his family. The public sale of his buildings then followed, while, at the same time, the sale was announced of the furniture and effects in his hotel at Antwerp.

The Teutonic order experiences a similar treatment in the environs of the Meuse, and the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic must be convinced by the documents which are laid before them, that it is not the public welfare, but a particular ill-disguised interest which directs the greater part of these undertakings. It is to this agency that the sale must be attributed of the farm of Biesen at Beleen, a lordship of Falkenberg; and it is probable that the advertisement of the sale of property, which the Teutonic order possesses at Welz and Petersfuhr, proceeds from motives equally unjust. To these grievances may be added, the sale which has already been made of the house which the order possesses at Mechlin, and which depends on the bailiwick of Obolentz; that of the buildings and moveables at Antwerp; the offer which has been publicly made to sell the farm situate at Grasvernas, not far from Nannut, in the Walloon country of Brabant, and which is a dependency of the bailiwick of Altenhensen; and lastly, the attempt to get possession of the college belonging to the Teutonic order, in the university of Louvain.

Without enlarging on the considerations of right and justice, it may surely be asked, what are the imperious motives which have led to the anticipation of an arrangement that might have been formed, for these different objects, by a peace? And what sensible loss would France sustain, if, remaining faithful to the ancient usages established among nations, she should preserve the proprietors of estates from being daily harassed by innovations of every kind, till the peace, which is so near at hand, should determine their allotment?

The undersigned submits these reflections to the immediate examination of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic. If, as he hopes, they should be equally convinced with himself,

himself,

himself, they will obtain for these representations the success which is expected from them. He earnestly solicits their attention to these objects, and has the honour of assuring them of his high consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Trailbard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, March 3, 1798.

THE undersigned, and the deputation of the Empire, have examined the last note of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, of the 26th of February, with all the attention which its importance required.

In the first place, respecting the observations it contains, they must refer to all the reasons and motives which have been clearly stated in the different notes already transmitted to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic. The leading observations of them all must, however, be renewed and insisted on: That the sacrifice which is exacted of all the provinces on the other side of the Rhine, whose importance to Germany cannot be misconceived, and the fixing the course of that river for a boundary, as is proposed, would greatly weaken the German Empire, would essentially injure its political and commercial relations, draw after it incalculable consequences; and, instead of procuring for it the tranquillity which it desires, would convey disorder and destruction into its very bosom.

It is this consideration alone, so intimately connected with the well-being of Germany, and not any particular or concealed interests, which has guided, and will continue to guide, the undersigned, and the deputation of the Empire, in their proceedings, propositions, and decisions. They could not dispense with making this observation; nor can they abstain from declaring, that they have never been informed, nor do they know, that all the princes and possessionary states, on the left bank of the Rhine, have acknowledged the necessity of making that river a boundary; or that they have expressed any desire that the left bank should be ceded to France. All that they know is, that some of these states have individually declared, if the welfare of the country required it, that they were ready to make the sacrifice, affecting as it would be, of their possessions beyond the Rhine; but on such conditions as should be required, not by themselves, but by the Emperor and the Empire. All the Imperial States have submitted their particular interests to the judgment of the deputation of the Empire, which is alone competent to that object; and is absolutely bound never to lose sight of the principle, that it is the whole Germanic body which has intrusted to its care the general interest of the Empire.

It must appear, therefore, that the deputation of the Empire cannot resolve to adopt, in all its extent, the basis of pacification which has been proposed. Nevertheless, as the French government, according to the declaration of the ministers plenipotentiary to the republic to the deputation of the Empire, has no view of grandizement, and that its principal object is to procure natural and determined limits, the Emperor and Empire consent to engage in forming a line of demarcation of that kind, though it must be attended with sacrifices on the part of the Empire.

The Rhine and the Moselle are, therefore, proposed as a frontier between Germany and France, leaving to the French government the choice between the countries of the Empire situate beyond the Rhine, on the right bank of the Moselle, or those which are equally beyond the Rhine, on the left side of the same river. In that case, and by means of a military line which might be formed on the part which remains to the Empire, a certain portion of that territory may also be ceded to the French republic. It is expected, therefore, that the French government will declare of which side of the Moselle it will make choice, and the military line it will propose on the other side of it.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will readily imagine, that, in consenting to such an important cession, it will be absolutely necessary to make every possible provision to alleviate the condition of those states of the Empire, of the nobles and other members of the Germanic body, who, by such a disposition, will sustain very considerable losses. It is thought, therefore, to be a necessary proceeding, to add a declaration of the conditions which may be agreed upon, respecting the proposed alternative. At the same time certain preliminary articles are stated, which it will be necessary to take into consideration at the conclusion of the peace. Such a proceeding, it is presumed, will essentially contribute to the acceleration of it; inasmuch as it will be an indispensable object, in the treaty of peace, to settle in a manner at once clear and determinate, all the relations which must exist in future between the two states. It must, at the same time, be perfectly satisfactory to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, to be made acquainted with the propositions which the Empire means to offer in the subsisting negotiations. Besides, it may be presumed, that it cannot enter into the views of the French government, to suffer the French troops to remain any longer in those countries which will not be comprised in the proposed cession.

Lastly. The undersigned conceives that he has a right to expect, from the knowledge which the ministers of the French republic possess of the Germanic constitution, that they will give to their votes and explanations, a direction conformable to the constitutional unity which exists between him and the deputation of the Empire;

Empire; and that they will not, by their expressions, separate that which is indivisible, according to the very essence of the Imperial constitution.

He particularly renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his high consideration.

Points declared by the foregoing Letter.

1. THAT half the rivers which are proposed to be the future barriers, remain subject to the dominion of the German Empire and that, especially in every thing which concerns the constitution of the Empire, the basis of the negotiations shall be founded on the eighteenth article of the peace of Ryswick, on the sixth of the year of Baden, and the laws hitherto observed by nations; and that an agreement shall be made concerning the tolls of the rivers which shall serve as a barrier, as well as the other duties and imposts belonging to it.

2. That in the countries which shall be ceded, each may enjoy the free exercise of its religion, and preserve the uninterrupted use of its churches: that the same security shall be granted to the property, rents and revenues, appointed for the maintenance of foundations, charitable establishments, and schools; and that no essential change shall take place in the ecclesiastical establishments.

3. That the French republic shall solemnly renounce all pretensions to the sovereignty, jurisdiction, judiciary, feudal, and demesne rights, rents, tolls, rights of bridges, highways, &c. in the countries which shall remain annexed to Germany: in a word, to all possible rights of property, and others which may arise from the countries to be ceded; and particularly that which is called subrogation to the rights of the princes and states of the part of the left bank to be ceded, on the possessions situated on the right bank: as on its side, the German Empire solemnly renounces, as a state, all similar rights in the countries to be ceded: save and except, nevertheless, the rights of the princes and states comprised therein, and of the immediate nobility of the Empire.

4. That an engagement should be entered into, to secure to all the states of the Empire and the immediate nobility, in the countries to be ceded, an unlimited enjoyment of their patrimonial and other property, particularly forests, mines, manufactories, forges of iron and of copper, &c.; and that no lawful proprietor shall be despoiled of, or injured in, such possessions, under any pretext whatever; but, on the contrary, may be left to the free disposition of them: that a sufficient time may be allowed him to sell them; and that, during this interval, such possessions may be considered and taxed as those of French subjects.

5. That the same security which shall be granted to the states of the Empire, to the immediate nobility, and other members of the Empire, shall be equally extended to all the inhabitants of every state, whatever their quality or condition may be, for the free enjoyment, disposition, and sale of their rights and possessions of every kind, which they possess in the countries to be ceded.

6. That the French republic shall indemnify the said estates and immediate nobility of the Empire, for all their justiciary, feudal and demesne rights, tolls, territorial impositions, as well as those for the defence of the country, and the fiscal revenues; inasmuch as their preservation might be incompatible with the principles of the French government.

7. That all sequestrations and confiscations of the kind of property comprised in the fourth and fifth articles, by order of the French republic, since the commencement of the war, be taken off; that they be restored to their lawful proprietors; and if such restitution cannot be literally made, that the value of the properties shall be paid in effects of equivalent estimation.

8. That all and every the inhabitants of the Empire, lay or ecclesiastic, as well as all foundations regular or secular, corporations, universities, and establishments for the instruction of youth, on the right bank of the Rhine, may preserve their property and the unlimited enjoyment of their possessions and appurtenances, which they have hitherto possessed on the left bank of the Rhine, and that without any let or hindrance whatever.

9. That the sequestrations, seizures, and arrests, by order of justice and on account of the war, on all monies due to the inhabitants of the Empire, from French citizens, or the nation itself, from whatever cause, be taken off; and that the same regulation take place on the part of Germany.

10. As the greater part of the countries which may pass under the French dominion, as well as the tolls and rights of the river, be loaded with mortgages from the large debts, which have been contracted on their account; and as these mortgages are secured partly on certain portions of those countries and their revenues, and partly on the whole of them, it shall be stipulated, that the French republic will charge itself with these debts and their arrears, according to the condition and tenour of the deeds: so that the republic acquires the whole of a country, it shall be charged with the whole of the debt; but if it acquires only a part it shall be charged with its rated proportion.

11. That the French laws respecting emigration shall not be executed against the states and immediate members of the Empire, whatever may have been the time when they left the places of their residence, or their possessions circumscribed by the territory of the republic. That these laws, likewise, shall not be put in force.

force in the Imperial countries, the legal cession of which may shortly take place. That all the regulations which have been made in consequence of these laws shall be annulled, and that the inhabitants of those countries who have quitted them to avoid the dangers of war, shall not be disturbed in their persons or properties; and that the names of those states and members of the Empire, their wives, widows, and children, who, notwithstanding their quality as members of the Empire, have been inserted in the list of emigrants, shall be erased from thence, without any exception whatever.

12. That no one shall be persecuted on account of his attachment to his ancient sovereigns, or the political form of his government, or treated in a different manner from the other inhabitants; and that every one, on the contrary, shall be immediately indemnified for the losses which he may have sustained on that account.

13. That all persons, whether lay or ecclesiastic, who, without having been guilty of any crime, have been deprived of their distinctions, benefices, emoluments, and other means of subsistence, in consequence of the institutions and organizations of the French republic, should receive an equitable indemnification and provision.

14. That the above conditions, being applicable to the states and members of the Empire, having possessions in Alsace and Lorraine, as well as to the possessions themselves; it is necessary in every thing that relates to these states particularly to stipulate:

1°. That an indemnification is due to them, proportionate to the losses that they have suffered in so many ways, since the revolution, by all the new French institutions.

2°. That all their properties, and every thing they possessed before the revolution, shall be restored to them, with the liberty of selling them, and exporting the purchase-money, without any impediment; that they may be equitably indemnified for whatever of their former possessions is no longer in existence, and that in their successions the family settlements and agreements shall be observed.

3°. That the officers, domestics and others, who, on account of the revolution, have quitted the estates of the said principal states of the Empire, and dependancies in Alsace and Lorraine, shall not be considered as emigrants; and that those who have been placed on the list shall be erased from thence; and consequently, that every thing which they have lost shall be restored, or an equivalent indemnification granted.

4°. That it may be expressly reserved to treat in particular, of the relations and divers prerogatives that some of the said principal states and appendages of the Empire had obtained by former treaties of peace, and by letters patent granted by the Kings of France.

15. That the reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation, not only on the whole extent of the Rhine, which shall form the limits between Germany and France, but even to its mouth, shall be determined in the most clear and distinct manner, by a treaty, which shall be made in concert with the Batavian republic, and on such durable principles, that the commerce of the Rhine shall not be exposed, in any part of it, to arbitrary embarrassments.

16. That no further demands shall be made on account of requisitions, contributions, and other impositions, established during the war, though they should not have been entirely discharged.

17. That inviolable neutrality shall hereafter be settled, with an entire exemption of passage and quarters for troops, in favour of the towns of the Empire, where the diet of the Empire and the Imperial chamber of justice are held.

18. That the French government shall restore to the Empire all the acts of the said Imperial chamber, which may be found at Rastadt.

Count Meuternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 13th March 1798.

THE undersigned has transmitted to the deputation of the Empire, the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of the 14th Ventôse (4th March), and he has the honour to communicate to them a copy of the answer of the deputation. He begs leave to renew the assurance of his high consideration.

Conclusum of the Deputation of the Empire.

Rastadt, 14th March 1798.

IT appears, by the last note of the ministers plenipotentiary of France, of the 4th March, that the French government invariably persists in the demand made to the Empire respecting the proposed basis; that the course of the Rhine should form the limit between the two states. The deputation of the Empire has already acknowledged, by the very considerable offers it has made in its preceding notes, the necessity of making a sacrifice of part of its territory to the general tranquillity: but at all these offers have been declared insufficient; and the French note expressed, that peace cannot be hoped for till the proposed basis is allowed; the deputation of the Empire, wishing to employ all and every means to obtain so desirable an object as peace, conceives at length, that it must sub-

The substance of this letter is given in vol. vii. page 317. under date 14th March.

mit to the demand so strongly urged by the French government by allowing the proposed basis;—reserving, however, the following conditions:

1^o. That the French troops shall immediately withdraw from the right bank of the Rhine, and that all military engagements and requisitions shall immediately cease.

2^o. That the French republic, confining itself to the countries of Germany which shall be ceded to it on the left bank, shall not form any further pretensions on the Empire, of what nature so ever they may be.

3^o. That every thing shall be determined, in the progress of the negotiations, relative to the points mentioned in the note sent the 3d of March to the ministers plenipotentiary of France.

Nevertheless, as the French government has only at heart to establish the natural limits, without any view whatever of aggrandizement; as France declares its wish for the maintenance of the constitution of the Empire, and the well-being of Germany; and as there is a certain portion of territory on the left bank of the Rhine, which it is of the utmost importance for the Empire to preserve; it is confidently hoped that the French government will at least make an exception for the countries of the Empire on the Lower Rhine, from the source of the Roer to the place where it empties itself into the Meuse; and from the source of the Naam to its conflux with the Rhine; and that it will consent to leave this portion of territory to the Empire.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.

Rastadt, 15th March 1798.

THE treatment which the commandant of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein has experienced, for some time past, is of such a nature, that it might be doubted whether an armistice, or the convention so clearly expressed, of the 24th April and 10th June last, actually existed.

The undersigned cannot furnish a more complete proof of it, than the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, than placing before the written papers of General Baron de Staeder, Colonel Faber, commandant of the fortress, and of the Commander in Chief Hatry, dated respectively the 13th January, the 24th and 25th of February. By the last of these writings General Hatry carries things so far as to state an order which obliges him to surround the fortress, in such a manner as to cut off all communication whatever: he even endeavours to persuade the commandant to evacuate the place.

It is completely blockaded; and, which is an equal violation of the conventions already cited, the flying bridge, that has hitherto

preserved the commercial and other necessary communications between the Thal, Ehrenbreitstein, and Coblenz, has been manifested to Neuwied.

These dispositions do not proceed from the arbitrary conduct of the army, but have been executed by the express orders of government. The undersigned, therefore, finds himself obliged to request the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to procure a redress of those grievances, so as to convince the Empire that there still exists in their conventions a ground for confidence, and that the present state of things may not be aggravated from day to day, during a negotiation in which the Empire has manifested the most complying disposition.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most perfect consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bannier.

Rastadt, 17th March 1798.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have been informed by the note of the undersigned of the 15th of this month, to what point General Hatry, acting under the direction of the French government, has carried his instructions respecting the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, in contempt of the armistice and the most solemn conventions. The undersigned has this day received intelligence, that the commanding officer of the fortress has not been favoured with any answer whatever to the reiterated representations which he has made to the Brigadier-general Goullon, who commands the blockade of the fortress. He has also renewed his preceding complaints, and added representations of subsequent grievances, as may be seen by his letter of the 11th of this month.

The undersigned is still in expectation of some answer, on the part of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, to all the representations which he has hitherto made for the maintenance of the armistice. He trusts he shall obtain one in the present circumstance, and that they will contrive the means to establish every thing, and particularly the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the footing expressed in the existing conventions. Whatever their instructions may be on these points, the undersigned, who is under the immediate directions of the deputation of the Empire, earnestly requests them to give, without delay, those explanations which are become absolutely indispensable.

He renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his perfect consideration.

Citizens

*Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.**Rastadt, 28 Ventose, Year 6 (18th March 1798).*

THE undersigned ministers of the French republic have received the two notes of Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, of the 25th and 27th Ventose (15th and 17th March), with the copies of the letters of Lieutenant-general Baron de Staader, of Colonel Faber, and of the Commander in Chief General Hatry, thereunto annexed. They have transmitted these papers to their government; and avail themselves of this opportunity to engage Count Metternich and the deputation of the Empire to accelerate as much as possible that period, when a successful pacification will at once put an end to all pretexts, on either side, for remonstrance or complaint.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor to accept the assurance of their most perfect consideration.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.**Rastadt, 27th March 1798.*

THE undersigned has not delayed to transmit to the deputation of the Empire the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of France of the 29th Ventose (15th March). He has the honor to send them herewith an authentic copy of the answer which he has made on the occasion; and to assure them of his most distinguished consideration.

*Conclusum of the Deputation of the Empire.**Rastadt, March 22d, 1798.*

THE deputation of the Empire had indulged the hope arising in the note of the French ministers of the 15th March (29th Ventose), by which they acknowledge their satisfaction at the consent of the deputation of the Empire to the basis of the proposed peace, some tranquillizing declaration relative to the reserved points of that accession, as well as to the expectation on which they appeared to have such firm reliance—that the portion of country particularly named in its answer, would be excepted from the basis in question; an expectation which rested on a very reasonable foundation, inasmuch as it could not escape the sagacity of the French ministers, that the deputation of the Empire would act in a manner very inconsistent with the important duties which they have undertaken to discharge.

they acceded without any reservation to such a peremptory
 is for the Empire. The idea, that by so great a sacrifice it
 employed the utmost means that could be expected of Germany,
 ensure the so much wished for peace, could alone determine
 deputation to consent to the important resolution which it
 taken. Its great care has been to secure to itself these reser-
 vations; and in the consolatory persuasion that no further pre-
 sions would be made on the Empire, it has at the same time
 demanded, and in consequence of the acceptance of the basis of
 ce, that the French government should cause its troops to
 withdraw from the countries on the right bank of the Rhine,
 which have so severely suffered by their occupation of them;
 that all further requisitions and contributions should cease;
 and, lastly, as the deputation cannot be indifferent to the con-
 dition of the countries which are to be ceded, and that of the
 members of the Empire who have hitherto possessed them; nay,
 the contrary, as their duty requires that they should take a
 very warm interest in them, they necessarily expected, on the
 part of the French ministers, a clear and categorical proposition
 relative to the points which were communicated to them on the
 10th of this month.

Nevertheless, the note of the French ministers may be said
 to have made mention of these reservations; or, at least,
 to have given any one of them a determinate answer. The
 French ministers are equally silent as to the expectations which
 may be formed of the decision which the French government
 will make respecting the exception of the portion of country
 which the Empire wishes to preserve on the left bank. The de-
 putation finds itself more particularly embarrassed on the occa-
 sion, as all its propositions are connected with the natural pro-
 gress of the negotiations for peace; and that, without being
 acquainted with the intentions of the French government
 on these points, it is impossible for it to embrace the great work
 of pacification in all its extent.

The deputation of the Empire, therefore, is obliged to renew
 in the most pressing manner, its earnest solicitations, that the
 French ministers would give a clear and precise answer upon
 the three reserved points in agitation; and, with a perfect reli-
 ance on the sentiments of justice and equity of the French go-
 vernment, the deputation flatters itself, that the expectation it
 manifested will be realized; and that the Imperial country
 on the left bank, which has been already described, will be
 exempted from the proposed basis of peace.

Citizens

*Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to Count Metternich.**Rastadt, 7 Germinal, Year 6 (27th March 1798).*

THE ministers of the French republic perceive with surprise by the note that has been transmitted to them by the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, that, instead of efficaciously occupying itself to fulfil the long beguiled hopes of the people, by adopting, as indemnifications of their proposed losses on the left bank of the Rhine, an arrangement long foreseen and declared, and of which every member of the deputation must, in his conscience, acknowledge the justice and the necessity; it confines itself, after its long delays, to reproduce the ill-founded hope of acquiring a portion of territory on the other side of the Rhine; as well as to renew propositions, to which, in the opinion of every reflecting mind, the ministers of the French republic have given the only answer that can be properly given in their note of the 29th Ventose. They censure the deputation of the Empire, in the name of humanity, no longer to retard the work of pacification by premature discussions, and delaying to explain itself on a mode of indemnity without which it is impossible to make any progress. The deputation must be fully convinced, that, in the course of any future discussion, the French republic will do every thing that is consistent with justice and the common interests of the nations.

The ministers of the French republic expect a prompt, clear, and faithful declaration, on the object of the present note, as well as of that which preceded it, to which they refer.

They request the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor to receive the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier.**Rastadt, 4th April 1798.*

THE undersigned has communicated to the deputation of the Empire, the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of France, of the 7th Germinal (27th March), and he has the honour to transmit to them an authentic copy of their answer to the same hereto annexed: at the same time he renews the assurances of his high consideration*.

* For the remainder of this letter see vol. vii. page 318, under the date of 5th April.

Summary of a Conversation between the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, and the Counts Freilhard and Bonnier, Ministers of France.

Rastadt, April 21, 1798.

THE minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor repaired this evening, between the hours of eleven and twelve, to the residence of the French ministers, after having requested, on the preceding evening, to know the hour when it would be most agreeable for them to receive him; he then observed to them, that as they had taken the trouble, a week before, to visit him, in order to be informed of the motives why he had communicated the latter notes of the deputation of the Empire, without giving them his sanction, as he had done to all their former ones, he thought it right, in his turn, to wait upon them this day to inform them himself, that, in the present state of things, he had determined to give these notes the sanction they appeared to desire, and which he was authorized to do by the powers with which he was invested; and that, within an hour, they would receive from him the last note of the deputation duly affirmed by him; at the same time he could not dispense with requesting them to give a precise and categorical answer on the points which it contains, and are so essentially interesting to the Empire. The ministers of France replied, that they bestowed with pleasure his resolution to give to the notes in question the sanction which they had demanded; and that he had put an end to that state of uncertainty in which they had found themselves respecting it: That as to the points which the note that they were to receive from him might contain, they could not come to an explanation till they were made known to them. They added, that they persisted generally in the opinion, that, to accelerate the work of pacification, it would be of considerable importance that the objects should always be prepared in a conference. The plenipotentiary of the Emperor observed to them, that he should wait till they had given their answer on the points contained in the note, which they would immediately receive, before he attempted to regulate any further proceedings. The conversation was then occupied by indifferent subjects, and the plenipotentiary of the Emperor at length withdrew.

(Signed)

Count METZSCHNIKOW.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier; dated
Rastadt, 18th May 1798*.*

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier and Jean de Bry.
Rastadt, 9th July 1798.*

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have not given, in their answer of the 4th Messidor (22d June), the note of the deputation of the Empire, of the 18th of May those satisfactory explanations which were fully expected to have been produced by the forcible reasons communicated to them.

The undersigned and the deputation of the Empire still experience the same anxiety which had been occasioned by the unexpected demands of the French note of the 3d of May (14th Floreal). Nevertheless the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have relaxed on some points; and from the circumstance it may be expected, as well as from the solemn assurance of their sincere desire to obtain a definitive peace equally advantageous to both nations, that the French government is disposed to bring forward such conditions as will accord with the powers of the deputation, which is equally desirous of concluding a just, reasonable, and solid peace.

The Empire is resolved to make every possible sacrifice to attain that object; and as in this very important negotiation and which must necessarily be conducted in the usual forms, a degree of activity has been exerted, of which the annals of Germany furnish few examples; and as no delay has been occasioned by objects which were not absolutely essential, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic cannot surely suppose that the undersigned and the deputation of the Empire have ever entertained a wish to prolong the negotiations.

The last note of the deputation of the Empire, of the 10th of May, has deduced in a very circumstantial manner all the reasons why it is conformable to the interests of the Empire, to the spirit as well as literal sense of the preliminary basis acknowledged by both parties, and even to the official assurances of the French ministers, that the middle of the Rhine should be settled as the limit of the two states. These reasons retain their original force, as the modifications proposed by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, in their note of the 4th Messidor (22d June), relative to the fort of Kehl, cannot invalidate

* For this letter, which is very important, see vol. vii. p. 223, date 18th May.

se considerations which induced the deputation to refuse the
 sion of a post on the right bank of the Rhine; because, though
 Empire, at a period when it possessed the most important
 tresses on the left bank of that river, may have consented to
 e to France a *tête de pont* on the right bank, the ministers of
 French republic will readily conceive, that a similar cession
 not be consistent with the safety of Germany, when the
 ench republic refuses to make any cession whatever to the
 pire on the left bank of the Rhine. Nothing remains,
 refore, but to refer once more to the several considerations
 tained in the note of the 18th May. They are inseparably
 nected with the prosperity, tranquillity, and security of
 rmany: and it is presumed that the French government will
 longer insist on the cession of a post on the right bank; or,
 general, on any claim which may trench in any manner on
 middle of the Rhine, already admitted to be the limit be-
 en the two states, or may interrupt the common sovereignty
 the river. The flattering hope that this wish will be ful-
 ed is more particularly encouraged, as the ministers plenipo-
 tiary of the French republic have already renounced their
 and of fifty acres of ground opposite Huninguen: on their
 t, the undersigned and the deputation of the Empire will
 ve themselves equally disposed to form hereafter such mutual
 ulations as will establish the reciprocal security of these new
 ntiers.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have
 de it very apparent by their last note relative to the conclu-
 on of a treaty of commerce and navigation, as well as to the
 ects which relate thereto, that they are sensible of the diffi-
 ties which have been represented respecting the custom-
 ses, and that it is impossible at present to make any general
 angement on that subject. It is expected, therefore, that
 y will equally submit to the other considerations which relate
 t, since it is evident, that whatever concerns the navigation
 the Rhine, is intimately connected with the customs and the
 erior establishment of a barrier to be formed by the Rhine.
 e ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic cannot but
 ow that a treaty of commerce and navigation may take place
 h the Germanic body, since it would embrace objects in
 ich the Empire must have a common concern; and that at
 times arrangements have been made respecting them by the
 rmanic body, as well in treaties of peace, as in the laws of the
 pire.

The French government has already found a sufficient com-
 sation for the revenues of the tolls on the Rhine. And,
 ough peace is not yet concluded, has put it in force, by very
 ently removing its barriers to the Rhine, and regulating the

customs by a tariff which takes more heavily than heretofore the merchandise that passes from the right to the left bank of the river. On the other hand, it has exempted those objects on the left bank which are among the necessities of life, such as grain, cattle, and wood; and has prohibited the exportation of various other articles, or has charged them with considerable export duties. It has also taken measures to make a provision for augmentation of the duties on the merchandise that crosses the river, till an arrangement can be concluded on that subject with its neighbours. On the contrary, no counteracting dispositions have been made on the right bank; the duties have remained as they were, and if they should be suppressed by the treaty of peace, as has been proposed, the sovereigns who possess them would have no compensation, and very great inconvenience would result from it, as the maintenance of the bed of the Rhine, which is very expensive, would be neglected, and the navigation be greatly injured; besides, if a general suppression of the tolls on the Rhine is to take place, it is but reasonable that the Batavian republic should suppress theirs. If to these considerations it is added, that to determine with precision all the relations of commerce, and to establish general principles on these relations, it is absolutely necessary to have a perfect knowledge of the local circumstances of so many countries, and matured to examine such multiplied and influencing objects; if it is further considered that the new direction, with its incalculable consequences, which the commerce of the countries of Germany in the environs of the Rhine, or even more remote from it, would receive from the suppression of the tolls on that river, there can be no doubt, that the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will approve a renewal of the proposition to suffer the tolls to subsist till a treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded; so that whatever concerns these duties must rest *in statu quo*; and that immediately after the conclusion of peace, negotiations may be entered upon for a treaty of commerce and navigation, with the interposition of all the states who may be interested in it.

It is conceived that, in this treaty, the two powers may form an agreement on general principles, and upon the points that concern the general interest, and that nothing can prevent the French republic from concluding with the particular states such commercial arrangements as shall not oppose the general wish, or be prejudicial to other parts of the Empire.

Nevertheless, if, after the last note, it is thought right to defer, to the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, the propositions which have been made on the free navigation of the Rhine, the towing-path and the maintenance of the banks, the undersigned and the deputation of the Empire have known

known their preliminary consent to that object, under certain modifications, equally advantageous to both parties: nor do they hesitate to declare that this article shall be inserted in the future treaty as already agreed upon, but with this reserve, that in stipulating for the towage, the words, "according to the necessity or the possibility," shall be added, and that for the free and common navigation of the Rhine, the principle shall be established, that the two nations shall enjoy an equal right in it; and that afterwards, to secure the free navigation of this river to its mouth, by a common arrangement with the Batavian republic, the staple duties and those of the corporation boatmen must be suppressed.

As to the commercial bridge, which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic mention again in their last note, it may be observed, that erections of that nature require a kind of settlement that does not easily arrange with the views of fixed and determined limits. Hence it is, that the establishment of permanent bridges between two states has always been as much as possible avoided. As the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have mentioned in their last note that the establishment of a bridge near Huninguen should not take place but with the free consent and concurrence of the inhabitants of both banks, and at the same time express their opinion, that the Emperor and the Empire would consent to such an arrangement between the proprietors of the banks, that is, between the neighbouring sovereigns and the French departments; it is necessary to observe, on the contrary, that these bridges on the Rhine are not considered as necessary, especially as in this part of it there are already a sufficient number. It is therefore hoped, that the ministers plenipotentiary of France will not insist further on this object.

It also appears, by the last note of the French ministers, that their government has resolved to secure to the immediate nobility of the Empire their property and possessions on the left bank of the Rhine: but this determination is accompanied with certain important restrictions, which make it necessary to observe, that those estates which are possessed at this moment by a state of the Empire, enjoying a suffrage in the Diet, are not less the property of the immediate nobility. The title and quality of the proprietor cannot change the essence of it; and it would be, therefore, contrary to the principles of justice to establish a distinction between the possessions of the immediate nobility on the different rank and quality of their proprietors: it would also be acting in direct opposition to generally received opinions on the rights of property, to shackle the enjoyment of these possessions, or to refuse all indemnification whatever for their losses and degradations. On the contrary, there is every reason to expect,

expect, from the justice of the French government, that the proprietors of estates belonging to the Imperial nobility in general, whether absent from or resident on them, shall possess and enjoy them till the conclusion of peace; that the sequestration on their property shall be removed; that an equivalent indemnity shall be granted for the losses sustained, particularly for the beneficial rights, in general so dearly bought, such as tenths; and that no exception shall be made to any of the proprietors, because some of their other possessions may be estates of the Empire, possessing a voice at the Diet: that these last may also continue to possess the said property, or to let it out, without being subject, on that account, to fresh taxes or impositions.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have finally declared by their last note, that the dependencies on the left bank, of ecclesiastical establishments situated on the right bank, shall remain with the republic; and that the dependencies on the right bank, of ecclesiastical establishments on the left bank, shall remain with the Empire. The words "dependencies" and "ecclesiastical establishments" are susceptible of different interpretations. It is difficult to proceed with certainty in fixing such principles as ought to be established on this subject, without a very precise explanation of the meaning of the expression "ecclesiastical establishments." How is it to be ordered respecting those which are comprised under the denomination of *pia corpora*, such as the property of universities, hospitals, schools, houses for the reception of widows and orphans, communities, and other lay corporations? What is the proper signification of the word "dependencies?" Does it convey a description of moveable or immoveable property? It is also necessary to know what arrangements will take place respecting capital funds: and if the party to whom these dependencies shall fall, will receive them without charges of any kind: in short, to whom these dependencies on the right bank, proceeding from corporations on the left bank, shall be granted. It is presumed that a full answer has been given to the last note of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic; they are again requested to make a precise and decisive reply to all the other propositions, points, declarations, and preliminary conditions, contained in the notes of the 3d and 14th of March, and 18th of May, which they have not yet answered, and which indispensably require their explanatory opinions. It is expected also that this answer will not only be just and satisfactory, but that it will give the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic an opportunity to realize the sentiments of moderation, with the hope of which the French government has

as at different times flattered the Empire, and particularly in the last note of the 22d of June (4 Messidor).

The undersigned has the honour to renew to the ministers of the French republic the assurance of his high consideration.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier and Jean de Bry; dated
Rastadt, August 10, 1798*.*

Citizens Bonnier and Jean de Bry to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 26 Thermidor, Year 6 (August 13, 1798).

THE undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to negotiate with the German Empire, have received the last note of the deputation of the Empire, which was communicated to them the 23 Thermidor, by Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty.

At the same time that they are disposed to do justice to the intentions of the deputation of the Empire, the undersigned cannot dissemble the disagreeable impression that, under various points of view, the note has left in their mind. It neither answers to their reasonable expectation, or to the idea they possess of the sagacity of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire. Nor can they abstain from declaring in unqualified terms, the sentiment which they experienced on reading the extraordinary passages in their conclusum, relative to the third article of the French note of the 1st Thermidor. Who could have thought, after an examination which occupied upwards of twenty days; after so many sittings, employed, without doubt, in grave deliberations, that the deputation of the Empire should have not only deferred to make its declaration, but have been altogether silent upon one of the most essential and explicit articles of that note, and which it must consider as irrevocable?

The time is at length arrived when this state of things must cease, when these equivocal delays must have a termination. The French government wishes for peace; its conduct has established the sincerity of its intentions, and it has done every thing which could be expected of its good dispositions to attain

The last propositions which the undersigned have made in its name, are the conditions of that peace: consequently there is no further matter to discuss, or cause for delay. The deputation must now decide: if it consults itself, if it is governed by the rectitude of its own intentions, its choice will be soon made.

* For this letter see vol. vii. page 467, under date of the 7th of August.
Let

Let it reflect, that its delays and resists will in no case prove advantageous to the Empire; and that the general voice of Germany will approve every determination which shall put an end for ever to the evils of war.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, persisting in the contents of their note of the 1st Thermidor, in that of the 4th Messidor, and the preceding ones, again demand of the deputation of the Empire a categorical and distinct answer to all the points which have been the subject of negotiation: they expect it without reserve.

They assure Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, of their most distinguished consideration.

Summary of a Conversation which took place between Count Metternich and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, at Rastatt, August 15, between the Hours of Six and Seven in the Evening.

THE minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor commenced his visit to Citizens Bonnier and Jean de Bry, by informing them that he had submitted to the consideration of the deputation of the Empire, the note which had been addressed to it; that the deputation, after a due examination of it, had sent the directorial minister to desire him to inform the French ministers respecting the object contained in the third article of the last conclusion of the Empire; that he considered himself empowered to acquiesce in the demand made with so much importunity; and that in consequence he had the honour to inform them of the consent of the deputation to the demolition of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, with certain restrictions, and, to use the precise expressions of the deputation, *sub conditione sine qua non resolutiva*. He added also, that this overture on his part would not operate to make any change in the tenour of his last official note.

Citizen Bonnier answered, that, possessing a perfect unity of sentiment with his colleague, the Citizen Jean de Bry, he could only consider this overture as a simple conversation and common conference, without attaching to it any official importance; as the French legation could only regard as official what the undersigned should say to him in the name of the deputation united with him, in his quality of plenipotentiary of the Emperor; the undersigned and the deputation forming an whole under the title of the deputation of the Empire.

Citizen Bonnier concluded by saying, that the French legation insisted on a prompt and categorical answer from the deputation of the Empire to its last note. The minister plenipotentiary

ary submitted what he had just declared respecting the demand of the deputation; at the same time he expressed the happiness he felt on possessing the same opinion as the French legation on the incontestable principle which it had established; and he then retired.

(Signed)

COUNT METTERNICH:

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 3 Fructidor, Year 6 (10th August 1798).

THE undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic, appointed to negotiate with the German Empire, are justified in expressing their surprise, that their note of the 26th of last Thermidor has not produced any effect which is yet known to them. Impressed as they are with a love of humanity, and a sense of imminent danger proceeding from that state of inactivity which prolongs a negotiation which ought to be terminated; and referring to the note above mentioned, they require the deputation of the Empire to explain itself instantly, categorically, and distinctly, on all the points not yet settled, which are expressed in their note of the 1st of last Thermidor, 10th of Messidor, and the other notes. In offering to the deputation of the Empire this additional proof of the solemn wish and persevering efforts of the French government to obtain peace, they at the same time declare that it will be responsible for all the consequences which may be produced by any further delays.

They assure Count Metternich, minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor, of their most distinguished consideration.

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot;
dated Rastadt, 21st August 1798*.*

*Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich;
dated Rastadt, 5 Fructidor, An 6 (23d August 1798†).*

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot;
dated Rastadt, August 31, 1798‡.*

* For this letter see vol. vii, page 476, under the date of 17th August.

† For this letter see vol. vii, page 477, under the date of 22d August.

‡ For this letter see vol. vii, page 479, under the date of 29th August.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 3d September 1798.

IN the two notes which have been transmitted to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, of the 21st and 31st of August last, the undersigned reserved himself to make known, without delay, his decision respecting the consent given by the deputation of the Empire, to the demolition of the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein on conditions which are inseparable from it. He has just informed the deputation that he approves this resolution; and it was not till the undersigned had taken this measure, that the proposition of the deputation of the Empire could assume the character of a formal and effectual offer from state to state. This offer could not acquire its full force till the undersigned, as he does by this present note, had made the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic acquainted with it.

He has the honour to assure them of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 24 Fructidor, Year 6 (10th September 1798).

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic acquainted the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, that they have received the note which he has transmitted to them, dated 17th Fructidor.

They embrace this occasion to renew to the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor, the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 11th September 1798.

THE central administration of the department of the Lower Rhine has included in the class of emigrants the members of the canton of the Lower Rhine, de Cachcart, de Zillenhard, and de Kellenbach; it has declared their possessions situated at Aisweiler to be national property, has declared a sale of them, has refused to listen to the representations which have been made to it, and has shown no regard whatever to the actual state of the negotiations for peace, or the assurances that the minister of the republic for foreign affairs has given to these three proprietors, that the sale should be stopped: on the contrary, it has fixed the sale for the 14th of the present month of September, as the definitive term. The annexed extract from the registers of the said central administration of the 10th July, No. 5971, will confirm what has been now advanced.

In the present state of uncertainty, whether the orders to be given to the central administration to stop the sale will arrive before the day fixed for it, the undersigned thinks it necessary to have recourse to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic; and possessing a full confidence in their assurances both written and verbal, he requests that they will not suffer it to be diminished from a want of instructions to, or obedience in, the subordinate administrations, at a moment when, to complete the negotiations, it is necessary, on the contrary, to strengthen it from day to day.

He renews to the plenipotentiaries of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 11th September 1798.

FROM the commencement of the negotiations for peace in this place, the undersigned has made, in concert with the deputation of the Empire, the most urgent representations to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to withdraw the French troops from the right bank of the Rhine: but these proceedings have never produced the least effect.

The cession of the country on the left bank of the Rhine took place on the 11th March last; and, among the reservations with which it was accompanied, it was particularly expressed:

“ That the retreat of the French troops from the right bank of the Rhine should be effected without delay, and that no kind of contribution, &c. should be levied there.”

Since that period, the accomplishment of that reservation has been frequently urged in the most pressing manner. Not only the ministers of the French republic have avoided giving any satisfactory answer on that subject, but the number of French troops have, within a short time, so greatly increased; all the burdens which are occasioned by war alone, are become so oppressive to that small part of Germany; the contributions lately levied are so much beyond the resources of the inhabitants, and the compulsory means employed to obtain them, are at once so grievous, and, as it may be said, so hostile, that, from the miserable condition of the country, the inhabitants find themselves approaching nearer than ever to a state of despair, in the midst of an armistice, and at the moment even of negotiations for peace. Humanity and the law of nations equally exclaim in favour of this too wretched country. The deputation of the Empire, still preserving its confidence in the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, cannot surely expect in

vain that the right bank of the Rhine shall, at length, by the retreat of the French troops, and the cessation of all contributions and war charges, obtain that relief which its situation so forcibly demands.

The undersigned assures the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberja.

Rastadt, 11th September 1798.

IN continuing to insist, by their last note of the 1st of September, on keeping the fortified posts on the right bank of the Rhine, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have, in a great measure, destroyed all hope of advancing an object which is of such essential importance to the future security of Germany; as, in the preceding notes, those powerful motives have been again urged, which prevented the undersigned and the deputation of the Empire to submit to a pretension which it is impossible to conciliate with the desire of a solid and lasting peace.

If, on a pre-supposition that no new demands would be made, that fair explanations would be given on all the points which have been particularly stated, and that the French troops would immediately withdraw from the right bank of the Rhine, the Empire has consented to a most grievous cession of countries on the right bank; if it has even consented, besides the restitution of all the fortified posts on the right bank, and on this side the Thälveg, to the demolition of the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein; demanding, at the same time, that all the arrangements connected with the armistice, and the conventions which relate to the supplying that place with necessaries, should produce their proper effect, it may be insisted that every thing has been done which the political existence and future security of Germany would allow. On accepting the propositions made by the French government, there was every reason to justify the belief, that it would acquiesce, on its part, and without the least difficulty, in the points proposed by the Empire: its justice was interested in such a conduct. The undersigned continues to indulge the hope, that representations and requisitions founded in law and equity, as well as on reciprocal, acknowledged, and lasting advantages, will at length produce the expected effect on the French government.

It is self-evident that the security of the French frontiers on the side of the Empire, does not require fortified or contiguous posts on the right bank. It may indeed be presumed, that the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic consider the possession

of the island of St. Pierre, fortified and situate on this side the Thalveg, as an object of real importance. The compliance relative to that important island, in direct contradiction to the principle which establishes the Thalveg as a limit, must sensibly affect the deputation; nevertheless, if peace can be accelerated by this new sacrifice, it will determine on the cession of that island: if, however, the French government will consent on the other hand to restore to the Empire, Kehl, Cassel, and the Port de Mars; to renounce all possessions whatever on the right bank; and if an equitable arrangement takes place respecting all the points and propositions which are yet in suspense, particularly those which concern the debts and property of individuals, and an end is put to the burdensome charges of the war, with the enormous contributions which weigh so heavy on certain countries of the right bank, in the midst of the armistice, and during the negotiations for peace.

The points on which it is impossible for the Empire to relax, are no longer objects of advantage to the French republic: it is therefore to be hoped that the French government will not find any obstacle to terminate the great work of pacification, and to extend the blessings of peace to those truly wretched countries who have so long languished for it.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 28 Fructidor, Year 6 (14th September 1798).

THE undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have received the note that the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor has addressed to them the 25th Fructidor (11th September). It contains certain claims in favour of several families of the commune of Asweiler, in the department of the Lower Rhine, with the demand, that the sale of their property situate in that commune may be prohibited. However desirous the undersigned may be to answer to the personal confidence which has been testified to them on this occasion, they cannot enter directly into a discussion which belongs to the administrative department. At the same time they did not delay a moment to transmit this note to their government, which is already possessed of the business, by their communication to it, several days since, of a memorial which M. de Gageren, deputed by the immediate nobility, had transmitted on the same subject.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic assure the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of their most distinguished consideration.

Count

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjet
dated Rastadt, 23d September 1798*.*

*Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjet
Rastadt, 24th September 1798.*

IN consequence of that instability which is too frequently found in principles, or in their application, Count Vogt de Hunoldstein, residing at Rastadt, in the character of deputy of the immediate nobility of the Empire, belonging to the canton of the Upper Rhine, at the congress of peace, has been put on the list of emigrants, was afterwards erased, and has since been replaced there for the second time. Since this last disposition, proceedings have taken place preparatory to the sale of his property in France. He has transmitted his representations on the subject to the Executive Directory, and the undersigned solicited the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to take cognizance of their contents, as they must be sensible that this object is intimately connected with the actual and advanced state of the negotiations. It is true that they have observed to the undersigned by their note of the 14th September, respecting the members of the Imperial nobility, MM. de Cathcart, de Zillenhard, and de Kellenbach, that they cannot enter into a discussion which belongs to the administrative department; but this remark does not diminish the persuasion which is felt by the undersigned that they have represented this circumstance to their government, in a manner suited to the present state of the negotiations, and the value which they themselves must attach to their work. The undersigned offers the same with respecting the demands of Count de Hunoldstein; and renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjet, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 12th Vendémiaire, Year 7 (3d October 1798).

THE undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negotiate with the Germanic empire, have received the note of the Imperial deputation, which was communicated the 2d of Vendémiaire, by the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor.

The deputation of the Empire could not fail of being at length brought to a sense of its genuine interests, and of the real and

* For this letter see vol. vii. page 438, under date of 23d September.
pressing

cessing want of Germany, in a peace with France.—After the
 cession of the countries situate on the left bank of the Rhine,
 the formal consent given to the demolition of the fortifications
 Ehrenbreitstein, and the late cession made to the republic of the
 fortified island of St. Pierre, are very effectual advances towards
 pacification so much desired: and the more beneficial this
 advanced state of affairs is to the Empire, the more it should en-
 deavour to prevent that temporizing system, whose consequences
 at this time be so full of danger. The moment is at length
 arrived, to put an end, by some decisive act, to this alternative
 peace and war, which is equally distressing, though in different
 points of view, to both nations; and which would have been long
 removed, if it had been more attentively considered, in what
 manner the opinion of the people would be exposed, by a rupture,
 to the influence of French principles. To the judgment of the
 people, as it belongs, above all things, to a free people to de-
 pend this testimony, the Executive Directory has constantly of-
 fered, in the present negotiation, a character of condescending
 equity and moderation, which is without example in the history
 of treaties concluded by victorious powers. Such a conduct, dic-
 tated by the love of humanity, the Executive Directory is re-
 quested still to support. It will give to the Empire a final and ex-
 traordinary proof of its pacific sentiments, by assuring to it the re-
 storation of the territories of Kehl and Cassel; and that at the
 moment when a transient reverse serves but to increase an hundred
 fold its national strength and energy, which will only be exerted
 against its ancient and irreconcilable enemies. But a renun-
 ciation so important in itself, since it affects a most valuable part
 of the conquests of the republic, ought instantly to make every
 difficulty disappear, and to subdue every kind of resistance. The
 undersigned have maturely considered the actual state of the nego-
 tiation; what has been done, what remains to do, what there is to
 explain or rectify, what further concession it is permitted them to
 make, and what it is impossible for them to concede. The object
 of this note is to offer thereupon such resolutions as are too firmly
 decided to leave any hope of the least alteration in them. This
 additional sacrifice which the French government consents to
 make as an offering to peace, will, it trusts, be the price of a
 prompt accession to the following articles, which the interests of
 humanity render so desirable an object to the undersigned, and
 which they expect of the deputation from its own suggestion.—It
 is considered as superfluous to observe that the greater part of the
 articles that will be repeated in this note, having already received
 a formal explanation, cannot be submitted to a new discussion,
 without rendering such a proceeding liable to the imputation that
 it is accompanied with a secret design to retard the period of pa-
 cification,

1°. The limits of the course of the Rhine, and the freedom of navigation on that river, being, without any possibility of contradiction, one of the most important parts of the future treaty, the undersigned have taken care to explain themselves very distinctly on those points: first, in the notes of the 14th Floréal and 4th Messidor, and afterwards in that of the 1st of Thermidor, which is explanatory of the two preceding ones. It has appeared to them, nevertheless, on giving a more attentive perusal to the corresponding notes of the deputation of the Empire, that it would be proper to explain and determine, in a manner ultimately decisive, what might still appear doubtful and uncertain in their declarations on this important subject.

Of the two modes proposed by the Empire for the division of the river, the French government has admitted the Thalveg, or the navigable current; and the deputation declared its acquiescence, in its note of the 23d Thermidor. But probably from not having sufficiently reflected on the subject, it has accompanied that acquiescence with contradictory arrangements which would destroy the principle by which the limits must be governed, and which the undersigned have never been disposed or authorized to adopt, since they have already persisted in their note of the 1st Thermidor, by which that principle is determined; and they continue to persist in it in the strongest manner; positively declaring, that, by the Thalveg, must be strictly understood the middle of the principal and navigable course of the Rhine, properly so called; that where the river takes another name, the branch that retains the original denomination, is that which must form the Thalveg; and the French government will never consent that the Empire or its members shall, in any manner whatever, keep any property or right in the part situate on the left of the Thalveg, as it has been just defined. Every direction contrary to this line of limitation is manifestly incompatible with the principle of the barrier of the Rhine for the two states. With respect to the islands, the deputation consents to all that has been proposed by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic: but, in consenting, independent of the confirmed cession of the island of St. Pierre, that the islands on the right side of the Thalveg, which have been under the sovereignty of France, shall continue to belong to it, it has expressed a condition of reciprocity for the German Empire, and the lords who possess territorial jurisdiction in the islands on the left side of the Thalveg, hitherto subject to the sovereignty of Germany. The undersigned, referring to the article II. of their note of the 1st Thermidor, refuse, in form, the reciprocity demanded by the deputation of the Empire, because it would destroy the advantages which the republic has a right to expect from the cession of the left bank, of which the islands form a part: besides, the restitution of the territories of

and Cassel will be a liberal compensation to the Empire for that which has been acquired by France.

In considering the points relative to the navigation of the Rhine, it appears, from a scrupulous comparison of their respective notes, that the negotiating parties almost entirely agree upon the essential points of what has been proposed on this subject, on the part of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, in their notes of the 14th Floréal, 4th Messidor, and 1st Thermidor; and on the part of the deputation of the Empire, in its answers of the 28th Floréal, 20th Messidor, and 23d Thermidor; among several lesser difficulties, there appear two or three of great importance, which demand an immediate settlement.

The first of these difficulties relates to the freedom of the navigation; and the undersigned repeat, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be entirely free for the French and German nations; that the republic cannot consent to any extension that the deputation of the Empire would give to that principle.

The second consists in the demand made by the deputation of the Empire, that to the article concerning the towing-paths, the following words should be added, "according to the necessity and utility." The undersigned cannot comprehend the motives of this addition, nor will they adopt it.—It is useless at least, if dangerous, and calculated hereafter to encourage pretences of eluding or contesting the execution of the article.—The deputation has also demanded that the materials necessary for maintaining the towing-path, which are not produced in several parts of the right bank, while they abound in those of the left, should be taken from the latter, as circumstances may require, on paying a reasonable price for the same: that accommodation will be granted, but subject, nevertheless, to the interior regulations of the republic.

The third difficulty relates to the abolition of the tolls on the Rhine.—In agreeing to the actual suppression of these shackles to commerce, the deputation of the Empire has proposed to insert a condition in the treaty of peace, that the effectual suppression shall not take place for two years; on an estimation, without doubt, that such would be the time necessary for the establishment of the new order of things. Such a demand must have attracted the whole attention of the ministers of the French republic, particularly in questions of this nature, in which the provisional regulations are calculated to destroy those which are definitive: and when it is recollected that the republic, at the same time that it desired the abolition of these oppressive tolls, did not hesitate, on the other part, to sacrifice those which were collected for its advantage, as well as those rights of which it is the exclusive proprietor, a serious opposition could not be expected on the part of the Empire, which in fact is the favoured party in this arrangement.—

Nevertheless, the French government, ever disposed to conciliatory measures, will consent that the abolition of all the tolls on the Rhine shall be stipulated in the treaty as a general principle, which is to have its full and entire effect six months after the exchange of ratifications; but that, on no pretext whatever, shall any toll be prolonged or replaced after that period.

2°. In demanding the freedom of navigating the interior rivers of Germany, the French government gave to the inhabitants of the Empire, immediately interested in it, a testimony of its friendly disposition. The undersigned will not insist upon that article, which however it recommends to the wisdom of the deputation of the Empire: at the same time they formally demand, for the French republic, the actual suppression of the toll of Elsflotts on the Weser, as being a very great interruption to its commerce with the city of Bremen. They demand also, in consequence of the commercial connexion of their nation with Germany, and the extreme interest which their government feels in securing such an important object, that the Hans towns of Bremen and Hamburgh, with the free and Imperial city of Frankfort, may preserve their political existence, and be confirmed and maintained in the plenitude of their constitutional independence.

3°. It shall be stipulated, that neither on one side or the other, any opposition shall be made to the re-establishment and maintenance of the commercial bridges which are now in being on the two points of the Rhine, or may be constructed hereafter with the general consent of the proprietors of the banks.—These communications, which are purely commercial, will be equally beneficial to the two nations.

4°. The undersigned have declared, in article IV. of their note of the 4th of last Messidor, that the dependencies on the left bank of ecclesiastical establishments situate on the right bank, shall remain to the republic; and that the dependencies on the right bank of establishments placed on the left bank should remain to the Empire.

The deputation of the Empire has requested that an explanation may be given on this subject; and has required, by its note of the 20th Messidor, to know what was understood by dependencies and ecclesiastical establishments. In demanding an interpretation of these terms, the deputation has taken them in the most enlarged sense, and, by so doing, has itself given the explanation of which they are susceptible in an affair where every thing must be reciprocal. The undersigned, therefore, willingly consent to admit the article proposed for the ecclesiastical property, pious foundations, hospitals, and other charitable establishments, universities, schools, institutions for widows and orphans, with lay and religious communities. The moveables shall be comprised, like the immoveables, in the cession. The

actual capitals which are to be repaid, shall belong to the domain of the bank on which the offices for the receipt of the quit-rents are established. All these possessions shall continue to be liable to the rents with which they are already charged. As to the question, to whom the dependencies on the right bank, of the establishments situate on the left, shall fall, it is proposed, as a general rule, that they shall be given in preference to the princes in whose domain they are situated.

5°. Nothing can be changed in the dispositions of article III. of the note of the undersigned of the 4th Messidor, concerning the immediate nobility. They will only repeat, for the last time, the peremptory observation in article V. of the note of the 1st Thermidor, that the demands of the deputation of the Empire for ameliorating the condition of the immediate nobility, are contrary to the principles and constitutional laws of the republic; and which, on no consideration whatever, will be permitted.

6°. The undersigned have observed, that whenever it happens, that they relax in their most reasonable pretensions, the deputation of the Empire always takes occasion to increase theirs, and to start new difficulties. This reflection is particularly applicable to the article respecting the debts, which is truly interesting to the Empire, and in which the Executive Directory has employed the utmost moderation. This article, which was first presented in the note of the French legation of the 14th Floréal, has been reproduced in that of the 1st Thermidor in the following manner:—"Conformably to the principle generally received, the debts with which the objects ceded to the republic should be charged, shall be transferred to the objects given as indemnities; and this disposition, from which the ecclesiastical electors are not excepted, will not admit of any change."

In maintaining the principle, which is immutable, in their note of the 28th Fructidor, the undersigned have declared, that, in order to facilitate an happy issue to the negotiation, the republic would consent that the provincial debts, that is, those of an entire country, and the communal debts, that is, those of a commune, or a part of a country, with the exception nevertheless of those debts which have been contracted on account of the war, should remain charged on the ceded countries. What then is the result of these regulations taken in their natural sense, and disengaged from all the superfluous details which are foreign to the question? The result evidently is, that the French government wishes to discharge the Empire from all the debts really and legally contracted to answer the necessities or promote the public benefit in the countries or any part of them to be ceded to the republic; and that they alone will be excepted, which have been contracted for the advantage and service of the prince or territorial lord, or to answer the expenses of the war which the Empire has carried on against the republic. The under-

signed now demand, if more can be reasonably expected of a just and moderate government, but too wise, at the same time, to forget the measures necessary to be observed in every circumstance. Here there is a conclusion, at the same time advantageous to the Empire, honourable to French generosity, and easy to be put in execution.—But, says the deputation, penetrated, in fact, with the justice of what is proposed to it; it is proper to establish that the military debts created by hostilities with the republic should be attached to the objects of indemnity on the right bank of the Rhine; but not those which were contracted for the advantage of the republic. If the deputation wish to have it understood by these loose expressions the contributions assessed and collected for the subsistence of the French troops, the undersigned do not hesitate to declare that the distinction which it is desirous of establishing is fallacious and inadmissible. That the Empire forced France to arm, is an historical truth which no denial can destroy. If then a legitimate defence compelled the French to enter on the German territory, their involuntary stay there cannot be imputed to the republic, and the expenses which it occasioned must not fall upon the state which was not the aggressor. They form a part of the debts of the princes, as they voted the war, and ought, therefore, to be comprehended in all the charges of the war which was a personal act of the Empire. From all these reasons, the undersigned persist in the article II. of their note of the 28th of Fructidor, which has been further explained in this with the following addition: that, as to the countries which at the same time occupy both banks, they will charge themselves with the debts which shall have turned to the particular advantage of that part of these countries which has become subject to the dominion of France.

7°. After the declaration made by the undersigned in their note of the 28th Fructidor, relative to the application of the laws concerning emigrants, they cannot but express their astonishment that the deputation should recur to an object which is completely terminated. There is no question here but of countries actually ceded to France by the Empire; and it has already been positively declared that the emigration laws are not to be applied to these countries. If a general exception has been made respecting the reunited countries, it proceeds from the laws of the state; and the benefit of an exemption has been extended to Mentz, because the decree of reunion not having been published there, the inhabitants could not avail themselves of the three months allowed, after the publication of the decree, to return to the united countries. It is then an established principle which may be applied to these countries or parts of countries that are in similar circumstances. The undersigned are persuaded that those men will not be again mentioned who have been the incendiaries of the war, and that

will be very generally perceived to be neither proper nor advantageous to renew demands which will recall the remembrance of them.

8°. The undersigned did not expect, after their second note of the 28th Fructidor, any further importunities of the deputation of the Empire, for the retreat of the French troops which are on the right bank of the Rhine, within the line marked out by the armistice. The troops of the republic will repass to the left bank immediately after the pacification has taken place; but it must indeed be evident, that, till that period, they cannot quit their actual position. The deputation, however, may be assured, that, as circumstances will admit, every possible measure shall be taken to alleviate the present state of things, which it depends on itself to terminate by a speedy conclusion of peace: this note even furnishes it with the most certain means of attaining that desirable end.

9°. As it has been proposed in the preceding notes of the French legation, particularly in those of the 14th Floréal and 1st Thermidor, the Empire will renounce, by the future treaty, every kind of pretension or right to the objects now ceded to the republic; as well as those which have been ceded to it in the country formerly called Savoy, by the treaty with the King of Sardinia, and in the former circle of Burgundy, by the treaty of Campo Formio.

The Empire will consent to the cession of the Frieckthal, and yield to the benefit of the French republic all the rights, whatever they may be, that it had or might now pretend to on that country. If there is any right whether of sovereignty or otherwise, it will make a formal declaration of the same.

The Empire will renounce all rights whatever which it might have had, or could pretend to, in the countries which now belong to the republics established in that country, and particularly all the Imperial fiefs which constitute a part of those republics.

Besides the renunciations above mentioned, the Empire will renounce all the titles which will call to mind the ancient rights and dignities attached to the ceded objects.

The French republic and the republics of Italy will renounce, on their part, if it is thought necessary, all pretensions to the countries which remain to Germany. As to the demand made by the deputation of the Empire, that the French republic should renounce the completion of individual engagements which have been entered into in consequence of the war, by certain princes and states of the Empire, and not yet fulfilled; that is a particular subject, which shall be treated separately.

The undersigned persist in all the distinct propositions of the present article, inasmuch as, after having maturely examined the objections of the Empire contained in its notes of the 23d Ventôse,

tôse, 28th Floréal, and 23d Thermidor, they have discovered nothing to which this article has not given an answer.

10°. It has been agreed that the fortifications of Kehl and of Cassel shall not only be demolished, but remain in a state of demolition. The Empire will besides bind itself not to construct any fort, or form an intrenched camp, but at the distance of about six kilometres, or 3000 toises, from the right bank of the Rhine.

Such are the propositions of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic: they refer also to their preceding notes. The deputation of the Empire will perceive by this, that at the moment of the greatest display of national strength, there is no reasonable arrangement which the Executive Directory is not disposed to approve; it must discover that only one step more is necessary to crown the important work of peace, by applying the principle of indemnification. The deputation will particularly consider, that if the proposed articles of peace are not accepted without delay, not only the conditional promise of restoring to the Empire the territories of Kehl and Cassel will not take effect, but it will be manifest to the French people and government, that the Empire wishes to continue the war.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic assure the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of their most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, October 11, 1798.

THE Baron de Crollbois of Seewal, privy counsellor of the Elector of Treves, and who, up to the year 1790, was employed as chargé d'affaires of his Highness the Elector of Treves, and the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, has requested the undersigned to recommend the annexed memoir to the justice and particular attention of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic.

They will perceive, by an examination of facts which are related in it, that the Baron de Crollbois of Seewald, who has no property in France, and who, personally, is a subject of the Empire, cannot be viewed in the light of a French emigrant, in any relation whatever, whether civil or political; particularly as, since his departure from Paris, he has established his residence at Saarbrück, where he ought to enjoy the advantages of peace, in common with all the inhabitants of Germany. This observation appears sufficient to the undersigned, to induce him to hope from the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, such a declaration as may tranquillize the Baron de Crollbois of Seewald, as well for his person as his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine.

The

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bannier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, October 17, 1798.

* 5°. THE deputation of the Empire cannot wave the effect which it has a right to expect from the observations it has made respecting the immediate nobility of the Empire; nor can it adopt the opinion, that it would be contrary to the French laws, that the members of the immediate nobility of the Empire, which are, at the same time, Imperial states, should be placed in the same predicament, relative to their properties on the left bank, as those of the immediate nobility who are not states of the Empire; and as it is not repugnant to the laws of France that these last possess their properties as simple individuals, and without the exercise of any privileges, there are reasonable grounds to expect that these laws would equally permit the states of the Empire to enjoy, as simple individuals, the property they possessed as immediate nobles of the Empire.

It is expected from the justice of the French government that it will not reject this, nor any demands that have been made respecting the nobility of the Empire, all of which are founded in reason and equity. It is also necessary to add with equal justice, that, according to the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of France of the 22d June, all those which are neither princes, nor counts, nor states, with an individual or corporate suffrage, ought to be maintained in the free enjoyment of their properties. With these are also to be comprehended all the nobility who have estates in the ceded countries, the younger sons, wives, daughters, and widows, of the members of the states of the Empire, with any immediate persons of the Empire, who do not belong to any state of the Empire, nor to the Imperial nobility, and have no connexion with any circle or canton; and lastly, even the states of the Empire, as far as relates to the particular property, respecting which they are to be considered as simple individuals.

6°. The deputation of the Empire certainly does not deserve, in regard to the article of the debts, any more than for the rest, the reproach of increasing its pretensions, in proportion as the French government moderates its demands, when it continues to desire that the right bank of the Rhine may not be overcharged with the debts of those countries which, with their revenues, are

* The preceding part of this letter will be found in the seventh volume, page 502, under date of 15th October.

entirely

entirely lost to Germany. But as the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic declare that those debts, which have been contracted for the necessities and advantages of the country, shall remain in a state of appropriation to them; the deputation consents, on its part, that those states of the Empire which shall be indemnified on the right bank, shall acquit the debts which have been contracted for their particular service and advantage; but that they shall charge themselves with the debts of the country, contracted to support the war of the Empire, by appropriating them to the objects they shall receive as indemnifications.

But, respecting the debts contracted by any parts of these countries, or by any detached communities, in consequence of, and to support, the war, it is impossible to acquiesce in the demand, that these particular debts should become chargeable to the right bank. Indeed, no object could be found on this bank capable of answering such debts, as the greater part of the countries there are already burdened with their own debts; and it is contrary to every principle of justice, to assign the payment of them to communities on this side of the Rhine. These war debts were contracted by the communities to supply the troops who occupied the countries, at a time when they had seized on the entire administration of them and their revenues, had driven away the sovereigns and their officers, and had, at length, treated the countries they occupied as an absolute property.

If the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will consider the true state of things, there is every reason to hope, that they will not exact any thing further of the deputation of the Empire.

As to the debts of the countries situate on the two banks, if it is the use that has been made of them which is to decide the business, it is apprehended that this principle will meet with great difficulties in its application. The deputation, therefore, repeats a very simple proposition made in the note of the 23^d September: That these debts should fall entirely, or in a just proportion, on those countries in which the mortgages, specially assigned and registered, are secured.

It will be then indispensably necessary, from the exhausted state of the countries, occasioned by the war, to fix the terms that may be suitable for the payment of these debts, as was practised at the peace of Westphalia, in order to protect the debtors, whom the war has deprived of all their resources, from the persecutions of their creditors, who have already begun to demand their capitals, and who will be much more urgent for their payments, as soon as the peace shall be concluded.

7°. The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have themselves declared, by their note of the 14th September, that the question relative to the French laws on emigration required a very

very mature examination, as it was to decide on the well-being, the liberty, and the fortune of a great number of families. This observation, therefore, will justify the deputation of the Empire in recurring to this important object. One of the most sacred duties it has to fulfil is, to take a lively interest in the fate of so many German families, who can be reproached for nothing but their warm attachment to their ancient constitution and their sovereigns. There is the less reason to accuse them of entertaining so high a value for their own ancient constitution, to receive with pleasure any other form of government. By their last note, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic confine the disuse of the French laws respecting emigration to the countries not united to the republic, and to the united countries where the decrees of reunion have not been published, and, consequently, where the inhabitants have not been able to avail themselves of the three months fixed for their return : but an union of foreign provinces supposes an actual cession, which cannot take place but by treaties of peace. It is then alone, that all the obligations due to the ancient government will cease to be performed.

The deputation of the Empire expect, from the justice of the French government, that it will adopt the principle founded in the law of nations ; that is, not to put in force the emigration laws against all the Germans, inasmuch as they cannot be considered as disturbers of the public repose : they owe their actual situation to the unhappy consequences of the war, and the deputation cannot dispense with taking them under their protection. But even if all these considerations should not produce any decision in their favour, these Germans have a right to claim the advantages to be derived from the amnesty, which ought to take place, according to an usage as constant as it is humane, whenever treaties of peace reestablish between two nations their relations of amity and good understanding. This amnesty has already been assured by the note of the ministers of the 8th of April. Such an engagement ought to produce its effect, inasmuch as the French laws on emigration speak themselves in favour of a certain number of these Germans, whose names, nevertheless, are found on several lists of emigrants. In the number of them are comprised, with many others, all the princes and German counts, and their families, who have any possessions in France ; several who had entered into the German service previous to the French revolution ; several officers of, and persons in employ under, the states of the Empire, who have quitted their country either with or without their masters, and established themselves elsewhere, before their country was united to France ; others who, in Alsace and Lorraine, ought to be looked upon as foreigners employed by the states of the Empire, and were actually obliged to follow them ; certain persons of the nobility of the Empire, and particularly

those of the Upper and Lower Rhine, and of the equestrian canons of the Neckar, the Schwartzwald, and the Ortenau; and, lastly, all other persons belonging to the Empire who are inhabitants of, or possessors of estates in, the German countries, whether they are united or recently ceded, as well as in those which are subject to the sovereignty of France; and furthermore, all those who, by preceding treaties, and by the acknowledgment of the French government, in former as well as later times, have preserved all their relations with Germany respecting the property in Alsace and Lorraine: it is, therefore, confidently expected of the French government, that instead of proceeding to erase the persons that have been just described, according to informations which are attended with so much expense and difficulty, it will determine in general that the French laws on emigration shall not be put in force against them; and that all the dispositions made contrary to this principle shall be annulled.

8°. The assurance of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, that they will exert themselves, to the utmost, to relieve the countries on the right bank which are occupied by the troops of the republic, is received with acknowledgment, and strengthens the consolatory hope that, by a renewal of demands on that object, the desired end will be obtained; viz. That the French troops shall entirely quit the right bank; that all contributions shall cease, and, above all, that the conditions of the armistice shall be fulfilled (which, indeed, the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic themselves declare have never been infringed); and that, in conformity to conventions already made, the supplying the fortress of Ehrenbreitsten with provisions may be more certainly effected; since, the demolitions being agreed upon, France cannot in future offer any substantial reasons to oppose it.

9°. The deputation is ready to renounce, by the future treaty of peace, all the pretensions and rights of the Empire to any objects ceded to France. This renunciation will extend also to Savoy, and the late Austrian Low Countries, which, by the treaty with the King of Sardinia, and that of Campo Formio, are become a part of the French dominions.

With respect to the Friekthal, the French government, has been already observed in the declaration of the 10th of August, must make the necessary arrangements with the House of Austria, and, if they agree, the Empire will make no difficulty in consenting to any settlement whatever, and in declaring the necessary renunciations.

The deputation accepts the reciprocal renunciations made on the part of the French and Italian republics; but with respect to the latter, the reservations are renewed, which were made

the note of the 10th of August, respecting the German possessions in their territories.

10°. It was already agreed, that the fortifications of Kehl and Cassel should remain in a state of demolition; and the assurance now added, that no fortifications shall be established in the vicinity of these two places, which shall extend to the distance of three thousand toises from the right bank of the Rhine.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have yet to answer the demands which have been made to them in favour of the Diet of the Empire, and Imperial chamber of Weizlar; and which relate also to certain other points that affect the repose and fortune of individuals; such as their uninterrupted departure within a fixed period; the indemnification of those who lose their privileges, benefices, and emoluments; as well as the anxieties which the civil officers and persons employed by the states of the empire have suffered on account of their ancient functions. All these objects will find a place in the scheme of peace; and it is not necessary to treat them more at large on the present occasion.

The deputation of the Empire, by confining itself in this manner to a mere answer to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, assures them, at the same time, that with the zeal that animates it, in order to procure a suitable peace for the empire, it will never give any justifiable cause for breaking off the negotiations.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich; dated Rastadt, 7 Brumaire, Year 7 (28th October 1798).

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 9th November 1798.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will inform you from the memoirs annexed, that, by the application of the French laws respecting emigration, dispositions have been made to proceed to the sale of the estates which the Duke de Crozat Coswaren possesses in the circle of Burgundy and the country of Liege; although he had been erased from the list of emigrants by order of the central administrations of the Sambre and the Meuse on the 1st of November; of the Dyle, on the 22d April; and of the Forests, on the 1st of July 1795, in conse-

* For this letter see vol. vii. page 511, under date of November 6.

quence of the complete proof afforded by him, that he had quitted the country long before the arrival of the French troops.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will have seen by the contents of the note which was transmitted to them on the 17th of October, that, in conformity to the law of nations, there was sufficient reason to hope that the French emigration laws could not operate in countries which cannot be considered as actually ceded to France till the treaty of peace shall be signed. The undersigned has the honour, therefore, to solicit the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to take such measures as may prevent the sale, which would anticipate the negotiations, that are still in a progressive state.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Rabenau

Rastadt, 21st November 1798.

THE undersigned and the deputation of the Empire have received, by the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of the 11th of this month, and that of the 13th, the pleasing conviction that they have not looked in vain to the justice of the French government, to take into serious consideration the observations contained in the note of the 7th of the same month. The declarations made by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic on two essential points justify that confidence, as they express those intentions which promise an advantageous progress to the subsequent negotiations.

It is acknowledged, according to the opinion of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, that the articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, are of such a nature as to be clearly illustrated by a further examination; and as the French legation is of opinion that it would be superfluous to reconsider them, there is every appearance that it agrees with the deputation of the Empire on the principal part of the declarations and propositions that the latter has made on these articles, indicated by its note of the 17th October; or if there were any further observations to make on any point whatever, that it would not hesitate to explain itself in a clear and precise manner.

Among the points which were more largely detailed, in the note of the 11th of November, the first article having for its

* The substance of this letter is given in vol. viii. page 55, under date of 22d November.

subject to ascertain the future limit between the Empire and the French republic, is, on that account, the most important point of the negotiation. It is presumed that, by the declaration of the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic respecting the islands on the left side of the Thälveg, there is no question of establishing the sovereignty on those islands which any change in the course of the Thälveg might hereafter cause to be on the left side; inasmuch as by the proposition which was made by the French government, it was reciprocally agreed that these accidental changes in the Thälveg should not influence, in any degree, the rights of sovereignty respecting these islands; and that they should always be considered as belonging to that side which had before possessed them. Much less does the deputation hesitate to consider this article as verging to a termination, as it is persuaded that the French republic, in demanding to keep the islands of the Upper Rhine, situate on the left of the Thälveg, and which have hitherto belonged to Germany, has no design whatever to deprive the states of the Empire, individuals, or communities, of the respective properties which they legitimately possessed on these isles, in the part of the Rhine where the Thälveg already formed the limit. If in the same article an hope is expressed that the French government will leave to the duchy of Cleves the island called Buderich, which is necessary to the security of the fortress of Wesel, there are still more pressing motives to repeat the demand, as, besides the natural obligation to secure, on all points, the most perfect security to the frontier of the Empire, the legation of Prussia and Brandenburg has declared in writing to the deputation on the 10th of this month,

“That reckoning from this moment, and for as long a time as the actual state of the river shall require, the part between the right bank and the island of Buderich shall continue to form the channel for the passage of boats; that the free enjoyment of this part shall be as common to the two nations, as the river at large; for which every assurance shall be given that may be thought necessary; that it will be of considerable importance for the two banks to maintain the channel of Buderich, and to improve its navigation; because, if it should be closed, the new direction which the river would then take, must, on the side of Buderich, expose a large extent of fertile country on the left bank to be inundated and laid waste.”

As to the second article, which relates to the toll of Elsfleth on the Weser, it has been stated in the note of the 17th October, that it rested with the French government to form an agreement with the ducal house of Holstein Oldenburg, for such commercial arrangements as might appear necessary. The deputation is not qualified to enter into any engagement on that subject, inas-
much

much as the legation of Holstein Oldenburg has offered very serious representations to it, against any suppression or restriction of the said toll; declaring, at the same time, in very positive terms, that it is not in the power of the Duke himself to cede an object of such importance, without the consent of those who have an hereditary right which is equal to his, to the dutchy of Holstein Oldenburg; particularly the crowns of Russia, of Sweden, and of Denmark. The Danish legation has formally acceded to this declaration, which has since been strongly supported by that of Prussia.

With respect to the intervention of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, in favour of the free and Imperial cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Francfort, the deputation has been very far from discovering any want of attention to this particular interference of the French government; it merely intended to express that it was its duty to exert itself to the utmost in maintaining all the Imperial states, the immediate nobility, as well as all other members or dependants of the Empire, and, in general, of the Germanic constitution.

As to the sixth article, which relates to the debts, it is considered as a proof of the justice and equity of the French government, that it does not seem disposed to insist further on the transfer of the communal debts of the left bank of the Rhine, contracted by the communities during the occupation of those countries by the French troops. But the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic must themselves acknowledge, that this distinction made between the communal debts, though it will serve to diminish great difficulties, will not entirely destroy them.

The deputation, in taking upon itself the debts contracted to carry on the war of the Empire, it was not understood that a general obligation should be incurred, to charge itself with all the debts occasioned by the war. On the contrary, it imposed upon itself this first burden, not from a conviction that it was an act of justice, but from a principle of conciliation, respecting the states of the Empire, which are to be indemnified; and if it has refused to render itself liable to pay the communal debts contracted for the war, such a refusal is supported by the most incontestable reasons. It has been observed that the French republic did not charge itself with these communal debts, as a debt of the state; nor did it convert the debts due from these commonalties into national property. These debts remain, as before, to the particular charge of the commonalties, in the same manner as many inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine remain charged, after the cession of that bank to France, with all the debts that they have unfortunately been obliged to contract, to answer the numerous contributions and requisitions.

on the other hand, the proposed division of these communal debts, if the Empire were in a condition or under an obligation to charge itself with a part of them, would bring on endless discussions. This embarrassment would still increase from the frequent changes in the position of the armies, and because many of the communalities, which are not occupied, have been actually charged with the support of the war.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, yielding to the force of these considerations, as well as those which have already been given on this subject, will do all that justice and equity require in the present circumstance; and that, ceasing to make any distinction respecting the communal debts contracted for the war, they will no longer require that they shall be borne by the Empire.

The article VII. has for its object, the non-application of the emigration laws to the Germans. The ministers plenipotentiary of the republic declared, on the 11th of November, "That the French laws on emigration are not applicable to the German nation."

It was hoped that the French government had proposed to remove, by this just declaration, one of the most essential difficulties. All the Germans who were mentioned in the seventh article of the note of the 17th October, receive, therefore, the tranquillizing assurance, that the French laws will not affect either their persons or properties, as well in the German countries which will be ceded by the treaty of peace, as in France itself. It is then evident, that the distinction which has been made between the countries united and not united during the war, a distinction which cannot, besides, be reconciled to the law of nations, will fall of itself; and that the connexions and obligations which unite the subjects of Germany with their governments will not cease, till a solemn treaty of peace shall have determined the limits between the two states.

As it has been observed with pleasure, that in the most important points of the principal basis of the peace, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have discovered a disposition to yield to the just demands of the deputation, there is every reason to hope, that their next declarations will bear the promise that, in a short time, those objections will be finally changed which the pacification still requires to be settled.

The undersigned assures the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his most distinguished consideration.

Count

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjer

Rastadt, November 21, 1798.

IT appears extraordinary to the undersigned, and the deputation of the Empire, that in their note of the 11th November which relates to the supply of Ehrenbreitstein, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic should renew the assertion that the conventions which exist, and are generally known, were not in the diplomatic department of the French republic, because they were concluded with persons who possessed a military character. In the midst of war soldiers alone can transact certain affairs, but conventions concluded by them are not the less binding on the states concerned in them; and the diplomatic department is incontestably bound to carry them into execution. This truth has been explained in the last note of the 7th of the month, and is supported by reasons whose justice cannot be controverted. It is the more necessary to refer to it, as the national security, of which the ministers plenipotentiary speak in the note of the 11th November, cannot be brought forward to justify a refusal of obligations so solemnly contracted. It is also the national safety of Germany, which calls upon the deputation of the Empire to insist seriously on the admission of supplies to a fortress which forms a part of the right bank of the Rhine. It is still one of the very few places of defence which remain to Germany on this side. The left bank, on the contrary, is covered by a range of important fortresses. It is not, therefore, easy to comprehend how the national safety of France can be endangered by the execution of a convention, which has fixed such short periods for the admission of supplies.

The deputation is at length persuaded, that the ministers plenipotentiary will cease to exclude from the sphere of their functions conventions which are well known and acknowledged; and it expects an answer equally prompt and satisfactory on this subject. That will be a real proof of the conciliatory views of the French government, the assurance of which has been so solemnly given.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of the most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjer, to Count Metternich
dated Rastadt, 3 Frimaire, Year 7 (23d November 1798.)

* For this letter see vol. viii. p. 56, under date of 25th November.

*Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich ;
dated Rastadt, 3 Frimaire, Year 7 (23d November 1798 *).*

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, December 6, 1798.

THE undersigned and the deputation of the Empire perceived, with much satisfaction, by the note of the 23d November, that the French government preserves its intention to effect a speedy conclusion of peace, by inclining essentially to the principal points which are still in a state of discussion.

The merit of its condescension, in the declaration which it has made respecting the debts, is duly appreciated. In consequence of this declaration, the communal debts of the left bank of the Rhine, as it is expressed by article VI. of the note of the 3d of October, will remain chargeable to the said bank ; and there can be no doubt but the French ministers will equally agree with the deputation, as to the other difficulties that the article of the debts all offers, and which have been explained to them in the note of the 17th of October.

1°. The deputation has received with pleasure the assurance given by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, that the property of the islands of the Rhine, situate on the left of the Thalveg, shall be reserved to the German individuals, as well as to the communities to which it belongs. The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic demand, nevertheless, that the entire property of the islands of the Upper Rhine, where the Thalveg already formed the limit, and which belong to the states of the Empire, shall be ceded to the French republic.

To give an additional proof of the desire entertained by the Empire to facilitate peace by all possible means, it accedes to the demand also of the French government ; but it must, at the same time, be observed, that in this part, and on the left side, there are no islands which belong to the immediate nobility, who are also states of the Empire. The property of these islands depends entirely on the complete removal of every difficulty suggested in the 5th article of the note of the 3d of October, which will finally settle the property of the nobles who are, at the same time, states of the Empire. As to the island of Buderich, the Empire is still indulged, that the different propositions which have been made will produce the effect that has been expected.

* For this letter see vol. viii. p. 57, under date of 23th November.

from them; and in which, at the same time, the security of the frontiers of Germany is concerned.

2°. Respecting the toll of Elsfleth, a sufficient explanation appears to have been given in the note of the 17th of October; and as the ministers of Holstein Oldenburg, of Denmark, and of Prussia, have repeated, in writing, to the deputation of the Empire, their determination to oppose any suppression of the toll of Elsfleth, it would be altogether superfluous to enlarge further on this object.

3°. The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic discover also, on the article of emigration, those sentiments which serve to encourage the unfortunate subjects of the Empire, to whom it relates; since they inspire the belief, that the French government will not be backward in yielding to all the considerations of justice which it can offer. The deputation, however, cannot admit, in any way, the principle established by the French ministers, that the ties which unite these German provinces to the German Empire, have been already dissolved by the unions decreed by the French authorities during the war. These provinces cannot cease to be German, till the German Empire has renounced its right to them by solemn treaties of peace; nor can they become French, till peace is concluded. It naturally follows that the penal laws published previous to the epoch when the state acquires the legal possession of these provinces, cannot, in any manner, be made applicable to them.

This application of the French laws to the emigration of the Germans who had quitted the places of their residence either before or after the French had occupied them, ought not to take place, inasmuch as it was impossible to effect their return at the times fixed by these laws for the different classes of absent persons. For at the epoch when the French government published the orders which enjoined all the absent Germans to return to their hearths in 1793, the Empire published positive injunctions to the contrary. From the time the French armies first invaded Germany, towards the end of 1792, the Empire addressed to all the Germans, letters of recall and prohibition, in the same manner as the French government had employed them in the years 1791 and 1793, on the entrance of German armies into France. Imperial letters of recall and prohibition were expedited the 10th of December 1792, and rendered public throughout the whole Empire. After these Imperial letters, and from the year 1793, no German, and much less any who had withdrawn themselves to the left bank of the Rhine, could conform to the orders of the French government, as, in the attempt to do it, the German armies would have opposed their return, in obedience to the patent which have just been mentioned.

If, according to the reasons which have been so strongly urged

The French emigration laws cannot be applied to the Germans who have quitted the places of their residence in the countries which will pass, by the peace, under the French dominion; the peace ought to confer the same advantages on the states and members of the Empire, as well as those who are attached to their service, who had possessions in Alsace, Lorraine, or France in general, without having personally been French citizens. Neither ought the French laws on emigration to have any effect against those who enjoyed the rights of French citizens previous to the revolution, but at the same time generally resided in Germany, where they followed their occupations. With respect to the other classes which have been mentioned in the preceding notes, and particularly in that of the 17th of October, it is confidentially hoped that they will not be less comprised in the general amnesty promised by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic. These different classes of unfortunate people look alone for their future tranquillity to the solid assurance of the French government, that it will secure them from the violent interpositions of all the inferior authorities.

At the same time that they display a certain condescension on the subjects of the debts, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic demand an assent to the propositions contained in their notes of the 3d of October, the 11th and 22d of November: but it is equally insisted that they will, on their part, give the answer which has been already required, respecting all the modifications proposed the 17th of October, and which, from the nature of them, justify the hope of an happy reconciliation.

The undersigned assures the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roderfer.

Rastadt, 6th December 1798.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have since more thought proper to give, by their note of the 23d of November, an unsatisfactory answer to the urgent representations of the deputation of the Empire, with respect to the supplying Ehrenbreitstein with necessaries, as it was settled by the conventions. But as they have not attempted to justify the blockade of that fortress, or to diminish the force of those reasons which the deputation has urged, the undersigned and the deputation only persist in their former demands, and do not despair of obtaining an answer, accompanied by such dispositions as may give them immediate satisfaction.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 16 Frimaire, Year 7 (December 6, 1798).

THE undersigned ministers of the French republic appointed to negotiate with the German Empire, decline entering into a consideration of the fresh note of the deputation of the Empire, communicated the 16th Frimaire, by the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor. All discussion is superfluous and almost ridiculous, when the subject is exhausted on both sides; when any condescension in the French legation would now be a crime, and when resistance on the part of the Empire is become a system. Nothing remains for the undersigned but to retrace, in a very few words, the truly republican conduct of their government, and to make known its final intentions.

The French republic entered upon this negotiation with all the advantages of victory, but at the same time with all the sentiments of humanity and moderation which heighten the character of a conqueror, and with the strongest desire to hasten the moment, when a just and solid peace, and the re-establishment of commercial relations between the two nations, shall repair, and for ever remove, the miseries of a war, which she has alone maintained for the defence of her hearths and her liberty.

Of these pacific resolutions, the French government gave the earliest proof, by its eagerness to send to the city and congress of Rastadt, its plenipotentiaries charged with full powers; when the deputation of the Empire was not collected, or did not possess any powers but such as were very defective and incompetent. For it is not altogether needless to remark in this place, that, from the form in which these powers were conceived, the Imperial plenipotentiaries might have considered themselves as obliged to refuse an acquiescence in the cession of all the left bank of the Rhine, as well as the principle of secularization. So that these two chief bases, now solemnly acknowledged, being then set aside, there would have remained nothing for the negotiators to do.

If, however, a fair and impartial view is taken of the negotiation, from its origin to the present moment, it will be seen to whom the delays of its progress must be attributed. The plenipotentiaries of the republic being persuaded, that the conclusion of complicated affairs is accelerated by a simplicity of proceedings proposed, as they have constantly made it a rule, to confine

atters in their natural order and succession. The deputation of the Empire, on the contrary, while it was sensible of the complicated state of the objects under their consideration, has too often blended the most opposite questions; a certain method to secure every thing and to terminate nothing; and altogether calculated to cause surprise, misunderstanding, and reasonable suspicion. When it was only necessary to determine on general principles, it loaded itself with a heap of details, and consequences resulting from a laborious examination of definitive articles, which it formed into bases and principles, in order to produce subject for endless discussions. To how many other delays would the business of the negotiation have been exposed, if the undersigned had adopted the project of establishing conferences with a deliberative body; and an idea, which was premature at first, at the time now alluded to, to discuss the projects of the whole treaty, when, in the course of many months, it has been a matter of some difficulty to come to a right understanding on a few articles.

It follows from hence, that the mode of negotiation employed by the plenipotentiaries of the republic, attests the prevailing desire of their government to arrive speedily at their object; but it is not by forms alone, and diplomatic pretences, that it has proved its affection for peace. The striking testimonies it has given, in the equity of its pretensions and the generosity of its sacrifices.

Mistress of the whole left bank of the Rhine, the republic possessed on the right certain important military posts: it has, nevertheless, renounced this advantage, consented to the restitution of the territories of Kehl and Cassel, and to the abandonment of other rights on the same bank, to which it had a sufficient title.

It cannot be doubted, but, from the situation in which the superiority of her arms had placed her, the republic might have extended to the entire course of the Rhine. It has been admitted and irrevocably settled, by a common agreement with the deputation of the Empire, by the respective and corresponding notes of the 12th Vendémiaire (27th October), that there is a just limitation of the course of the river and its isles, leaving, at the same time, to the individuals and communes of Germany, the possessions of the islands which belonged to them on the left side of the Thalweg.

The demand to transfer to the right bank all the possessions of the immediate nobility, situate on the left, having caused dissatisfaction, and excited requisitions on the part of the deputation of the Empire, the republic has consented, that the immediate nobility who have no suffrage at the Diet, shall persevere their remains in the territory which shall become subject to France.

On

On making the proposition, for the common good of the nations, that all the tolls of the Rhine, belonging to prince states, and other members of the Empire, should be considered as abolished from this day; and that the abolition should be effected in the settled term of six months after the ratification should be exchanged; it was consented on this side to suppress rights and establishments, of the same nature of which France is the exclusive proprietor.

With respect to the debts, was the republic so ill founded, when, after the example of ancient treaties, it demanded the transfer of them to the objects of indemnity? Was not she perfectly right, to remain inflexible concerning all those which have been contracted to feed a war against her independence? But the public welfare operates so powerfully with the government of the republic; the advancement of peace has always been so precious an object in its eyes; that, after having exhausted the modifications and alleviations which appeared to be admissible, it has just agreed, that the commercial debts of the ceded bank should be charged upon it: a vast advantage, and of so much importance in the opinion of Germany, that the republic is justified, beforehand, for the consequences of the war into which it might be forced to enter for the second time.

What, however, has been the fruit of so much indulgence and so many concessions? In proportion as the French government became more complying, the deputation of the Empire became more exacting. It has availed itself, in a singular manner, of the obscurity wherein it has appeared to involve all its explanations, and which is again perceived in its last note; where it affects to dispel the clouds which involve that part even of the debts with which it has expressly charged itself. In necessarily attaching the conclusion of peace to every demand which it formed, it has succeeded in obtaining every thing. If French generosity had been less, the business of the negotiation would have been more advanced; because, on the part of the deputation, no sooner was one pretension satisfied than it was succeeded by others which were always accompanied with new obstacles. Two important points, the general transfer of the debts, and the keeping of Kehl and Cassel by France, have occasioned a very serious difference between the plenipotentiaries of the republic and those of the Empire. The entire union of the parties depended solely on the decision of these two points. The republic consented to restore the territories of Kehl and Cassel, and the subject of the debts seemed to be agreed upon: and when the principal difficulties of the negotiation being thus settled to the satisfaction of the Empire, the first basis ought to have been considered as entirely terminated, the deputation has created or reproduced new impediments; and has gone so far as to exact of the French govern-

ent what it is not in the power of any authority in the republic to grant. The deputation of the Empire was not ignorant of this, and the undersigned have frequently declared, that the French constitution formally opposes the demand of not applying the emigration laws to the united countries. The government has done every thing in this respect which it was permitted to do; and the note of the undersigned of the 3d of this month, is sufficient to quiet any reasonable apprehensions. To insist further on this subject, is to prove beyond all possibility of contradiction, that the Empire does not wish for peace, since it makes it to depend on an impracticable condition, which is urged with additional warmth at the moment when the republic has granted it which it was free to refuse. Besides, who will be persuaded, that it were not necessary to find a pretext, bad as it is, to colour the proposed rupture, that the advantages of a few individuals are to be placed in the balance against the salvation of all Germany?

If this opposition is not in the hearts of the Imperial plenipotentiaries, it is at least evident that the violent suggestions to which the deputation yields itself, without knowing it, will have the same effect; that of hereafter multiplying unnecessary notes, and producing endless discussions in the congress. Nevertheless these discussions ought to find a termination: when a whole year has not proved sufficient to give peace to Germany, it is without doubt that there are other views in prospect than those of pacification. A short time will discover to the deputation, and all the German people, their real friends. At this moment it is absolutely necessary that there should be a formal act, to prove, on the one part, the pacific perseverance of the French government; and on the other, to bring the plenipotentiaries of the Empire to a positive decision.

The undersigned, therefore, impressed with the honest intentions of their principles, and still full of confidence in the prudence and humanity of the deputation of the Empire, declare that their note of the 12th of Vendémiaire last, explained by the subsequent and indivisible notes of the 21st and 23d of Brumaire, of the 3d of the current Frimaire, and by this,—is the ultimatum of the French government.

They declare, with the expression of the same sentiments, that after six days, from to-morrow the 7th Frimaire, the deputation of the Empire shall not have given and transmitted to the undersigned, a categorical and satisfactory answer on all the points of the said note, which are in a state of contestation, their powers will cease.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic renew to the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

Citizens.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich

Rastadt, 16th Frimaire, Year 7 (6th December 1798.)

THE undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic, appointed to negotiate with the German Empire, by way of answering the second note of the deputation of the Empire communicated this day the 16th Frimaire, by the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor, are under the necessity of referring to their preceding notes on the same subject; and the deputation will be sensible of its propriety, when it considers the present state of the negotiation.

The undersigned take this occasion to assure the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of their most distinguished consideration.

Decree of the Imperial Commission, addressed to the Deputation of the Empire.

Rastadt, 11th December 1798.

THE commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor at the congress for negotiating peace, has re-examined, with the utmost attention, the opinion of the deputation of the Empire, respecting an answer to be given to the two notes of the French legation of the 6th of December, which had been presented to it, by the deputation, on the 10th of the same month.

After the undeniable proofs given by the deputation of the Empire, of its ardent desire to conclude peace, it did not become the ministers of the French Republic, and their principals, to oppose the unanimous opinion of Europe, and the suggestions of their own conviction, by introducing into the negotiations the impetuosity which gives so unfavourable an appearance to the last note.

If the deputation of the Empire has sufficient motives to determine it to accede still further, in the present circumstances, the commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor will not oppose the painful proceeding, since it believes that peace will be obtained by it.—But this determination of the commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor will be entirely misunderstood, if it should be supposed to proceed from any motive but his desire, of which reiterated proofs have been given, to avoid any division with the deputation of the Empire, although they may see things in a different point of view.

The commissioner, therefore, of his Majesty the Emperor communicates to the ministers of the French Republic, by the

two notes annexed, the opinion of the deputation, and assures the deputies of his particular affection.

(Signed)

COUNT METTERNICH WINNBURG-BELSTEIN.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 11th December 1798.

THE undersigned and the deputation of the Empire have seen, with a painful sensation, that by their principal note of the 6th December, the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic again suggest that the deputation endeavours to keep peace at a distance, and to throw obstacles in its way, by an ambiguous and equivocal mode of negotiation. On the contrary, it entertains the most perfect conviction of having openly exerted its unremitting efforts to accelerate and consolidate peace.—This conviction has been dearly purchased; as its sole and unceasing care has merely been to diminish the losses of the Empire. It can, with the utmost confidence, submit its conduct to the judgment of its contemporaries and of posterity. The work of peace is already so far advanced, that, in examining the whole series of objects which has employed the negotiation, there is not one which appears to lead to an abrupt termination of it.—Excepting the article relating to emigration, there is no disagreement with the ministers of France: with respect to all the others which are connected with the first basis, the discussion of them has not been interrupted but by a few propositions, and a desire to obtain certain modifications.

It is in this state of things that the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic declare that their notes of the 3d of October, 11th, 13th, and 23d of November, and 6th of December, contain the ultimatum of their government, and demand a categorical and satisfactory answer.

As to the point relative to emigration, which still threatens all difficulties, the deputation is persuaded, from every thing that has been said by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, that as to the French emigration laws, and the application of them, it is not possible to come to an agreement on principles that govern them. But as the French ministers are engaged, in their preceding notes, that means might be used to tranquillize, as well for the security of their persons as for properties, the individuals dependent on the Empire, and whose allotment the deputation have considered it as a duty particularly to interest itself, such engagement is accepted with perfect confidence in the justice of the French government. It is hoped, therefore, that, taking into consideration every thing

which has been urged, with so much justice, in favour of the unfortunate persons, and particularly by the note of the 6th December, the French republic will make all the necessary dispositions, that the assurances, made respecting them, shall be realized in such a manner as to protect them from the intemperate and irregular acts of inferior authorities.

As to the other articles of the notes of the 3d of October, 11th 13th, and 23d of November, and 6th of December, it would without doubt, be a most desirable circumstance to be able, at this moment, to come to an agreement upon them; but as the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have required that, with regard to these points, the deputation of the Empire must accede, without reserve, to their ultimatum, it finds itself obliged to declare its assent to all the points of the ultimatum, and that it consents that those who require more precise determinations shall not receive them, but when it is proposed to digest the articles of the treaty of peace.

As this categorical declaration of the deputation of the Empire removes the principal difficulties that opposed themselves to approaching peace, it may be hoped, with still greater confidence, that, conformably to the promises already made, the French republic will relieve, as much as possible, the countries on the right bank occupied by French troops, and that a speedy termination will be put to the requisitions and exorbitant contributions which have been recently exacted.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot

Rastadt, December 11, 1798.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic refer to their preceding notes, in that which they sent the 6th of December, on the subject of supplying Ehrenbreitstein with provisions, and support their opinions by the actual state of the negotiation. But as the state of the negotiation is changed by the principal note of this day, and as, conformably to their desire, the considerations that have been urged with so much reason in the preceding notes, and are supported by existing conventions, will acquire new weight; the deputation of the Empire is, therefore, persuaded that it will obtain from the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, a satisfactory answer, and a speedy remedy to the grievances which are so well known to them.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot, to Count Metternich.

Rastadt, 22 Frimaire, Year 7 (12th December 1798).

THE undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic appointed to negotiate with the Germanic Empire, have received the note of the deputation of the Empire, which was transmitted to them the 21st Frimaire by the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor.

They assure the deputation of the Empire, that they will instantly communicate to their government, and recommend to its attentive consideration, the wishes and requests of the deputation respecting the actual situation of the German bank, particularly the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein and the recent contributions. The French republic, which knows how to carry on war when an unjust aggression has forced her to enter upon that legitimate means of defence, will now prove, by applying every possible alleviation to the present state of things, the price at which she estimates peace, and her confidence in the pacific declarations of the deputation of the Empire.

The undersigned renew to the ministers plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

Decree of the Imperial Commission to the Deputation of the Empire.

Rastadt, 27th December 1798.

THE commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor, at the congress for the peace of the Empire, recalls to the remembrance of the deputation the hopes which had been entertained relative to the state of things on the right bank of the Rhine, and which the ministers of the French republic appeared to encourage, by their note of the 12th December, in a more particular manner than by any of their preceding notes.

Although the objects to which these hopes are directed are so connected with the principal basis of peace, that the satisfaction expected from them ought to be inseparable from the last determination of the deputation of the Empire; although, according to the principles of an open, sincere, and just negotiation, the orders, by virtue whereof the French ministers have presented their ultimatum, ought to have contained a redress of these old and important grievances; it is not less true, that fourteen days are elapsed, and the accomplishment of its hopes is not perceptibly advanced.

The situation of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein fixes the attention of the whole Empire. The deputation well knows the urgent circumstances of that place: it well knows how impossible

is to combat the reasons which enforce the observance of obligations, prescribed by the law of nations, so openly violated with respect to that fortress. It must remember the continual silence the French ministers have hitherto opposed to all those reasons which they themselves have acknowledged to be well founded. It must perceive also, that the hopes which they have so lately revived have not been realized; and that it is consequently necessary to insist on this object with increasing vigour. His Electoral Highness of Treves, as territorial lord, having transmitted to the Imperial commission, by his plenipotentiaries, the memorial annexed on the same subject; circumstances require, under this twofold relation, that the deputation of the Empire should deliberate with promptitude on the measures it must now pursue to attain its end; and with this expectation the Imperial commissioner assures the deputies of his particular affection.

(Signed)

COUNT METTERNICH, Sec.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Robert

Rastadt, 31st December 1798.

THE ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have given the assurance, by one of their notes of the 12th December, that they would without delay communicate to their government, and recommend to its particular attention, the requisitions made by the deputation of the Empire, relative to the actual state of things on the right bank of the Rhine, and, above all, to the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein.

As the undersigned and the deputation of the Empire have been since informed that the right bank has actually experienced some alleviation, it is with pleasure that they testify to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, how sensible they are of this efficacious intercession on their part, as well as of the pacific intentions which their government has manifested by such a proceeding. They had also hoped to receive information equally satisfactory respecting the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein; but that expectation has not yet been fulfilled.

Nevertheless speedy succour is now become absolutely necessary, since the blockade daily adds to the distress of the garrison, and the wretched inhabitants of the Thal. The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic are again requested, in the most urgent manner, to give the tranquillizing assurance, that the French government has actually expedited those orders which have been demanded for the supply of Ehrenbreitstein with provisions, in conformity to existing conventions; and that it will take the necessary measures to protect the countries on the right bank.

ak, which are still occupied, from the arbitrary and vexatious positions of French commissaries.

The undersigned renews to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

*Verbal Declaration made by his Excellency Count Metternich, to the
Directorial Minister, Baron d'Albini.*

Rastadt, January 21, 1799.

THE minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor has received this morning, by a courier, a resolution of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of the demand made by the deputation of the Empire, respecting the eventual march of the Russian troops towards the Imperial territory. By this resolution his Imperial Majesty observes, that the French government, instead of giving a satisfactory answer, conformable to the law of nations, to the urgent demands of the deputation relative to the actual posture of affairs on the right bank, has entered upon a new and very different subject: that his Majesty is satisfied that the deputation has acted conformably to the principles of the constitution, in transmitting the subject of the French note of the 2d of January for the decision of the Empire, united under its head, and that it must wait the determination which will result from it.

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 27th January 1799.

THE deputation of the Empire, after having received a notification from the Diet of the resolution taken by the three colleges respecting the eventual march of the Russian troops towards the territory of the Empire, observes, that in consequence of the proceeding of the deputation of the Empire, his Imperial Majesty has transmitted his decision to the undersigned, and has informed him that the object of the note of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, which is not within the department of the deputation of the Empire, has been sent to be determined by the Empire, united under its head, and that it must wait the result of such an arrangement: that the Diet has resolved to take the instructions of its constituents, and that it has notified to the deputation of the Empire, that no overture or requisition has been yet made to the Diet to grant a passage to the troops of Russia.

The undersigned, in his connected capacity with the deputation of the Empire, informs the ministers plenipotentiary of the French

French republic of this state of affairs, and, at the same time, assures them of his most distinguished consideration.

Decree of the Imperial Commission to the Deputation of the Empire.

Rastadt, 7th April 1799.

THE commission of his Imperial Majesty, associated with the deputation of the Empire for the negotiation of peace, recalls the attention of the deputation to the preliminaries of peace signed at Leoben the 18th of April 1797, by the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Royal Majesty and those of France, which were afterwards respectively ratified. His Imperial Majesty having undertaken to make the first overtures of peace, it was decreed, that from the day of the signature all hostilities whatever should cease between the German Empire and the French republic. This agreement, which was in perfect conformity to the law of nations, was not confined to the transient alleviation of the evils of a war in which the Empire had been compelled to engage: its principal object was to serve as a consolatory pledge of the most sincere dispositions to definitive negotiations, and to the re-establishment of a just and solid peace.

While the countries of the Empire situate near the Rhine were groaning beneath the acts of oppression and hostility exercised against them, and in direct opposition to the honour and faith due to subsisting treaties, the French continued to blockade and starve the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, that bulwark of Germany, when an assent had been given for its demolition. While, in various respects, changes were forcibly effected in the political connexions of the Empire with Switzerland and Italy; while, in short, a succession of events and dangers excited the most serious attention, the deputation of the Empire persevered, with equal constancy and fidelity, in its anxious desire for peace, so that it appeared as if every arbitrary act against the Empire and its members were to be redeemed by some new sacrifice. So sincere and substantial were its pacific views, that it was influenced by no other sentiment whatever, of which it gave the most evident proof, by its assent to the imperious ultimatum of the French government, dated the 6th December in the last year.

These hopes of peace, purchased at an extraordinary price, appeared to be approaching nearer than ever to their object: the principal points of the treaty were settled, and the French ministers plenipotentiary expressed their satisfaction by their note of the 12th December, when they so solemnly promised to do every thing towards accelerating what remained of the negotia-

on, that there was every reason to expect a very speedy conclusion of peace. But the policy of the French Directory being to produce a general change and disorder, had prepared another plotment for the Empire.

During the congress the French ministers did not hesitate to make a mockery of the general opinion, by reproaching the reputation of the Empire, and in very bitter terms, for endeavouring to prolong the negotiations. Notwithstanding the engagement already mentioned, an absolute stagnation unexpectedly took place in the work of peace; and on the 2d of January the undersigned at length received a note from the French ministers, which excited a general astonishment. Instead of containing a satisfactory answer, and which had been generally expected, to the pressing and reiterated demands of the deputation, respecting a redress of complaints on the right bank of the Rhine, and particularly the execution and observance of the most solemn obligations, and the right of nations, which had been violated with regard to Ehrenbreitstein: instead of glancing at any point whatever belonging to the negotiation of peace, this note of the French ministers turned to an object altogether new, which the powers of the deputation could not reach: in short, it was full of apprehensions lest the troops of Russia should enter the Imperial territory. The deputation, therefore, was under the necessity of transmitting it to the decision of the Empire, united under its chief. This is not the place for entering into a comparison of the contents of this note with the law of nations; it is at the same time impossible to avoid observing, that the domineering spirit of the French government has connected this object with the duration of the congress, and has made war and peace dependant upon it, by a subsequent notification, that, if the Diet of Ratisbon consents to the entrance of Russian troops into the territory of the Empire, or even does not formally oppose it, the negotiations for peace should be broken off, and the republic and the Empire should return to their respective positions previous to the signing the preliminaries and the conclusion of the armistice. The negotiations were in fact suspended; and the French plenipotentiaries, in a particular note which they transmitted to the deputation on the 31st of January, formally announced their absolute stagnation, by declaring that they had received orders neither to transmit or receive any note upon any point of the negotiation, till a satisfactory and categorical answer had been given to their note of the 2d of January. The certain consequence was, that, after the surrender of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which was taken in direct violation of the law of nations, guaranteed and respected by every civilized people; and while, at the same time, contributions of every kind were levied with added severity, in the

the countries occupied by the French troops, every communication was so entirely precluded, that it was not possible to make any fresh-remonstrances against such a glaring act of injustice.

Thus it is, that the French government increased the power of the republic, by treaties of alliance offensive and defensive, always obtained by force, and is recruiting its armies by a rigorous conscription of two hundred thousand men. Thus, in the midst of these menacing dispositions, and after a stagnation of the negotiations for near three months, the afflicting plan of the Executive Directory, unfolding itself by degrees, made daily approaches to its political maturity. In this point of view the 1st of March will be considered, hereafter, as one of the most remarkable days in the annals of our times, as it produced the hostile proclamation of the Directory against his Majesty the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the still more violent address of General Jourdan to his army. These pieces were conveyed to the deputation of the Empire by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, by a particular note, in consequence of a formal order of the Directory. They also further declared to the Germanic body, that the march of this army ought to be considered merely as a precaution required by the existing circumstances; that the desire of peace on the part of the French government continued to be ardent and sincere; and that it persisted in the design of concluding it with the Empire on the supposition, however, that the Empire would declare against the march of the Russians. The French ministers renewed this declaration by their note of the 9th of March, in consequence of a peremptory order from the Executive Directory.

They have boasted of "an ardent and sincere desire of peace with the Empire," while the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which served as a bulwark to Germany, after having been starved into a surrender, and occupied in violation of the most sacred treaties, is re-fortified and provided with all kinds of necessary supplies by requisitions obtained in an hostile manner, from the subjects of the Empire; while the city of Mannheim is possessed by French troops, where the magistrates and other civil officers are allowed only a provisional exercise of their functions; by which it is evident that the French government will execute the menace, conveyed in an official note of the 3d of October in the preceding year, of introducing into Germany those French principles which are so destructive of all political order;—while the greatest activity is employed to re-establish the fortifications of this city; and while Philipsburg, a fortress of the Empire, is summoned to surrender, and in a language at once astonishing and without example; while the French troops pass the line

which had been settled by the armistice, and, without any previous notice, penetrate in considerable numbers into the interior of Germany, and particularly into the countries of the circle of Austria and Suabia, where they impose contributions, and make the most grievous requisitions; carry away German subjects as hostages; give up entire communes to pillage; take military positions, &c. &c. &c.—in short, at a moment when a small portion of plain common sense is sufficient to discover war in those acts which form a state of hostility; and when, previous to the arrival of the answer of the general Diet of the Empire, the pressing demand of a declaration respecting the march of the Russians, the war against Germany may be said already to exist, by evident acts of aggression.

His Imperial Majesty wears the crown of a free and independent Empire, which has been secured to him by the constitutional choice of the electoral princes: he cannot, therefore, any longer suffer the native goodness of the loyal people of Germany to be abused by those subtleties which the spirit of the French revolution has produced to make nations wretched, and which is an avowed contradiction to the ideas of morality and justice entertained by every civilized people: he cannot any longer suffer the dignity, the liberty, and the independence of the Germanic Empire to be thus insulted. His Majesty, therefore, neither can nor will permit, in his quality of supreme head of the Empire, that the undersigned shall continue to take any part whatever in the negotiations in which the French minister assumes the rights of a conqueror; at one time fixes a pretermptory term of a few days for the declarations of the deputation of the Empire; and, at another, suspends the operations of the congress for several months, with an extraordinary spirit of diplomatic presumption, without showing any regard whatever to the dignity of the Germanic body. His Imperial Majesty forms this resolution at a moment when there is not any certain security for the necessary correspondence; and when, in the midst of the tumult of war, the safety of the place where the congress is held, to which, in all assemblies of this nature, a particular attention has been ever paid, is not less menaced; when the war against the German Empire may be said actually to exist; when the pledge that was offered by the armistice for a peaceful negotiation, and the re-establishment of a certain, desirable, and lasting peace, exists no more; when by the continual efforts which have been made to spread divisions in states, and to separate them from their chiefs, violent menaces of dangers which would follow, and the alarms of war to which the countries and persons of the deputation of the Empire would be exposed, must influence the freedom of their suffrages, in a manner contrary to the well-being of the Empire, which is intrusted

trusted to their care: at a moment, in short, when the circumstances and relations of the congress, on its assembling, being entirely changed, any further patience would be regarded, under every point of view, as absolutely useless and ineffectual.

The undersigned has received from his Imperial Majesty a positive order to communicate to the deputation of the Empire this supreme resolution, by the present decree of the commission; and to declare besides, in the name of the Emperor, that his Majesty finds himself, at the same time, compelled to annul all the concessions made during the congress, to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, which cannot be obligatory till they have received the sanction of the Emperor and Empire; especially as these concessions were made in the certain hope of an equitable and lasting peace; and, as the situation of things is entirely changed, there is no reason whatever for maintaining an engagement which was conditionally contracted; and, in this point of view, his Imperial Majesty must consider the political state of things between Germany and France, as returned to the same relative position in which they were, previous to the congress of Rastadt.—His Imperial Majesty is persuaded that this declaration is perfectly consistent with the accomplishment of his duty as supreme head of the Empire, as well as with the nature of things and predominating circumstances.

(Signed)

FRANCIS GEORGE CHARLES,
Count Metternich-Winnebourg-Beilstein

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.
Rastadt, 8th April 1799.

AS in contempt of all the assurances given by the French government, of its sincere and ardent desire to conclude peace with the Empire, as well as of the stipulations agreed upon in case of any rupture of the armistice, the war may be said, in fact, to exist at this moment, as there is no apparent security for the necessary correspondence, and as the safety of the place where the congress is held, to which a particular attention has ever been paid in associations of this nature, is equally threatened amid the tumult of arms—the undersigned has received from his Imperial Majesty, as head of the Empire, an order, in all due form, not to take any further part in the negotiations of peace, as the circumstances and relations in which the congress was assembled are entirely changed; to quit, in consequence, the place of the congress, and to communicate to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, this order of his Imperial Majesty.

In discharging this duty by making the present declaration, the undersigned assures the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic of his most distinguished consideration.

Cm

Count Metternich to Citizens Bonnier, Jean de Bry, and Roberjot.

Rastadt, 9th April 1799.

THE note which the undersigned addressed the 8th of this month to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, announces the cessation of the functions for which he had been sent to the congress; and is the last act of his mission. As he is no longer authorized to receive, from the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, any explanation whatever, or to reply to them, he regrets that they have forced him into the predicament of returning their note of this day.

He assures them, in particular, of his most distinguished consideration.

Note sent to all the foreign Ministers resident at Petersburg, February.

HIS Majesty the Emperor having deigned to comply with the wishes expressed by the bailiffs, grand crosses, and commanders of the grand priory of Russia, by accepting the title of Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was solemnly agreed to by their act of the 13th of October 1798, and the plurality of tongues having recognised his Imperial Majesty in that eminent quality, his minister has received orders to notify it to M. —, for the information of his court; and at the same time to make known that St. Petersburg shall be the seat and chief residence of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Orders have been also issued to the ministers of Russia not to receive any letters addressed to his Imperial Majesty, in which the title of Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem should be omitted.

Meber, Commander in Chief, to the Divan of Cairo, and to those of the different Provinces of Egypt.

Head-quarters, Salachich, February 6.

YOU have for a long time known the constant resolution of the French nation to preserve its ancient relations with the Ottoman Empire. My illustrious predecessor, General Bonaparte, has often declared it to you since the circumstances of the war have induced us to visit this country. He neglected no measure to dissipate the apprehensions which had been infused into the Porte, led as it was to conclude an alliance equally contrary to its interests and ours. The explanation sent by him to the court

of Constantinople, failed in re-establishing so desirable an union; and the march of the Grand Vizier against Damascus having opened a more direct mode of communicating, he commenced negotiations, and confided to me the task of terminating them at the moment when affairs of superior interest obliged him to return to Europe. I have this day concluded them, and restore this country to the possession of our ancient ally. The re-establishment of the commerce of Egypt will be the first effect of the measure. The treaty shall be the first clause of a peace, which is become necessary to the nations of the West.

The principles according to which we have governed Egypt are sufficiently known to you. We have maintained and respected your religion, your laws, your customs, and the enjoyment of your property. We do not leave among you the remembrance of any violence. It was to you that the interests of the inhabitants were particularly entrusted. You have been placed between the French and them, that no injury might be done to the ancient usages of the country. To the wisdom of my predecessor have you been indebted for these regulations, and I have been sensible of the necessity of maintaining them. The zeal with which you filled such honourable duties, entitles you to the approbation of all just men, and to the special protection of the government which is on the point of succeeding us. The people of Egypt, directed by your counsels, have submitted to the established authority.—The concord which has existed between them and us, is the effect and the reward of your labours. I trust that this harmony will be uninterrupted until the complete execution of the treaty. Should unforeseen disorders lead to the breach of it, I should be compelled to suppress them by the force of arms.

(Signed)

KLEBER.

Brune, Counsellor of State, General in Chief, to the Inhabitants of Morbihan.

CITIZENS of Morbihan, you have witnessed the efforts I have made to extinguish the civil war by which you are devoured. I have done every thing in my power to prevent the necessity of any measures but those of humanity. I have offered amnesty to the guilty, on condition of giving up their arms; I pardoned the deserters; I exhorted the priests of a God of peace to second the clemency of the government.

But a few men, who receive from our foreign enemies a disgraceful hire, still retain the credulous inhabitants of the country in their delusions. The chiefs of the insurrection promised to give up their arms, while it is notorious that they assemble their most obstinate partisans to defend their bad faith. They have already

dy given proofs of this by assassinating the magistrate of the
ple (Citizen Guernic, in the isle of Arz). Deluded men, for-
se these perfidious leaders! Let those chiefs, who are attached
their criminal party by false views of interest, be undeceived.
the deserters come and reconcile themselves honourably with
republican battalions. The day of pardon is nearly past, and
ake God and man to witness, that the blood that must be shed
upon the heads of the chiefs of the Chouans, of the stipendiaries
England, and of the traitors to their country.

Within twenty-four hours after the publication of the present
clamation in all the communes of Morbihan, every unmarried
n, from fourteen to fifty years of age, shall appear before the
il or military authority of the place where he shall be, and de-
re that he is not a Chouan, or that he abjures that party. At
e same time he shall give up his arms (musket, carabine,
ord, or pistols), or if he has concealed them, he shall bring them
thin thirty-six hours.

The chiefs of the Chouans shall make a similar declaration,
d must likewise procure the arms and stores under their direc-
n to be given up.

Corps are opened for receiving deserters, according to their
e of service, their rank and qualification.

All authorities which shall receive the declarations and ac-
nowledgments of submission to the law, shall keep a register of
m, and give a copy to each declarant, which, sanctioned by
generals, shall be a sufficient protection.

The general staff will receive petitions and memorials respect-
the means of securing the tranquillity of individuals.

Such are the last conditions which I offer to the rebels. Such
the fatal limit, which once passed, arms and councils of war
st be the only means employed to avenge the insulted nation.

Pardon to the Frenchmen who have been misled.—The traitors
erve death.

The generals of division and the central administration of Mor-
an shall take the necessary steps for the publication and execu-
n of the present proclamation.

Done at the head-quarters at Vannes, 24 Pluviose (February
13), 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

ISAR, Chief of the Staff.

To the Minister at War.

Head-quarters at Vannes, 26 Pluviose (February 15).

THE Commander in Chief, Brune, informs the minister at
r, that the provisions for the pacification of the departments of
the

the Cotes-du-Nord, of Morbihan and Finisterre, were definitively settled yesterday. The bands of Chouans will be immediately dissolved; and General Brune insisted that the arms, cannon, and stores should be given up without restriction. The disarming proceeds, and a great number of muskets have already come in.

Extracted by VIONOLLE, Sec. Gen. for the War Department
Paris, 30 Pluviose, February 19.

Letter found upon D'Hugon, and alleged to be written while he demanded to lay down his Arms.

Friday, 12 Pluviose, 5 o'Clock (1st February)

I HAVE yet received no intelligence from Angers. I expect Saint Florent every moment. I now see but too well that forebodings were just; our perfidious and insolent enemies treat us worse than the rest, perhaps because we are the last submitting to them. It matters not, we must consent to do a thing; but never to disarm; at least, this shall never be done by my orders. As a mean of preventing it, lest they should insist upon it, cause the arms of all the recruits, and the soldiers that are not to be depended upon, to be taken from them, and laid in a magazine.

Make the same thing be announced from me to Lebrun. Our situation is very critical; but let us hope that it will improve; our turn will come. O my dear D'Hugon, what misery I suffer! My heart never can experience pangs more bitter! Oh that I could call down upon my own head, all the hatred of our enemies upon us all! I should then be happier; at any rate I shall take upon myself every mean that I can to alleviate the distresses of my brethren.

Send me immediately an express, to wait my orders, and give me an account of what is going on in your canton. My best compliments to Caumarque. For God's sake prevail upon our companions to be patient. I imagine that they are unquiet; but, for my own part, I am not tranquil.

(Signed)

L. DE FROTTE.

Order issued by the General Chamber of Tolls at Copenhagen, on the 14th February 1800.

WE, Christian VII. by the grace of God King of Denmark, &c. make known, that last year's harvest of barley and oats, in Denmark and the Dutchies, having been very scanty, and a scarcity of those kinds of grain for sowing being feared,

southern part of Norway, we think it necessary to prohibit exportation of barley, oats, and malt, from our kingdom of Denmark, the dutchies of Sleswic and Holstein, the principality Pinneberg, county of Ranzau, and city of Altona, by sea, to foreign countries.

This prohibition shall begin to be in force from the day of its publication in each place respectively, and continue to the end of September of the present year.

The administrations and officers are charged with the strict execution of this order, and in case of transgression, the corn, or its value in money, is to be confiscated.

In this prohibition, however, are not included oats and barley, malt made from such barley, which on its arrival has been used for exportation. It shall also not extend to oats which can be proved to be the produce of the marshy lands of the dutchies, which is thought of less service to the inhabitants of Norway, than for sowing or consuming.

To encourage the importation of barley and oats into Norway, a premium of twenty-four schillings (Danish) will be given, for every ton of sound, good barley, and white oats, fit for sowing, which shall be imported into the southern part of Norway previous to the expiration of the month of May in the present year.

After the corn imported for that purpose shall have been examined by the administration of the place, and attested by the officers of tolls, the premium will be paid, by order of our Majesty.

Done at Copenhagen, the 14th of February 1800.

(Signed)

CHRISTIAN.

Extract from the Register of Deliberations in the Sitting of the 14th February, of the French Council of State.

LAN of the law which shuts up the list of the emigrants.

Art. I. The individuals considered as emigrants before the 1st of December, year 8th, the time at which the constitutional law was put in activity, who cannot challenge the civil privileges of Frenchmen, shall remain subjected to the laws respecting emigration.

II. Those individuals are,

1st, Those who having been inscribed on the list of emigrants before the 25th of December, are not definitively erased from it.

2d, Those against whom there existed at the same period decrees either of the Executive Directory, or of the central administrations, which ordered the inscription of their names upon the list

list of emigrants, provided the foresaid decrees have been published, and followed by sequestration and sale of property.

III. Every individual who shall have absented himself from France, since the constitutional act was put in activity, or who shall absent himself from it in future, shall not be subjected to the laws respecting emigration.

IV. Those who may already be accused of having emigrated before the 25th December, and who are not comprehended in the dispositions of article 2d, shall be judged by the ordinary criminal tribunals.

V. In the case of the preceding article, the commissary charging the office of public accuser, shall alone be charged, as officer of the judiciary police, and as director of the jury, with prosecuting and bringing evidence against the delinquent, upon which sentence shall be pronounced by special juries of accusation and of trial.

VI. The only question submitted to the juries of trial shall be: Whether the accused is guilty of emigration?

VII. If the accused is declared guilty, the confiscation ordered by the 93d article of the constitution, shall not have any effect on the property of the person condemned, till after a previous deduction made for the claims of the wife and other creditors, and besides a third of the property estimated upon the whole of the free property belonging to the person condemned, the quota of which to be granted to children and descendants, whatever may be their number, shall remain fixed.

Copy of a Letter from the Commissioner of the French Republic to England, to the Minister of Marine and Colonies; dated London February 20.

Citizen Minister,

I HAVE communicated to the contractor-general for provisions for prisoners, the strange charge joined to your letter (No. 597), which you have very truly appreciated. Citizen Vachez has accordingly transmitted positive proofs, of which I subjoin a copy. You will see that instead of 400 men having died of hunger in the prison of Porchester, "in a very short time," of 11,000 prisoners only 34 died in the space of "three months." I have written to Citizen Masseau, the author of this charge, to request he will be more accurate in his accounts, which he may think proper to send to France. It is impossible for me, Citizen Minister, to prevent men, irritated by a long and painful captivity, from sometimes indulging unjust complaints; and it seems to me to be fit to allow them a free passage

into France, the more particularly as they are not often personal, and as justice requires that French citizens, placed at such a great distance from their government, may be able to submit, without interruption, their complaints against the ministers who have charge of them.

Health and respect.

(Signed)

OTTO.

(A true copy.) The Minister of Marine and Colonies,

FORFAIT.

Copy of a Letter written by Citizen Vachez, dated London, February 19, to Citizen Otto, Commissioner of the French Government in England.

Citizen,

IN support of the proofs which I have already given you in answer to the horrible calumny of Citizen Malleau, a prisoner at Porchester, who wrote to France on the 8th of last December, that in his depot 400 men had recently died of famine, ten had hanged, and ten had stabbed themselves; I have the honour of enclosing to you the certificates of the surgeons of the first division, according to which you will see that, during the three months of September, October, and November, and in the beginning of December, only thirty-four men had died out of about 11,000. You will observe from the dates of the decease of these thirty-four men, that there were about eight of them who died subsequent to the date of Citizen Malleau's letter. I pray you, Citizen Minister, to transmit these documents to the minister of marine, and to support my justification with your own knowledge of the falsehood of the charge, that no unfavourable impression may remain on his mind respecting my conduct.

Health and respect.

(Signed)

VACHEZ.

(A true copy.) The Commissary of the French Republic in England,

(Signed)

OTTO.

(A true copy.) Minister of Marine and Colonies,

FORFAIT.

Constitutional Article adopted by the Helvetic Senate in the Sitting of the 25th of February.

THE religion of the Christians, according to the Catholic and reformed professions, shall remain unchanged and free to every person, as well as their forms and religious exercises. They shall also be under the special protection of government.

Copy of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland, to his Majesty's Consuls resident at Tangiers, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Sir,

Whitehall, February 28, 1800.

I AM to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you should use your utmost endeavours, and employ all your influence, to induce the Emperor of Morocco to encourage the exportation of grain from his dominions to Great Britain and Ireland, and particularly to obtain from the Emperor a general permission for this purpose, to all those of his Majesty's subjects who shall engage in this trade, or who shall, by themselves or agents, be employed in purchasing grain in the Emperor's dominions; and you will at the same time afford to such persons or their agents every aid and assistance in your power, in procuring cargoes, and in all their transactions with the natives for that purpose. You will not fail to enforce your application on this subject, by informing the Emperor, that all the ports of both kingdoms are opened until the end of September next, for the importation of grain, free from any duty or impost whatever; which circumstance must render the exportation of that article from Morocco extremely advantageous to the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

October 15, 1799.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of the proclamations which have been issued in England and Ireland, authorizing the opening of the ports for the period above mentioned.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

PORTLAND.

The following is Part of the intercepted Correspondence from Egypt.

IT contains letters from General Kleber, General Dugua, from the Comptroller of the Finances of Egypt, &c. to the French government, and letters from Bonaparte and General Kleber to the Grand Vizier.

This correspondence, while it proves the courage and discipline of the French troops, describes their situation to be dreadful; in want of the most necessary articles, without clothes, arms, or stores, harassed by an active enemy, and reduced by sickness to less than two thirds of their original number!

Before Bonaparte quitted Egypt he made advances towards a negotiation with the Grand Vizier. This negotiation General Kleber has deemed it advisable to continue; but it is not probable

that the Porte will accede to the terms proposed, or consent to make a separate peace with the French republic.

From these letters we have made the following extracts. The letter of Poussielgue contains important details.

Liberty. Equality.

French Republic.

Head-quarters, Cairo, October 7, 1799.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Directory.

THE Commander in Chief, Bonaparte, quitted this country for France on the morning of the 23d ult. without saying a word of his intention to any person whatever. He had appointed me to meet him at Rosetta on the subsequent day (the 24th): I found nothing there but his dispatches. Unable to divine whether the General has had the good fortune to reach Toulon, I think it incumbent on me to send you a copy of the letter by which he transferred to me the command of the army, as also of another which he had addressed to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople, although he knew perfectly well that this officer was already arrived at Damascus.

My first cares have been directed to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present condition of the army.

[After giving an account of the wants and hardships to which the troops are exposed, he proceeds:]

In this state of things, what can, and what ought I to do? I think, Citizens Directors, that I should continue the negotiations entered upon by Bonaparte; though the result should be merely the gaining a little time. I should even then have sufficient reason to be satisfied with it. I have enclosed you the letter which, in consequence of this determination, I wrote to the Grand Vizier; sending him, at the same time, a duplicate of that from Bonaparte.

If this minister meets my advances, I shall propose to him the restitution of Egypt on the following conditions:

The Grand Signor shall appoint a Pacha, as before.

The Beys shall give up to him the Miri, which the Porte has had always *de jure*, and never *de facto*.

* The Editor observes that the authenticity of the above correspondence has been questioned. As it relates, however, to a question of considerable importance, he does not think he would be justified in omitting it.

Commerce shall be reciprocally open between Egypt and Syria.

The French shall continue in the country, occupy the strong holds and the forts, and collect all the duties and customs, till the French government shall have made peace with England.

If these summary preliminaries are accepted, I shall think I have rendered my country a greater service than if I had obtained the most brilliant victory. But I fear they will not be attended to; if the haughtiness of the Turks opposes no obstacle, I shall still have to combat the influence of English gold. Happen what may, I will endeavour to direct myself by circumstances.

Liberty. Equality.

French Republic.

Cairo, September 22, 1799.

E. Poussielgue, Comptroller of the Expenses of the Army, and Administrator-general of the Finances of Egypt, to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

I HAVE been exclusively charged, since the arrival of the army in Egypt, with the administration of the finances, and of the other departments connected with the political economy of this country.

I conceive I owe you, after the departure of General Bonaparte, and in the critical situation in which he left us, a concise but faithful representation of the observations which I have collected, and the political opinions which naturally flow from them.

Travellers, and even the agents of the French government, who have been in Egypt, have so cordially agreed in the exaggerated ideas which they have disseminated respecting the natural riches, and the treasures which this country contains, that a residence of fifteen months, with multiplied researches, and experiments by a great number of enlightened men, have not totally effaced the false impressions they had given.

The ordinary revenues, including the customs, were estimated from 40 to 50,000,000; some have even carried them as far as 60,000,000.

They can only be reckoned, in time of peace, at 10,000,000; a system of commerce well managed, and well protected, might raise them to 20,000,000.

In time of war (such as that in which we have been incessantly engaged) the revenues do not, by any means, exceed 12 or 13,000,000.

Abundance

Abundance in Egypt depends; first, on a good Nile, and secondly on the distribution of the water; every year the canals must be cleaned out, the dikes repaired, and care taken that none of them be cut sooner or later than the common interest appears to require.

The distribution and the maintenance of the canals are very far from being carried here to that degree of utility which one would expect to find in a country, whose fertility entirely depends on the observation of these two circumstances.

Even when the Nile is good, a great quantity of land remains uncultivated, for want of order in cutting the dikes: but when the Nile is bad, or middling, the loss is ten times greater than it ought to be, because all the villages, being equally afraid of wanting water, those who border on the river hasten, before the proper time, to cut the dikes, which is never done without a contest with the villages interested in opposing it: and by this inconsiderate method of proceeding, a great part of the water, already so scarce, is lost without procuring the least advantage.

But however productive the harvest may be, they cannot, under the present system, increase the revenues of the government, although it be itself proprietor of two thirds of the lands of Egypt; while, on the other hand, a bad Nile diminishes them considerably.

The Egyptian system of finance is entirely feudal.

The peasant ploughs and sows for his own advantage, in consideration of a fixed rent which he pays in money, or in kind, to the proprietor.

It appears that the sum total of the revenues in specie which are raised from the cultivators of the lands of Egypt (exclusive of the immense peculations of the Copts who collect them) amounts pretty nearly to 14,000,000.

From these must be deducted 3,200,000 livres for the *fais* and the *baranis* of the lands which do not appertain to the government, and which are estimated at a third of Egypt: there will then remain to the government 10,800,000.

It is not possible to obtain more than this, without making advances or exactions.

To this revenue must be added the *fais* and *barani* which is paid in kind: this only takes place in the provinces of Upper Egypt.

This is estimated at 1,800,000 quintals of all kinds of grain, for that portion which belongs to the government; taking the whole as equivalent to 1,000,000 quintals of good wheat, at three livres ten sols each, it will amount to 3,500,000 livres.

From this must be deducted 850,000 for the expenses of collecting

lecting and carrying, which amount to 17 sols for every quintal delivered at Cairo: there remain then 2,650,000 livres.

In time of peace the produce of the customs and of the other indirect duties is usually stated at about 5,000,000.

The mint produces 750,000.

From this it appears, that the revenues of the government in time of peace will be 19,200,000 livres; but in the state of war in which we are, the customs and indirect revenues do not produce more than 1,500,000.

[Poussielgue, after giving further details respecting the revenue, the collection of grain, the want of specie, the dispositions of the people, the activity of the enemy, the approach of the Grand Vizier, the reduction of the French troops by sickness, their want of clothes, arms, and stores, the immense tract of country they have to cover, &c. proceeds in the following manner:]

There is not a doubt but that if we were peaceable masters of Egypt, we might in a few years entirely remove a great part of the evils which infest and desolate it, such as the plague and the Arabs; and give to agriculture and commerce a new activity, which should restore this country to its ancient splendour. This would render it one of the finest colonies in the world, which would speedily become the centre of universal commerce.

But Egypt is bounded by two seas (the Red Sea and the Mediterranean) and by deserts.

It is necessary to have a powerful marine to be in a condition of approaching it at pleasure; and above all to be enabled to protect its commerce, and ensure all the advantages which it holds out.

The French republic is at present without a navy; it will be yet a long time before it can have created one capable of contending with that of our enemies.

To pretend to preserve Egypt without having any means of sending thither, and of assuring the safety of our convoys of every kind, is merely to expose ourselves to the hazard of being compelled to abandon it to Russia or England; who, under the pretext of driving us from it, will establish themselves there, and very soon take effectual measures to exclude us from it forever.

We might, indeed, still maintain ourselves there, if we had the permission of the Porte; but if it was not thought possible to obtain it before our invasion, it must be still less so now when the Porte lies at the mercy of the Russians and English, and even were she, contrary to all appearances, disposed, from political considerations, to suffer us to occupy Egypt provisionally, the English would never be induced to permit it.

When the expedition to Egypt took place, we were at peace on the continent; we had still a considerable fragment of our naval force in the Mediterranean; and we were in possession of the whole of Italy, Corfu, and Malta; a hope, too, might have been indulged that we should obtain the consent of the Porte, at least tacitly; and thus we should have gained the end proposed against the English; for it is my opinion, with that of all the world, that our proper view was, by alarming them for the safety of their Indian possessions, to force them into a peace advantageous for the republic, by making the evacuation of Egypt an object of compensation for the restitution which we should in that case have required.

But the fatal engagement of Aboukir ruined all our hopes. It prevented us from receiving the remainder of the forces which were destined for us; it left the field free for the English to persuade the Porte to declare war against us; it rekindled that which was hardly extinguished with the Emperor of Germany; it reopened the Mediterranean to the Russians, and planted them on our frontiers; it occasioned us the loss of Italy, and the valuable possessions in the Adriatic, which we owed to the successful campaigns of Bonaparte; and finally, it at once rendered abortive all our projects, since it was no longer possible for us to dream of giving the English any uneasiness in India: add to this, that the people of Egypt, whom we wished to consider as friends and allies, instantaneously became our enemies; and, entirely surrounded as we were by the Turks, we found ourselves engaged in a most difficult defensive war, without a glimpse of the slightest future advantage to be derived from it.

At present we can no longer flatter ourselves that the English will be prevailed upon to agree to an equivalent in the articles of peace, for the evacuation of Egypt. For, in the first place, they know perfectly well the degree of weakness and want to which we are reduced, and which renders it impossible to undertake any thing against them; and, in the second, that even if we should receive succours (which they will use every means in their power to prevent), we should not, on that account, be any farther advanced while we have the Turks to contend with; and while they are assured that the Porte will not make peace without their consent, or without stipulating that the preliminary article for terminating the war shall be the evacuation of Egypt.

Under this point of view, our plan has totally failed; inasmuch as it can no longer affect the English; and thus, neither a conquest nor a colony, can there be any farther pretence of keeping possession of Egypt.

But there is yet another consideration; it is, that if we delay entering into a treaty (such is the state of weakness to which we are

are already reduced), there is reason to fear that we shall be too late; that the remainder of the army will perish, or that we shall be obliged to evacuate the country without any condition at all: while, on the contrary, we have it at present in our power to make it the price of peace with the Ottoman empire and the Barbary states; the strengthening our old connexion with Constantinople, and resuming in the Levant that exclusive commerce which we once enjoyed.

This treaty, to which the English must be admitted as a party, will be a preparatory step to that peace which it is, at length, more than time to conclude with them. It will infallibly induce Russia to declare war against the Porte, and cause a division of the most important kind in our affairs in Europe: we might even hope to regain by it what we have lost in the Mediterranean.

I have the greater confidence in this opinion, because I am persuaded that the English cannot see without some uneasiness, and without a secret kind of jealousy, the progress of the Russians—a progress much more dangerous for them than our continental power, now that our navy is destroyed, and that we have lost our maritime conquests.

The only event which could possibly enable us to preserve Egypt, would be an immediate war between Russia and the Porte: all the Ottoman forces which are marching against us would instantly fly to protect the centre of the empire. In such a case, the Grand Seignior would grant us peace on any terms we might think proper to ask.

But it is probable, that without a treaty of alliance between the French republic and Russia, which might be useful to us at this moment, but which would certainly be impracticable, this last power will only wait till the Porte shall have made peace with us to declare war against her: for, by fighting against the Turks, we diminish his forces and his means. Turkey is toiling for Russia, who is, on her side, unable to make war against the Porte without forcing her to conclude a peace which she attains her purpose, which is the destruction of that power, just as effectually by making war on the French, whom she knows to be her sole stay and support.

Weighing all these circumstances, Citizens Directors, I cannot but conclude that we are too distant, and that events open too rapidly, to permit us to wait for your orders before we take our resolution: at least we cannot do so without compromising the interests of the republic, the safety and honour of the remains of the army.

That we must infallibly evacuate Egypt, establishing, at the price of this sacrifice, a peace, together with all our ancient connexions, with the Ottomans and the states of Barbary.

That all which you have now to hope for, whatever may be your views on Egypt, depends upon the present intention of General Kleber, which is, to retard the evacuation as long as possible by the delays which he will endeavour to introduce into the negotiation; if, after all, we are happy enough to be permitted to negotiate.

That, finally, if the evacuation should take place without waiting for your orders, it will only be because it was inevitable; and because, in the state of ignorance in which we all are, respecting the real situation of France and of Europe, this evacuation was imperiously called for by prudence, and was not inconsistent with our political interests.

Health and respect.

E. POUSSIELGUE.

Liberty.

Equality.

Cairo, October 13, 1799.

Dugua, General of Division, to Citizen Barras, Director.

Citizen Director,

I HAVE written several letters to you since the arrival of the army in Egypt; I know not if any of them have reached you; very few private letters have arrived at the place of their destination.

I mentioned to you, in some of these letters, that I was exceedingly anxious to return to France; but this anxiety was subordinate to the desire of returning there in a flattering manner, and not with an air of having quitted the army through disgust or fickleness; or through fear, either of the plague, or of the numerous enemies, Russians, English, Turks, Arabs, and Mameloucs, which threaten Egypt in four or five different points—Alexandria, El Arisch, the Red Sea, and the Desert.

I seize the opportunity of your cousin's return, to give you a few details respecting our actual situation, which, perhaps, has not yet been set before you in its true light. I had the command of two thirds of Egypt during the expeditions of Syria and Aboukir. I know its produce, its resources, the strength of the places, which some people call fortresses, the roads by which they may be avoided, the disposition of the inhabitants, the state of the army, of the arsenals and the magazines, and the finances. I am about to present you with a rapid sketch of all these various objects; and you will then be enabled to judge if it be not absolutely indispensable for government to come to our immediate assistance.

Vol. IX.

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I shall say but little to you on the departure of the General. It was only communicated to those who were to accompany him. It was precipitated. The army was thirteen days without a commander in chief. There was not a sou in any of the military chests; no part of the service arranged; the enemy, scarce retired from Aboukir, was still before Damietta. Such was our situation at Cairo from the 18th of August to the 30th. I confess to you, Citizen Director, that I could never have believed General Bonaparte would have abandoned us in the condition in which we were; without money, without powder, without ball, and one part of the soldiers without arms. Alexandria is a vast intrenched camp, which the expedition into Syria has deprived of a considerable portion of the heavy artillery necessary for its defence. Lesbè, near Damietta, is scarcely walled in; part of the wall of El Arisch is tumbling of itself. Debts to an enormous amount; more than a third of the army destroyed by the plague, the dysentery, by ophthalmia, and by the war; that which remains almost naked, and the enemy but eight days march from us! Whatever may be told you at Paris, this description is but too true. You know me to be incapable of imposing on you by a false one.

A numerous army is assembling in Syria; fleets, of which we know not the strength, threaten our coasts, which we know to be accessible in many places. The Commander in Chief cannot bring together more than 7000 fighting men; the enemy has it in their power to make three separate attacks at the same time. What can 7000 men (and those necessarily divided) hope to do?

We have against us the Mussulman fanaticism, which cannot be softened or diminished; the idea of a Christian government is a real torment for the people. The severest examples do not prevent the country people from rising against us at the least report to our disadvantage, or at the most insignificant friction perpetrated against us.

The country, however, is very fine; the possession of it may be useful to the republic in many points of view. The productions of every quarter of the globe may be raised here. If the advantages determine the government to exert itself to preserve Egypt, there is not a moment to lose; men, arms, powder, lead, cannon-balls, &c. &c. must be sent us without the smallest delay. If the government cannot succour us; if it cannot appeal to the Ottoman court, and recall it to its true interests; if, in short, we are abandoned here to ourselves, compelled to continue fighting one against ten, to struggle with the most cruel malice of all that France will ever see again of the Army of Egypt? Will be the maimed and the blind, if the Turks should have the

manity to send them back. The rest will perish here, exhausted by their fatigues and their victories.

I repeat my solemn assurances, Citizen Director, that what you have just read is the most exact truth. A thousand reasons may have prevented its being hitherto fairly laid before you. I have done it, because I persuade myself that I could not have given you a more convincing proof of my sincere attachment; and because I owe these details of "the Army of Egypt" to the government, and to my country.

Health and respect.

Ducua

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, dated Fort St. George, August 3, 1799.

WITH regard to the Nizam, the solid and permanent benefits which have resulted to his Highness from the recent improvement of his connexion with the Company, and particularly from the new settlement of Mysore, are obvious and considerable. The existence of his throne was saved by the destruction of the French party at Hydersbad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highness's possessions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treason, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied state established in Mysore. His Highness has received a large increase of territory, revenue, and power, together with several important fortresses, tending greatly to secure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenses in the war have been inconsiderable; and if a comparison were to be instituted of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, those obtained by his Highness would probably be found to preponderate; for the danger from which he has been delivered was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's possessions; and while his expenses have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and security. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connexion with the Rajah of Mysore will necessarily extend to the Nizam, and be scarcely less felt by him than by us, while he shall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the satisfaction to know, that his most able and experienced counsellors are fully sensible of the extensive and solid benefits acquired by his Highness, under the general operation of the late treaties; I am therefore persuaded that his Highness's just sense of the permanent interests of his state will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new settlement.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d of August last.

THE remainder of the territory allotted to the Company of Coimbatore has passed into our hands without any difficulty, and collectors have been appointed for the sole administration of the revenue. The fort of Gurnimondah is in the possession of the Highness the Nizam, and those of Sera and Chittledroog are now garrisoned by the British troops.—Some disturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti, which had distressed the inhabitants of the country: A division of the army being now on its progress towards Bednore, we have every reason to expect that the commotions in that quarter will speedily be quelled.

Declaration of the Emperor Leopold, at Mantua, in 1799. Published in a Pamphlet by Bertrand de Mollville, who refers to the Columns for its Authenticity.

THE Emperor shall order 35,000 men to march towards the frontiers of Flanders and Hainault; and at the same time the troops of the circles, to the number of 15,000 men, shall proceed to Alsace. The same number of Swiss shall appear on the frontiers of the Lyonnois and Franche Comté; the king of Sardinia upon that of Dauphiné with 15,000 men. Spain has already assembled 12,000 men in Catalonia, and will raise them to 20,000 troops, to threaten the southern provinces. These different armies will form a mass of about 100,000 men, which shall march in five columns to the several frontiers bordering on the different states. To these armies shall be joined the regiments remaining loyal, the armed volunteers who may be relied on, and all the malcontents of the provinces.

The Emperor is assured of the good disposition of the King of Prussia; and his Imperial Majesty has himself undertaken the direct correspondence with the court of Berlin. The King of England, as Elector of Hanover, also desires to enter into the coalition, which must be kept a profound secret till the instant of the explosion: for which reason care must be taken to prevent any partial insurrection in the interior.

All being thus arranged for the end of July, the declaration of the House of Bourbon shall appear: it shall be signed by the King of Spain, the King of Naples, the Infant of Parma, and the princes of the blood that are at liberty. The manifesto of the powers engaged in the coalition shall appear immediately after.

Although the Emperor is the soul and leader of the enterprise, it would most probably place the Queen in a perilous situation if

should appear as the prime mover; for this plan would be certainly attributed to the House of Austria, and the Assembly will use their utmost endeavours to render it odious to the people.

The Emperor is going to write to the King of Spain to hasten his preparations, and exhort him to sign without delay the declaration of the House of Bourbon. The King and Queen of Naples, who are acquainted with it, only wait the signature of Spain to affix theirs.

The intentions of the King of Sardinia are excellent; he only waits the Emperor's signal. The Diet of Ratisbon, who have received the decree for a commission, are about to take their last resolutions.

The neutrality of England may be relied upon.

Every thing being thus concerted with the powers, this plan ought to be considered as settled; and care should be taken that it be not thwarted by jarring ideas. Their Majesties should carefully avoid dividing their confidence, and letting many into the secret; having already experienced that it only hurts, retards, and embarrasses.

The Parliaments are necessary for the re-establishment of laws; consequently a continual correspondence must be kept up with several members of the supreme courts, to be able to recall them easily when the time comes.

Though hitherto it had been wished that their Majesties might themselves procure their liberty, the present situation of affairs makes it necessary to entreat them earnestly to drop the idea. Their position is very different from that in which they stood previous to the 18th of April, before the King had been compelled to go to the Assembly, and to cause the letter to be written to the ambassadors. The only object that ought to take up their Majesties' attention is, to employ every possible means to increase their popularity—to take advantage of it when the time should come, and so that the people, alarmed at the approach of the foreign armies, should find their safety only in the King's mediation, and their submission to his Majesty's authority. This is the Emperor's opinion. He depends solely on this plan of conduct for the success of the measures which he has adopted, and particularly requests that every other may be given up! What might happen to their Majesties, if in their flight they should not be able to escape a barbarous vigilance, makes him shudder with horror. His Imperial Majesty thinks that their Majesties' surest course is the movement of the armies of the allied powers, preceded by threatening manifestoes.

*Message from the Batavian Directory to the Upper House of the
Legislative Body, transmitted the 13th October.*

Citizen President,

Hague, October 13.

I HASTEN to communicate to you the contents of a dispatch which I have just received from Brunt, the general in chief, dated head-quarters at Alkmaar, October 12. The enemy have been repulsed from the villages of Haaren, Carpsel, Dirkhorn, Meinerdorp, and Winkel, which are at this moment occupied by our troops; so that the whole of them would have been cut off, but for the retreat by the Zuyder Zee. We are assured that the English have abandoned the town of Medemblick, after having burnt and pillaged the marine and East India warehouses. The orange standards and banners, which waved upon the village churches, every where disappear, even beyond the line of our armies. They are continually bringing in prisoners who have been found concealed in the woods: the number of those taken since the retreat amounts to 1490.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

VAN HAERSOLT.

Hague, October 17.

*The Representative Body received the following Message from the
Directory, in the Sitting of the Day before yesterday.*

Citizens Representatives,

WE have this morning received from our commissary in the department of Old IJssel the agreeable news that the Lemmer has been abandoned by the English during the night of the 12th October, and that we have taken possession of it. We have also just received the confirmation of the evacuation of Medemblick by the enemy on the 12th October, and that we have placed a garrison there.

In the same degree this news will afford you satisfaction, as will you be penetrated with horror and indignation on being informed of the dreadful devastations which the enemy have exercised against the city of Medemblick, and the unexampled ~~*****~~ by which they have signalized their departure from Lemmer.

On the morning of the 11th October they compelled the commissaries appointed for the establishment of the marine at Medemblick, to deliver up the keys of the magazines, which were immediately emptied of their contents. Whatever effects they found they sent to Nieuwe-werk: this continued till eleven o'clock next day. In the mean time five of the ships of the enemy's flotilla arrived in the road of Medemblick, and the officers and crews were put on shore, in order to assist in trans-
porting

porting the effects to the magazines. This troop, on the 11th October, repaired to the dock-yard, and filled the new magazines with combustibles, declaring they would set fire to them the moment the French and Batavian troops approached the city.

At two o'clock there was already a part of our troops in the city, but before their arrival the whole of the magazines were abandoned to the flames and consumed. The building which served as a workshop for the carpenters, and some adjoining offices, were destroyed by the flames: we, however, extinguished them. At Lemmer every thing is pillaged.

May the Batavian nation, and particularly the partisans of the Prince of Orange, learn by this what they have to expect from their enemies, who pretend to be their deliverers; and who, although artful enough to deceive the nation by fine phrases, have shown, by their actions, that, under pretence of re-establishing the Stadtholderian government, they have, in fact, no other object than that of destroying the Batavian navy and commerce, and of annihilating, for ever, the source of our prosperity and our existence, which have been so often the objects of their jealousy!

Health and respect.

(Signed)

VAN HAERSOLTE.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated October 19.

YESTERDAY at three o'clock, A. M. the English General Fox set out from the head-quarters at Alkmaar, with the following conditions, to which General Brune has acceded. The English shall in fourteen days evacuate North Holland and the islands of the Zuyder Zee, particularly the Texel, Vlieland, Aucland, &c.

They shall re-establish the batteries of the Helder.

They shall restore all the prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign, and over and above them, 8000 of our

soldiers, now prisoners in England.

The Duke of York promises to intercede for the restoration

of the Batavian fleet, or an equivalent in money.

Lemmer

On the morning of the 11th October they compelled

Peterburgh, October 22, 1799.

from Major-general Hessen; from the Head-quarters at Zuyder

Schlesien.

They found they lost to leave work to the

HUMBLY acquaint your Imperial Majesty, that on the

14th of September I arrived from Yarmouth with the first

division of troops before the Texel. We disembarked immediately

ately

ately in row-boats, and landed all our troops on the 6th at the Helder, though in a violent gale of wind: General Herrman was arrived before me, and was at the distance of 35 wersts from the Helder, towards Alkmaar. By his orders, I joined him on the 7th; and on the 8th in the morning, at four o'clock, we proceeded in three columns, and attacked the enemy with bravery only characteristic of your Majesty's subjects. We drove him from three strong intrenchments, took all the batteries with the bayonet, and entered three strong villages, viz. the town of Bergen. We had already taken fourteen pieces of cannon, about 1000 prisoners, and killed upwards of 2000 of the enemy. However, all our ammunition being exhausted, we could no longer carry on offensive operations against a numerous enemy, who employed all his forces against us, who forced the right wing of our allies, who intended to attack us at the same time, but who, from causes unknown to me, were two hours too late, which considerably injured the victory which we had already gained: Lieutenant-general Herrman was made prisoner. I cannot conceal from you, most gracious Sovereign, that the troops of your Majesty are in want of the most necessary articles. I will not, however, pretend to say that this is owing to the want of care of our allies, but rather to their late arrangements, when, contrary to the first plan, they landed all the troops, their own as well as ours, in a crowd, so that it was impossible the small tract of ground which we occupied could furnish us with provisions, and we are under the necessity to wait for supplies from England. We were in want of sufficient artillery and horses, and the troops were not recovered from a violent sea-sickness. Our ammunition being exhausted, we had no means of attack and defence but the bayonet; but through the extreme fatigue of our troops, the battle began in confusion. The Commander in Chief being a prisoner, Lieutenant-general Sherebroow killed, and Major-general Suthof wounded, the chief command devolved on me. I strove to collect our troops, and retired to our first advantageous position in such a manner that the enemy found it impossible to follow. Our whole loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounts to about 3000 men, but the enemy has lost many more: the prisoners taken by the English and ourselves amounting to above 3000 men, &c.

Letter from Field-marshal-Lieutenant Sztarray to the French General in Chief, of the 8th of December, declaring the Armistice at an End.

General,

I HAVE sent to his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles the project communicated to me by General Lecourbe, relating to a convention with respect to the present positions of the troops. The answer of his Royal Highness states, "That above all things it would be necessary to learn, whether conventions existed between the court of Vienna and the French government, on the proposals of General Berthier, and of what nature they were; as it was intended, according to General Mangin's statement, to send General Berthier to Vienna, on that business." It is therefore impossible, Sir, that, for the present, isolated conventions, relating to single districts, can be agreed to.

(Signed)

SZTARRAY,
Lieutenant-general of the Armies
of his Imperial Majesty.

Heidelberg, December 8, 1799.

JAMAICA.

By the King.—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our council of war, to declare martial law in our said island of Jamaica, for the security and protection of our said island, and against the evil designs of the enemies of the crown: in order, therefore, to render effectual the measures taken for the security of our said island, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council of our said island, to issue this royal proclamation, strictly charging and commanding, that we do hereby strictly charge and command, all and every commissioned and warrant officers, and private men of our militia of our said island, to repair forthwith to their several and respective regiments and stations, and there to hold themselves in readiness to receive and obey all such orders as shall, from time to time, be given to them by our captain-general of our forces in our said island, or in his absence, by any superior officer, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of such pains and penalties as, by the rules and articles of war established in our

VOL. IX. said

said island, are inflicted on such persons as shall be guilty of disobedience of orders.

Witness the Right Honourable Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Lieutenant-governor and Commander in Chief of this our island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-admiral of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega, this 21st day of December in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the fortieth year of our reign.

BALCARRAS.

By his Honour's command,

M. ATKINSON, Sec.

God save the King.

Militia General Orders.

*Head-quarters, Spanish Town,
December 22, 1799.*

THE Lieutenant-governor has observed, with the deepest affliction, the distresses of those meritorious French officers who served his Britannic Majesty in St. Domingo, and took refuge in Jamaica at the period of the evacuation; many of whom are at this moment, without the smallest means of subsistence.

The policy of this island cannot admit of the residence of persons who have not the means of earning their livelihood.

He is fully aware that those officers have no claims on the British government, having respectively received their *licencia*, which is long ago expended.

The Lieutenant-governor, anxiously desiring to relieve their sufferings, but having no orders to that effect, can only give such relief by taking a responsibility on himself, which he will the more readily undertake, from the regard and esteem he holds for these gentlemen, whom he cannot see, unmoved, reduced to a state of despair.

Founded on that absolute power and authority, with which he is now by law invested, he orders and commands every Frenchman whatsoever, residing in Spanish Town, Fort Royal, Kingston, and its vicinity, to give in their names to Monsieur De la Villeon, in order that they may be compared with the police books.

He now commands as follows: That on Friday, the 23rd inst. all French male slaves, exceeding the age of twelve years, whether certificated or not, shall be brought to the barracks at Kingston, at the hour of ten A.M.

That these slaves shall be enrolled, and formed into a regiment in the service of his Britannic Majesty.

The

That the officers and non-commissioned officers shall be composed entirely of French officers, who served his Britannic Majesty in St. Domingo; the officers and non-commissioned officers shall commence British pay immediately on their formation; the slaves will have their rations now, and their pay will commence on their being received at Martinique.

This arrangement being made without any orders from his Majesty, is of course open to any alterations that may be communicated to the corps by his Majesty's ministers, who will of course ultimately decide on the propriety of the measure which he has adopted.

The Lieutenant-governor will pay 70*l.* for every negro fit to carry arms, and such slave shall be restored to his former master when quiet is re-established, on his refunding to Government the purchase money.

The Lieutenant-governor knows the attachment which so judiciously subsists between the proprietor and the slave; he therefore feels, with the greatest sensibility, that the separation is only momentary, and he sincerely hopes to see those slaves reunited to their former masters.

He is also aware of the painful feelings of a separation of the slave from his wife and children; but it is a sweet consolation for them to know, that the same fortunate circumstance which restores them to their masters, also reunites them to their families: it is the fate of all soldiers to be separated, during war, from those they hold dear; this must therefore be submitted to, as a misfortune felt only in common with all military men.

As the proprietors of those slaves are deprived, by this arrangement, of their menial services, the Lieutenant-governor will give special protections to continue their female slaves to the greatest extent the law can permit.

The above order does not apply to those slaves who are in the predicament of being permitted to proceed to Trinidad: the slaves of this description must, however, appear at the barracks, on Friday the 27th instant.

J. C. M'ANUFF, A. G.

M. G. A. O.

THE Lieutenant-governor commands all persons to observe the greatest order and decorum during the holidays.

All French people and their slaves are commanded to keep as much at home as possible during the holidays; and he will try every person accused of riot and disorderly conduct during that period by a court-martial, for the crime of mutiny, the punishment for which offence is death.

J. C. M'ANUFF, A. G.

The following Letter is said to have been sent to the Sheriffs of the different Counties in Ireland.

Sir,

Dublin, January 20.

A NUMBER of gentlemen of both Houses of Parliament, of whom thirty-eight represent counties, have authorised us to acquaint you, that it is their opinion that petitions to Parliament, declaring the real sense of the freeholders of the kingdom on the subject of a Legislative Union, would, at this time, be highly expedient; and if such a proceeding shall have your approbation, we are to request you will use your influence to have such a petition from your county without delay.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

DOWNSHIRE,

CHARLEMONT,

W. B. POMEROY.

General Orders issued 13th February in the Garrison of Cork.

IN consequence of a report which has been made to the Lord Lieutenant by Major-general Sir Charles Ross (who had been directed by his Excellency to proceed to Carlow to investigate the business), that a petition against a measure now under discussion in Parliament, has been transmitted by Colonel the Marquis of Downshire, to the head-quarters of the royal Downshire militia, to be signed by the officers and soldiers of said regiment, the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to suspend the Marquis of Downshire from the command of the royal Downshire militia until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

You will be pleased to communicate this order forthwith to the regiment under your command.

G. NUGENT, A. G.

*To Lieutenant-general Lake, commanding
the Southern District.*

Letter from the Clerk of the Privy Council, on the Subject of a Treaty made to Government for the Importation of a large Quantity of Grain into this Country from Denmark.

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade
Sir, Whitehall, February 25, 1800.*

HAVING laid before the Lords of the Committee of Council for trade and foreign plantations your letter of the 2nd instant transmitting one from Mr. Hammond, with extracts of a letter and enclosure

closure from Mr. Merry, dated Copenhagen, 25th ult. relative to a proposal made by a Danish merchant to import into this country a quantity of rye and barley in his possession, consisting of about 22,000 tons, or 120,000 quarters of Dantzick, Königsburgh, and Riga rye; and about 4000 tons, or 24,000 quarters of barley of the same growth; I am to acquaint you, that it is understood by their Lordships, that Government have, in conformity to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the last session of Parliament, abstained from all interference in the purchases of corn in foreign markets. I am, however, to add, their Lordships are of opinion, that it may be proper that notice should be given of the offer made to Mr. Merry, of the quantity of corn to be purchased at Copenhagen, to the merchants in this kingdom who deal in corn.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

W. FAWKENER.

To Charles Long, Esq.

Army of the West.

June, Counsellor of State, General in Chief, to the Inhabitants of the Departments of Morbihan, Finisterre, and the Côtes-du-Nord.

T length you touch upon the termination of your calamities: tranquillity springs up again in your countries, lately the scene of civil dissensions. The chiefs of these unhappy dissensions have heard the voice of reason; they wish to draw the attention of their country only to their inviolable fidelity. The Catholic priests must make the words of peace, union, and justice be heard: the affections of all attach themselves to a government which pardons and surrounds our glorious republic with the esteem of the universe. Of what import is it whether those —, whom jealous — subsidizes, return to hide their name in the icy caverns of the North, or come back again to the centre of Europe in search of new disgraces? The most terrible enemies of the French were the French themselves: incendiary torches were prepared against Brest and its fleets, and the Frenchmen were to have been the instruments of that crime! — Oh shame!

But the compact with the foreign foe has been trampled under foot! The rocks of Morbihan and Finisterre shall be in future to our enemies more terrible than the tempests. Concord is restored among us. Sailors, who have been led astray, return to those ports once rich with your courage and your activity: the government invites you. Bonaparte, who has given to the world so much glory, wishes to raise again the French navy, and

and recall that celebrated era when Duguay-Trouin, and all those heroes your countrymen, dispersed, destroyed the English squadrons, and confirmed the liberty of the seas.

Deserters, the country consents to pardon you, but it wishes to see you with laurels: go and receive them at the frontier. Workmen, who have laid aside the peaceable instruments of husbandry to charge your hands with parricidal steel, be tranquil in your cottages; your wives, your children, your parents, demand your tenderness and your cares. The earth waits only for your labour to repay you with its grateful productions. Let every one resume his usual occupations: abundance will return with order. Under a just and respected government, every Frenchman is the master of his own happiness and it is the happiness of every individual that composes public felicity. General peace will confirm to us all these blessings.

Youthful inhabitants of the towns and country, you will not neglect to seize your portion of glory. Do not suffer peace to come without having done any thing to obtain it: I know that you have been sensible to the charms of valour. I myself will organize the battalions when you shall voluntarily come to enrol yourselves; and I shall inform Bonaparte that I have found the men of Brittany worthy of their ancient renown.

Citizens, let us all forget the past! Let the term "Chouan" be banished from conversation; let us banish every allusion that might remind us of our public or private misfortunes. A new career opens itself to our view: it is from this point we must go out, and not attempt to look behind. Every thing connected with civil war is forgotten: but remember, that a government sufficiently strong to pardon, must not be forced to punish.

Done at the head-quarters at Vannes, 1st of March, eighth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

General in Chief, BARRAS.

Tribunate.—Sitting of March 3.

FUBE made the report in the name of the commission, with respect to the project of a law for a conscription. He argued on the necessity of opposing the enemy with every possible force, as the pacific intentions of the Consulate were fully known, and war was the only resource left to the republic. Government, after the adoption of every measure that could ensure success, made an appeal to the youth of France, whom it is desirous to collect and form, in a way the most equitable and the most formidable.

armable to the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and the defence of the country. It wishes to combine the wants of the families with the interests of families; and the duty of each citizen with the advantage of all. He felt, indeed, that it was impossible to put an end at once to all the evils that existed, and to turn in an instant to the rigour and exactness of first principles: but if some parts of the project were objectionable, their defects were occasioned by the erroneous measures which had been formerly adopted by Government. He entered into a review of the different articles of the project, and maintained that the principle of conscription was just and patriotic; that the act of conscription was not, as it had been falsely represented, an irregular movement, or the intervention of an extraordinary force, but the regular organization of a duty contracted by every citizen for his country's defence. It was an institution inherent in the republican constitution, and not the result of circumstances, and could not be compared with the shameful practice of drawing for the militia: it was a tribute that became light in its discharge when it was equitably enforced; and the present project made very considerable advances towards a just and moderate enforcement of it. After noticing every article successively in its order, Jubbé concluded with observing, that, though the project was not sufficiently concise and clear, it ought to be adopted.

Juvard combated the project, as it contained several articles that violated the principles of natural equity, though he approved of the general basis, which placed forces at the disposal of a government that had manifested a sincere desire for peace.

Arrest of the Batavian Directory of the 6th March.

THE Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, considering that they are called by the 111th article of the constitution, in case the republic should be threatened with hostilities, to confer for a limited time the command of the fleet, or of their army, or of some part both of the one and the other, on some of the officers in their service or in their pay, in consequence of an instruction upon that head approved of by the Legislative body:

Considering that in the present conjuncture, when we behold the armaments that are in preparation in England, how probably it may be supposed that England entertains hostile views against the republic:

Considering that it is thus expedient to determine more particularly what part of the Batavian forces shall first, in case of attack,

attack, be opposed to the enemy, and to appoint the general who is to command them :

Considering that it is peculiarly interesting to the success of the regulations that are to take place in the military operations to place the Batavian troops destined in this case to act in concert with the French troops, under the orders of the general who commands the latter in the name of the republic Decree :—

The command of the troops of the republic, destined, conformably to the third article of the constitution, to act in concert with the French troops in the pay of the republic against the common enemy, is conferred, during the course of the ensuing campaign, upon General Augereau, Commander in Chief of the French troops. The instructions relative to this command shall be delivered to him, together with the present decree, by the part of the Directory.

The minister at war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) A. T. R. S. VAN KAERSOLL.
(A true copy.) (Signed) G. KUTTMAND.
And AUGEREAU, Commander in Chief

*A Letter to Lord Grenville, under the Title of "A Letter to the Vendéan *."*

THE author divides his inquiry into four heads:—1. Has France provoked the war? 2. Has the French government abandoned the principles of that to which it has succeeded? 3. Does the character of Bonaparte furnish sufficient grounds of confidence? 4. Has Bonaparte sufficient power to conclude and maintain peace, and does he really wish to conclude it?

The first question is decided in the negative, by arguing upon a general review; the second, which is treated on at great length, compares the conduct of the present government with that of the former, and infers that their principles are diametrically opposite,* and furnish a certain pledge of general tranquillity and internal security. The third head, in which the character of Bonaparte is investigated, contains some curious observations. The author remarks: "On this part of my letter, my Lord, I shall not expatiate at length, because I wish to avoid the imputation of flattery. I write in favour of a government, not in favour of a man; I wish to substitute truth for error."

* The above letter was inserted in the Paris papers of the 6th of March. It is generally attributed to Talleyrand, and was circulated through the departments with great industry: these reasons induced the Editor to give it a place in this collection.

not to make praise take the place of calumny. It appears to me that there are several epochs in the life of Bonaparte which we should notice. The first, in which as a military man, under the control of his superiors, it was his duty to obey, should not be confounded with the second, in which, liable to the control of the Executive Directory, with respect to his general system of conduct, although less dependent as to the details, he was enabled to give some proofs of his character and principles. Nor should the second epocha be confounded with the third, in which, having no superior but the law, he shows himself to Europe in the same light as that in which he will be viewed by posterity."

The author calls Bonaparte, during the first years of his service, a "soldier-philosopher," learning the art of war, and deeply engaged in the study of mankind; and then proceeds to examine his conduct and principles, both as the commander in chief of an army, and the first Consul of the republic. It is deduced from these considerations, that his principles have, to the present moment, been pure and consistent, and that he is fully entitled to the unbounded confidence of the British government.

On the power and sincerity of Bonaparte it is observed, that an immense majority of the nation has confirmed that power which had been invested in him by a part, and that he would exercise it without any obstacle, either for the purpose of continuing the war, or for the conclusion and maintenance of peace; that since it is admitted to be the interest of Bonaparte to make peace, there cannot exist a doubt of his sincerity, as the latter idea is naturally implicated in the former. If it be the interest of Bonaparte to conclude peace, that acknowledged interest must prove the most satisfactory guarantee of his sincerity. What motive could he have for deceiving the coalited powers? He would exhaust the resources of France without employing them; in protracting the hour of action, he would use the means which he has collected to secure victory: if the war continues, the proposals of Bonaparte will place the allied powers in a state of aggression. Hostilities on the part of France will be purely defensive, should her troops even be victorious in the enemy's country."

The letter concludes with the following observations:

You can now obtain an honourable and permanent peace: good faith of the French government in desiring it is unquestionable. I believe it will agree to terms of moderation, maintain them with punctuality. Spare, my Lord, the effusion of blood, which must be shed if you retard the conclusion of peace; or be fearful of seeing yourself punished

for shedding it, by a long series of misfortunes and sad humiliations.

“ Such is the last advice, the last prayer, and the last letter with which, in my new situation, I can address you.”

Address from the Consuls of the Republic to the Prefects of the Departments, March 7.

THE wish and hope of Government, Citizens, were, that your entrance into administration would have been marked with peace. Its steps taken to obtain it are known in Europe. I wished for it with sincerity, and shall wish for it at all times worthy of the nation. And, in fact, after the successes, which his enemies acknowledge, what other ambition could remain for the First Consul, but that of restoring to France its former prosperity, of bringing back the arts and virtues of peace, of healing the wounds inflicted by a revolution too much prolonged, and finally rescuing humanity, all entire, from the flames which have been so many years devouring it?

Such were his sentiments and wishes when he signed the peace of Campo Formio. It is impossible but that they must have increased and strengthened, since an honourable confidence raised him to the first magistracy, and imposed on him a still more rigorous duty, of labouring for the happiness of Frenchmen. His wishes notwithstanding are not accomplished. England still breathes war and the humiliation of France. The other powers wait to see what shall be our attitude, and what shall be our resources, to fix their determination.

If we are still that nation which has astonished Europe with successes and its courage; if a just confidence animates our force and our means, we will have only to show ourselves, and the Continent shall have peace. This is the sentiment which Frenchmen must feel;—that it is to a generous and last effort to invite all those who have a country and the national honour to defend. To kindle this sacred fire, employ all your energy, the power and influence of your talents and reputation over the hearts and minds. Inspire families with this just confidence, that the government wishes only the public happiness; that the sacrifices which it demands shall be the last sacrifices, and the source of common prosperity. Awake in the young citizens the enthusiasm which has always characterized the French; let them hear the voice of honour, and the still more powerful voice of their country. Let them show themselves again such as they were in the first days of the revolution, such as they could not cease to be even when they thought they were combating tyrannies. Let your paternal voice put every thing in motion.

they are no longer the accents of terror, which Frenchmen must fear; they love honour, they love their country. They will love the government which wishes to exist only for the one and the other. You will find in the proclamation subjoined, and in the decree which accompanies it, all that the Consuls expect from your zeal, and the courage of the French.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Proclamation of the Consuls of the Republic to the French.

Frenchmen,

Paris, March 7.

YOU are desirous of peace; your government are desirous of it with still greater ardour. Their first wishes, their persevering measures, have been for peace.—The English minister repels it; the English minister has betrayed the secret of his horrible system of politics. To ravage France, to destroy her marine and her ports; to efface her from the map of Europe, or to degrade her to the rank of a secondary power; to keep all the nations of the continent divided, in order to get possession of the commerce of the sea, and to enrich herself by their spoils;—it is to obtain these glorious successes, that England is prodigal of gold, profuse of promises, and that she multiplies intrigues.

But neither the gold, nor the promises, nor the intrigues of England, will chain to her views the powers of the continent. They have heard the wish of France; they know the moderation of the principles that guide her; they will listen to the voice of humanity, and the powerful voice of their interest.

Were it otherwise, the government which has not feared to shed blood and solicit peace, will remember that it is for you to command it. To command it, we must have money, iron, and soldiers.

Let all make haste to pay the tribute which they owe to the common defence; let the young citizens march. It is no longer for factions—it is no longer for the choice of tyrants, that they are going to arm; it is for the guarantee of all that is most dear to them; it is for the honour of France; it is for the sacred interests of humanity and of liberty. Already have the armies received that attitude, the promise and the presage of victory; at the sight of them—at the sight of the whole nation united in the same interests and the same wishes, do not doubt, Frenchmen, that you will have any more enemies upon the continent. The first Consul has promised peace; he will go and conquer it at the head of those warriors whom he has more than once led to glory. With them he will know how to find again those fields full of the remembrance of their exploits; yet in the midst of battle,

battle, he will still invoke peace, and he swears to fight only for the happiness of France, and the repose of the world!

[Subjoined to this Proclamation were two decrees, relative to the army of reserve.]

Tribunate.—Sitting of March 7.

CITIZEN *Champagny* was introduced as the orator on the part of Government to make an important communication to the Tribunate. "On every important occasion," he observed, "Government, anxious to connect itself with you, has hastened to impart to you the result of its labours. A moment approaches, a moment as decisive as honourable. The campaign is on the point of being opened, or peace is on the point of being made. The moment has been the subject of long meditation on the part of Government, and it has charged me to communicate to you the measures of preservation which it has adopted for the safety of the republic." [Here the orator read the proclamation of the First Consul to the French, and the two decrees relative to the general security of the state.] "Let then this army, formidable in its courage and its leader, march to action! Ye, who are blessed with the hearts of Frenchmen; ye, who burn with the ardour of sharing in the military glory which has made the French nation the first in the world, hasten to join its standards! Ye all whom the revolution has injured, increase its ranks!—Peace, conquered from the enemy by victory, shall heal your wounds—shall finally close them. The warlike trumpet blows a blast that calls for peace. Speak, ye friends of liberty, have you ever witnessed a power more enabled to save and protect than that which is now possessed of the confidence of the people? And ye, Tribunes, declare what you know respecting the generous intentions of the government! Let a noble enthusiasm burst forth within these walls, let the sound be echoed from one extremity of France to the other, and let all France answer in an accordant tone to your shout of enthusiastic exultation!"

The *President* replied—"The ——— administration then declares itself the enemy of the whole world! It is unable to relinquish the atrocious system conceived at the dawn of the revolution, and which it has pursued to the present moment with the most obstinate perseverance; a system tending to divide for the purpose of enslaving. It wishes to destroy the French republic, the guardian and protectress of the liberty of the world; but its hopes shall be defeated. The French have listened to the incitation of their country; they have all abjured their private sentiments, and are preparing to unite themselves in the cloistered bands about the standard erected by courage against tyranny.

With

With the sword in one hand, and the olive in the other, the First Consul will proclaim in the midst of camps this sublime doctrine: liberty, peace, and glory to France!—Independence to nations!"

Girardin.—"The British cabinet rejects the moderate proposals of the French government; it might have been the pacificator of the world, but prefers being its destructive genius. Yes, doubts, when anarchy from the bosom of France threatened the tranquillity of the universe, the foreign governments had a plausible pretext for the continuance of war; but the 18th Brumaire, by crushing the existence of anarchy among us, suppressed the fears of nations. Pitt affects to attribute to the present government the principles of 1793, and Lord Grenville joins his own invectives to the calumnies of Pitt; but they will not deceive any person. Those outrages shall remain as a monument to exhibit in strong marks the act of accusation against Grenville and Pitt. They wish to perpetuate the war. Did they believe that the eloquent voice of Fox and of Sheridan would cease to make the House of Commons resound with the language of peace? The people of England must at length open their eyes. In vain do the ministers who deceive them, keep our ports blockaded; England herself is blockaded by famine. In vain do they rely upon our internal dissensions, and on the success of the expeditions which they meditate. The French have rallied at the mere name of the English, and Pitt has found implacable enemies in those whom he considered as his friends. In vain do they repose their hopes on the coalition; but coalitions are destroyed by triumphs as well as by defeats. Sworow will not forget his disasters in Helvetia, the effects of the defection of the Austrians; and the genius of Brune, though absent, still protects the Batavians. Pitt pretends that the constitution was accepted at the point of the bayonet; but never has the freedom of voting been so unlimited. Our social compact has been sanctioned by three millions of votes, and among those who refused it were public functionaries who are retained in their official situations. Can any thing more be expected from the government than what it does every day? The persons of different parties who were proscribed have been recalled; and the list of emigrants, that register of death for the living, has been closed for ever. The past acts of injustice are repairing. When Grenville accused the government of maintaining itself by force, there was not even a battalion within the walls of Paris. Never was that great commune more unchecked. Every heart rallied round the new order of things, and the West was pacified. Let not our enemies speculate on our reverses! Reverses and Bonaparte! These two ideas repel each other; the name of Bonaparte cannot be connected with disaster. Bonaparte has declared that this campaign will be the last, and he will keep his word.

word: Citizens of all classes, you will exert yourselves to discharge your contributions! Intrepid youth! you will fly to the camps! Ye Prefects, who have been called to aid this generous movement, you will perform your duty! Then will the numerous army which covers our frontiers advance, animated with patriotic ardour; and should it be necessary, an army still more numerous will follow its triumphant march."

Chauvelin contended that England alone opposed the conclusion of peace. He recalled the convention of Pavia, the bill respecting foreign correspondence, the refusal to negotiate in 1790, the seizure of the vessels laden with corn for France, and the sending away the French ministers. Without reverting to past events, he maintained that the present conduct of the British ministry was sufficient to condemn it, since it had declared in the House of Commons that it was necessary to pursue hostilities.

Béranger examined the situation of France and England, the internal resources and riches of each, and their geographical position.

Thiessé thought that this unanimity would afford the evidence of facts, which had been so much dwelt upon. In order to make known the sentiments which animated all the public authorities, he moved the printing of all the speeches.

Jean de Bry.—"It will appear, no doubt, natural to you that such of your members as are most deeply affected should desire to be heard. When the olive of peace was cut in pieces by the sabres of assassins, we foresaw the ruin with which Austria would inundate Europe. But she had not foreseen in her calculations the victories of Massena and of Brune, the return of Bonaparte, and the establishment of the constitution of the year 8. It is with these weapons we are going to fight her; and I hope that this mutilated olive will shoot forth more vigorous branches, and shade the tomb of Bonnier and Roberjot. Tribunes, the constitution gives us the right of expressing our wishes; I know not whether they ought always to be expressed upon the subject of law. For my own part, it seems to me that they might on this occasion express the unanimous and spontaneous sentiment we all feel and share with the government. There is one I form from the bottom of my heart: it is—May the First Consul return a conqueror and a pacificator!"

Emile Guadin immediately proposed the appointing of a commission to make a report on the subject. The proposition was acceded to, and the commission were ordered to present their report to-morrow.

Thiessé's motion was agreed to.

The members of the committee were, *Jean Debry*, *Chauvelin*, *Thiessé*, *Béranger*, and *Emile Guadin*.

Legislation

Legislative Body.—Sitting of March 7.

A MESSAGE from the Consuls announced that three orators could be sent in the course of the sitting, with an important communication.

At two o'clock they were introduced, and *Boulay* (of La Meurthe) read the proclamation to the people issued by the Consuls, and two arrêtés respecting the army of reserve. After he had read them, he addressed the Legislative Body in the following terms :

"The government (said the orator) has proclaimed with confidence, in presence of the Legislative Body, its sentiments and views, and called to witness the efforts which it makes for the happiness of the nation. It had it at heart to extinguish the civil war which desolated the departments of the West, and has succeeded by its wisdom and its measures. It has shown itself the enemy of all factions ; but it endeavours to assuage them, to melt them down into one sole party, that of public virtue. It wishes to rectify all that is wrong, and consequently is endeavouring to re-establish order in all the parts of the administration.

"It will not be less zealous to secure to the republic all the advantages of a glorious peace ; it has not been afraid to propose peace ; it is ready to make it on suitable terms, but our enemies must relinquish all hope of interfering in our internal administration. It has recognised in other nations the right of their independence ; that, therefore, of the French nation ought to be respected. It claims only those just rights which it holds from nature and its industry. Charged with the task of watching over the interests of a people destined to appear with glory in the midst of other nations, it feels all the national dignity, and will suffer nothing unworthy of its grandeur.

"The eyes of the whole world are opened to the views of the English cabinet ; and the coalition, the victim of its plans, will shortly dissolve itself on beholding the moderation of the French republic, and the ambition of the English government. If a last effort be necessary, the nation will make it. The First Consul will go, if it be necessary, to combat at the head of the armies ; and this generous determination will no doubt infuse courage and devotion into the soul of every citizen.

"Believe me, Citizens Legislators, the general administration, left in prudent hands, shall suffer nothing from the absence of the First Consul and his noble devotion."

The Legislative Body ordered the proclamation of the two decrees, and the speech of *Boulay*, to be printed, to the number of 1000 copies for each member.

Council

Council of Prizes, appointed by a Decree of the 27th March.

AS the late decree of the Consuls of France respecting the establishment of a council of prizes is of general importance to the commercial world, we extract all the articles of any consequence in the decree :

Art. 1. There shall be established at Paris a council of prizes.

Art. 2. This council shall take cognizance of causes relative to the validity and invalidity of prizes, and the quality of vessels shipwrecked.—It shall consist of eight members, with a counsellor of state as president.

Art. 5. The decisions of the council of prizes shall be by a majority of five members.

Art. 8. The officer of the administration of the navy in the port into which maritime prizes shall be brought, or the nearest on the coast where an enemy's or neutral ship shall have perished or run ashore, shall be charged, 1st, with the placing and verifying of the seals on board vessels taken either by the ships of the state or by privateers; 2d, with the receipt and affirmation of reports and declarations, with the hearing of witnesses, with the taking of an inventory of the papers on board, and with the estimate; 3d, with every thing that has a relation to wrecks, and the running ashore of enemy's or neutral ships. He shall be assisted in all these acts by the principal officer of customs, and he shall, in all matters of prizes, summon a person furnished with proper powers from the captors.

Art. 9. When it shall result from the process had in virtue of the preceding article, that the vessel has been taken under an enemy's flag, or that it is evidently an enemy, and that in the delay of one decade after that process there shall be no reclamation duly notified to the officer of the administration, who shall be required to give a receipt for it, the validity of the prize shall be determined. To that effect, the officer of the administration shall act in concert with the officer charged with the functions of comptroller of the navy in such port, and with the commissary of the maritime inscription. Their decision shall be by a majority of voices. The officer of administration shall send an account of that decision to the secretary of the council of prizes.

Art. 12. If there be a reclamation in one of the cases foreseen by the above articles, or if the prize shall not have been taken under an enemy's flag, or if the decision does not pronounce the validity of the prize, the officer of the administration shall send, in one decade, to the secretary of the council of prizes, all the acts done by him, and all the papers found on board.

Art. 14. The process shall be before the council of prizes on simple memorials, respectively communicated through the means of the secretary, to the parties or their defenders, who shall previously

iously verify their rights and their powers. The delay for such a process shall not exceed three months for prizes carried into the ports in the Mediterranean, and two months only for the other ports of France; the whole to be reckoned from the day in which the prizes shall have been sent to the secretary of the council.

Art. 15. In the case in which, conformably to the existing laws, the provisional sale of the merchandise in whole or in part, and even the sale of the ship, shall be to take place, it shall be ordered by the officer of the administration of the navy, in concert with the principal officer of the customs, and the persons empowered by the captors. The produce of these sales shall be provisionally deposited in the treasury of the invalids of the navy.

Art. 19. When prizes shall be carried into ports in the French colonies, or when the enemy's or neutral ships shall run ashore or be shipwrecked on the coasts of the said colonies, the proceedings shall be the same as those contained in the 8th, 9th, and 15th articles of the present regulation.

Art. 21. The particular agents, and the agent in chief of the government in the colonies, and in their absence the commander in chief, and the director or principal officer of the administration of the navy, in the case of reclamations pointed out in the 9th article, and even when it shall relate to prizes made under a neutral flag, may nevertheless order, after the process is had, that the validity of the prize shall be proceeded upon, conformably to the 10th article, and afterwards direct the provisional execution of the decision; but with respect to prizes made under neutral flags, the provisional execution shall not take place but upon the express demand of one of the parties, who shall give good and sufficient security, which shall be approved of by the director, and received by the officer of the administration of the navy, and which party shall besides remain responsible for interest.

Art. 23. When prizes shall be carried into foreign ports, the commissaries of commercial relations shall conform exactly to the treaties concluded between France and the powers to whom these commissaries are sent, and to the instructions of government. And in the case in which the present regulation can be carried into execution, they shall fulfil all the functions of the officer of the administration of the navy in the ports of the republic, calling to their assistance two assessors, chosen, if possible, from among the French citizens established in the place of residence of these commissaries.

Art. 24. They shall send the process relative to the prizes, and all the papers which may be necessary to the forming a decision upon the validity of the prize, to the minister of marine, in order to be by him transmitted to the council of prizes.

Art. 27. In conformity with the law of the 26th of last Venice, the ministers of justice, of the marine, and the colonies,

and the minister for foreign affairs, shall give, within the shortest possible delay, the necessary orders, that all the proceedings upon prizes, now pending in the different tribunals, or before the commercial commissaries, be sent them; they shall then send them to the secretary of the council of prizes.

The Batavian Ambassador, Schimmelpenninck, to the Municipality of the City of Amsterdam.

Paris, March 7, 1800.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, the counsellor of state, Marmont, one of the most celebrated generals, who has served in Italy and Egypt under Bonaparte, whose particular confidence he possesses, has been sent by him to your city, to make proposals to the merchants of Amsterdam respecting a loan, for a few months only, on such security and conditions as are contained in his instructions. Though the name of the serene Bonaparte, by whom he is sent, might alone be sufficient to ensure to his delegate a favourable reception, yet the First Consul has desired me to add a recommendation on my part, on which he pleases to put some value. This proof of his esteem I think I shall answer in the best manner, by desiring you to lend a favourable ear to the proposals of Citizen Marinont, and to promote the object of his mission, in so far as it depends on your co-operation, and on your influence over the merchants of Amsterdam. Be the result of your endeavours what it may, the First Consul will find in the proofs of your readiness fresh motives for promoting every thing that may tend to restore our languishing commerce, and to return to us the sources of our former prosperity.

(Signed) **SCHIMMELPENNINCK**

Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, to the Members of the Municipality of the City of Amsterdam.

EUROPE wishes for peace, and for three months the efforts of the republic to attain this object have been ineffectual. Too long have the evils consequent on war been endured. The year must not terminate without humanity being consoled and commerce restored. I have taken every precaution to make the campaign decisive; but to secure its favourable issue, I will, in the first place, have need of an extraordinary fund of ten or twelve millions; and as, in a common cause, the efforts ought to be reciprocal, I address myself to you, Citizens: I send you General Marmont, member of the council of state, and I have charged him to present you with a plan, according to which the payment

of the advances made by the commune and inhabitants of the city of Amsterdam to the French government will be secured in the surest manner.

Knowing the good dispositions which the citizens of Amsterdam and their magistrates have always manifested, I do not hesitate, in circumstances of such urgency, to have recourse to their zeal. The time is precious, and I think it my duty to address to them, without delay, some propositions, which, so far from hurting their private interests, will secure to them a necessary and meritorious part in the advantages which may be obtained.

General Marmont will give them for this purpose securities which they know how to appreciate, and of which I guarantee the execution.

Receive, Citizens, the assurance of my highest considerations.

Given at Paris, at the palace of the government, March 8.

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

The Tribunats.—March 9.

JEAN de Bry, in the name of the commission appointed yesterday, to examine whether it would not be proper to express a wish relative to the communication made by the government, presented a report.

“A campaign is about to be opened; our soldiers are arming to acquire peace; but the object of the belligerent powers is very different. Our enemies wish for the destruction of the republican system, and the renewal of those scenes of horror of which they have just set the example at Naples. They wish, above all, to dismember France: we wish only for liberty, the guarantee of our independence, combined, by the constitution of the year 8, with the repose of Europe.

“What will be, what ought to be, what is the situation—the wish of France? It is to continue the war in order to force the enemy to peace, to annihilate the hope of all new revolutions, and that the glory of our heroes, the children of the revolution, should be immortal.

“Let us proclaim this wish, and let it be seen that it is not a party; the whole nation, which expresses its will, is determined to fulfil it, not only because it is the nation's, but because it is founded upon the incontestable right, which even our enemies do not deny, of regulating our internal organization.

“Our enemies demand a guarantee of the stability of our government. Is not justice, of which all our acts bear the stamp, a sufficient guarantee? They wish for a guarantee of our political existence. What reason have they to doubt it, they who have vainly

vainly proposed the extermination of France? But they have always been deceived in their calculations; they relied upon an improvident dissipation of the resources furnished by the energy of the nation. They see wisdom in the government; they say the energy is extinct. They affect to confound the revolution with the excesses of it; from the assembly of the Notables to the 19th of last Brumaire every thing is confounded; the shades they admit are only for the distinction of punishments, for their peace is death. But when shall we forget the justice of the cause for which we have armed? Have we no longer any country? and do we not know that without courage it is lost?"

The orator asked whether the Tribunate could neglect so favourable an occasion for recalling these sentiments to the minds of all the French? and he announced that the commission were unanimously of opinion, that three orators, chosen from among the members, should carry to the Consuls a wish which expresses these sentiments to all France, to the army in the person of its Chief, and which informs them that it is peace we expect as the price of his efforts. The resolution is as follows:

"The Tribunate decrees that three orators shall carry to the Consuls the following wish:

"That the people of France, animated by the sentiments of their dearest interests, those of preservation and independence, combine round the government all the means to guarantee us, that all necessary sacrifices are consented to, to collect the fruit of anterior sacrifices; and that the First Consul may return a conqueror and pacificator!"

The decree was immediately adopted, and the report ordered to be printed. The orators appointed were Jean de Bry, Chauvelin, and Berenger. On the motion of Say and Girardon, this wish was ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Body and the Conservative Senate by messages.

The Consulate.—March 10.

THE Citizens Jean de Bry, Chauvelin, and Berenger, deputed from the Tribunate, were received by the Consuls, in presence of the ministers and counsellors of state.

Citizen Chauvelin addressed the Consuls in the following terms:

Citizens Consuls,

The Tribunate have been of opinion, that if there were circumstances in which the opinion of the first authorities ought to be pronounced in a solemn manner in the face of the nation and of Europe; it ought to be in those circumstances in which the republic, forced by the ambition of her enemies to resume her arms,

is, is prepared to fight anew, having at the head of her armies
first magistrate.

If anterior successes can predict others; if the past ought to be
guarantee of the future, what a vast field of hope ought to be
opened, by comparing the point from whence the republic set
out, with that in which she now is, and by recalling the series of
successes which have marked that immense interval!

But of these hopes, Citizens Consuls, you have yourselves,
faithful interpreters of the national will, fixed the term and
placed the limits—the freedom and independence of the republic,
the peace of Europe.

We think, with the most lively satisfaction, that it will not be
wholly useless even to this end, that the present government shall
have made the troubles and dissensions of the interior disappear.
Children of the same family, the citizens of France will feel that
the tranquillity for which they sigh will not be truly assured to
them till they shall have forced the enemy to respect their inde-
pendence.

In this grand conjuncture, the voice of the country repeats to
every citizen, Shall we go back when we are near the end of our
career? What more powerful interest than that which binds
us all? It repeats to the first magistrates—You whose fate,
whose glory and whole happiness are so linked with mine,
that you cannot form wishes for yourselves which shall not be at
the same time for me, display all the means deposited in your
hands for the triumph of the best of causes: twice you have esta-
blished the justice of it, twice your conciliatory offers have been
repulsed. Appeal to the republican energy, to the courage, the
dignation of the French; humanity, who weeps over the most
glorious victories, humanity will avow a war whose object is to
acquire peace.

Citizens Consuls, the Tribunate, wishing to reply to the direct
communication made by you, have charged us to transmit to you
the following wish:

*Extract from the Proces Verbal of the Sitzings of the Tribunate of the
18th Ventose, 8th Year of the Republic.*

The Tribunate decree that three orators, chosen from their
body, shall carry the following wish to the Consuls of the re-
public:

“That the French people, penetrated with a sense of their
dearest interests, with that of their existence, of their honour, of
their independence, combine around the government all the means
which may guarantee them; that all necessary sacrifices be con-
tributed to by the nation, in order that she may preserve the price
of the sacrifices she has already made; that the First Consul of the
republic

republic may return a conqueror and a pacificator: such is the wish of the Tribunal. The Tribunal name for their orators the Tribunes Jean de Bry, Chauvelin, Berenger."

The present arrêté shall be transmitted to the Conservatory Senate and the Legislative Body by a messenger of state.

(Signed) CHASSIRON, President.

DENDONNE, FAURE, DELFRENZ,

GIRARDON, Secretaries.

Paris, 18th Ventose, 8th Year of the French Republic,

Reply of the First Consul to the Speech of the Orators of the Tribunal.

THE Consuls of the republic recognise, in what you have said to them, the excellent spirit which has animated the Tribunal during the whole session.

All hope of a continental peace has not yet entirely vanished and if it be out of the power of the republic to realize speedily the last of the wishes which you have just manifested in the name of the Tribunal, the union and impulse of all the French are a guarantee to them that the first will be fulfilled.

The Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments.

Paris, 21st Ventose (March 12), 8th Year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

I SEND you, Citizens, the proclamation of the Consuls to the French.

The decrees annexed to this proclamation give orders for the formation of an army of reserve, and command all the old soldiers and all the conscripts to rejoin their standards before the 15th Germinal. The Prefects must summon them in the name of honour to answer this last call of their country.

Those who are not attached to any particular corps shall repair to Dijon, where the Chief Consul will review them.

Prefects, every moment is precious; repair without delay to your departments: your first measure is the prelude of victory and of peace. Let this first act of your magistracy be great! you no doubt, feel all its importance, and in executing it you will leave me nothing to desire.

Make the proclamation and the decrees of the Consuls be published in all your communes; on this memorable occasion address to those whom you govern, a language which may show you as you ought and you wish to be in the course of your magistracy do not speak but to Frenchmen, but let your words resound in the hearts of all the French.

rests the payment of the contributions: the time has come when the public functionaries shall not be judged but by their acts. In administration, as in war, it is necessary to act; it is necessary to conquer. Without obstacles, what would be the result?

In the eyes of Government the most active officer is the most patriotic; the most zealous for the republic is he who shows most eagerness to make her triumph over her enemies.

The third article of the decree of the Consuls enacts, That all French who at this extraordinary conjuncture would wish to accompany the Chief Consul, and participate in the dangers and glory of the ensuing campaign, shall make their names be inscribed in the prefectures.

For prefects, this is the national article; its execution rests not on law, but on honour; not upon constraint, but upon the enthusiasm which the magistrates inspire; upon the gallantry which animates every citizen.—Prefects, the execution of this article is the touchstone of the administrator: all its details belong to him.

This voluntary inscription is the ban of the French people; an invitation to it should be given before you in the public squares, amidst martial music. At the voice of the Consuls the Romans rushed in such crowds into the Forum, that the magistrates of the people were scarcely able to inscribe the names of thousands who volunteered their services. But had Rome virtues which are foreign to us? Without looking back into ages, turn your attention to the first year of the revolution: the flame of liberty ever burn brighter in any country or in any age? Since, the breath of faction has rendered it wavering and dubious. Now that the breath of faction is nothing more than the groan of agony, the sacred flame will resume its ancient vigour.

Prefects, it is with you to revive it. Encourage the enrolling volunteers. Those opulent youths who people your cities are animated by the fire of honour: if they have lived hitherto in declining inactivity, the fault is not theirs. Revolutionary circumstances kept them at a distance from the field of battle. Protected, without a country, how could they aspire to victory? Now that property is no longer a cause of proscription, young men of wealth will press forward to meet the hopes of their country. Tell them that glory is the ornament of youth, and that it has always particularly been that of the youth of France: ours is the land of bravery and of honour. It is necessary to be brave, to be honoured, to be entitled to esteem, and friendship, and love. Rest assured that this truth, independent of revolutions, shall be felt by all; all have in their soul a spark of the sacred fire,

fire: if it has not sooner burst out, the fault lies alone with the governments which preceded the present.

Perfectly when you shall address this language to the open youth of our cities, the thirst of glory will be excited in their hearts; they will stand confessed the worthy sons of France: they will turn their eyes towards the plains of Dijon; the plains of Dijon await the brave.

There they will be formed into battalions, wholly composed of volunteers. Those who shall be able to procure horses shall be formed into squadrons, of a similar description; they shall all be stationed in the midst of our veteran warriors, and the devoted soldiers of liberty will bound for joy at seeing all the children of the republic at last reunited under their standards.

Warriors habituated to triumphs, rally forth to triumph again. Young men, to whom the road has hitherto been shut, eagerly enter the career: you have need of glory. Frenchmen rally to a man. After having offered the olive of peace, the repository of the national power has raised the dread cry of war. In a few days he who signed the preliminaries of Leoben and the treaty of Campo Formio will be in the midst of camps; he is going once more to lay hold of victory, who is impatient of seeing him in the field of honour. But in the midst of battles will pray for peace: he has sworn never to fight but for the happiness of France and the repose of the world.

Health and fraternity

(Signed)

LUCIEN BONAPARTE

Proclamation to the Requisitionaries and Conscripts, of the 21st March.

WE have conquered liberty; it only remains for us to secure peace. The times of discord and political vexations are past, when improvidence and ignorance favoured the designs of our enemies. All the French are called upon to share the honours of fighting: there is no party, but the united Great Nation. Bonaparte directs the armies: his genius and your valour procure victory. When that peace, so much desired, shall have come, liberty, and proved to the universe the spirit of moderation that actuates our government, who will not be proud of having contributed to it? No, Frenchmen! you will not lose this opportunity of participating in so much glory.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER BERTHIER

*Proclamation of Lord Keith.**Leghorn, March 14.*

Order of the Honourable Lord Keith, Knight of the Bath, Vice-admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief of the Vessels of his Britannic Majesty employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean, &c.

WHEREAS I have been informed, from authentic sources, that certain persons have undertaken to provide and to furnish the enemy with corn and provisions under neutral flags, pretending to be destined for different ports; but that such vessels, with their cargoes, are actually intended for the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice, and the Riviera of the Levant, for the use of the French army serving on the mountains and environs of Genoa; and among others, ships now lading with corn, oil, wine, brandy, &c. under pretext of going from this port to Barcelona, and other Spanish harbours, where it is notorious that the said vessels are much under the Leghorn prices; I hereby deem it expedient to order, and do proclaim the cities and ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice, and the whole coast of the river of the Levant in a state of blockade; and also do publish that I have ordered some divisions of his Britannic Majesty's navy, and those of his allies intrusted to my command, to cruise alternately between those ports, and thereby to put the blockade into proper execution.

To the end that nobody may plead ignorance of such measures, by these presents notified to all whom it may concern, that the cities and ports of Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and the whole coast of the river of the Levant, are in a state of blockade; and the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty and his allies under my orders are directed and enjoined to put the same into execution, stopping, and proceeding, according to the rigour of the law, against all such vessels as shall be found attempting to violate this blockade, &c.

Given under my hand and seal on board of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Queen Charlotte, in the port of Leghorn, this 12th day of March 1800.

(Signed)

KEITH.

By order of the Vice-admiral,

(Counterigned)

NICHOLAS BROWN.

Previous to the Opening of the Campaign, the First Consul sent the following Answer to a Letter which he had received from the Magistrates of Frankfurt.

In the Name of the French People: Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to the Magistrates of Frankfurt.

I HAVE received your letter of the 5th Ventose (February 24). Of the calamities that befall nations, war is one of the most horrid. Your interesting city, surrounded by the contending armies, can only expect the termination of its sufferings from the restoration of peace. All Europe knows how sincerely the French people wish to see an end to a war which has already lasted so long: to me, nothing was too dear to support that wish; and if peace should not be effected, it can only be attributed to obstacles in themselves insurmountable. In that case, the cause of the French people will be the cause of every other nation, as all are equally oppressed by the war. If the French nation is strong enough to defend its cause, it is of importance that Europe, knowing the justice of it, should take an interest in the success of its arms.

Done at Paris, in the palace of government, the 22d Ventose (March 14), eighth year of the French republic.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

By Order of the First Consul,

H. B. MARTEL.

Acts of Government.—Decree of 23d Ventose (March 14), Year 8.

THE Consuls of the republic, considering that prisoners of war are intrusted to the care and humanity of those nations into whose hands they are thrown by the fate of battle, decree—

Art. 1. The ministers of war and the marine shall use every means in their power to provide food and clothing for the Russian, Austrian, and English prisoners of war. They shall take care that they be treated with every respect and attention compatible with public safety.

2. They shall also pursue every necessary measure to accelerate the change of prisoners.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Countersigned by the Ministers of War and the Marine.

The legislative, judicial, and executive powers shall never be separated.

Places under government are not for sale and ecclesiastical and civil functions cannot be exercised by the same person.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, March 13.

THE Senate, deliberating upon the communications which have been made to it in the name of the First Consul, by one of the counsellors of state, of the proclamations of the Consuls to the French people, and of the decrees of the date of March 6th, resolves, that it will transmit to the Consuls of the republic, to the Legislative Body, and to the Tribunal, the message, of which the tenour follows:

The Conservative Senate, the depositary of the constitution, looks with satisfaction a new homage paid to it in the dispositions necessary for supporting it: in hastening to publish its anxious wish, it is assured of only following the generous emotions of all the French people. It associates itself to the public spirit and to the measures of government; and this concert between all the great powers will give to the enemies of the republic a measure by which to estimate its strength. The Conservative Senate, in participating in the pacific intentions of the government, coincides in the sentiments of the Legislative Body and of the Tribunal, either that an honourable peace may prevent victory, or that victory may command a peace with glory.

(Signed)

SIZYUS, President.

Berne, March 13.

THE first section of the new Helvetic constitution is at length arranged, and has been communicated by the great council to the senate. It contains the fundamental principles, which are as follow:

Under God's assistance, the Helvetic nation founds its constitution on unity and independence, on the unalienable liberty of mankind, and on the equality of rights, and solemnly publishes them in the following manner:

1. The Helvetic republic is one and indivisible, free and independent.
2. The generality of the citizens is the only sovereign, from whom emanates all power. The form of government is democratical, but so that the people itself does not govern, but chooses its representatives. All laws are issued in the name of the people.
3. The legislative, juridical, and executive powers shall never be joined.
4. Places under government are not for life, and ecclesiastical and civil functions cannot be exercised by the same person.

5. Citizens of every description enjoy the same rights; there are no hereditary titles of honour, nor distinctions of birth; the Swiss is only subjected to the law, which is one and the same for all, whether it protects or punishes.

6. Every citizen enjoys full liberty of carrying on his trade or calling throughout the whole republic; the manner in which this may be done will be defined by the law. The course of money and weights and measures, shall be the same in every part of the republic.

7. A citizen may settle in any place of the republic he chooses; but such settlement will not entitle him to the public property of the commune where he shall fix his habitation.

8. The property of every commune remains undisturbed, and the manner of management will be left to the proprietors.

9. No law shall have a reactive power.

10. Nobody shall be accused, arrested, or brought to trial, but in the manner prescribed by law. Persons arrested shall receive the order of arrest in writing, and shall be examined before the proper judge within twenty-four hours after their arrest.

11. The Christian religion, after the Catholic and reformed creeds, their divine service and religious exercises, shall remain undisturbed, at every one's option, and under the particular protection of government.

12. Every one has the right of expressing his thoughts in speaking, writing, or printing; all transgressions in that respect, and their punishments, will be defined by the law.

13. A national institute and other arrangements for learning arts, and sciences, and for educating young men for ecclesiastical stations, shall speedily be established.

14. Employment shall be given to the indigent, support to those who are unable to work, reward to those wounded in the service of the country; provision shall be made to the religious warriors who have died for their country; and all kinds of gaming shall be suppressed.

15. Landed property shall not be subjected to irredeemable taxes or impositions of any kind. All landed property may be alienated.

16. The state cannot force any person to deliver up his property, excepting it shall be deemed necessary by law, and then only against a full indemnification.

17. The contributions towards defraying the expenses of the states shall be fixed by law, annually, according to every man's ability and property.

18. The salaries of public functionaries shall be in proportion to their business and stations.

19. Every citizen has the right to lay his petitions and addresses immediately before the best authorities, or to forward them by means of the superior officers.

BAY, President of the Senate.

Admiral Bruix to the Generals, Chiefs of Division, Captains, Officers, Soldiers, and Marines, composing the naval Army.

Brest, March 1841

THE First Consul of the republic commands me to tell you that he has his eye fixed upon your destitutes. He wishes at length to heal the wounds of the naval army, as well as all those which afflicted the republic under the tyranny of the factions. Convinced of his wishes for the happiness of the sailors, a witness of his efforts to realize it, and to carry the glory of the navy to the level of that which his genius has fixed in the land armies; I am to remind you, that if you have yet felt but feebly the effects of his solicitude, you cannot attribute it to any other than the force of the imperious circumstances which you are acquainted with, and more particularly to that impious war which desolated the richest departments of our country, and drained all the sources of the national fortune: this scourge is no more. At the voice of Bonaparte the bands of rebels dispersed; the foreigners, returning to his ships, fled from the land of liberty; and Frenchmen, misled by that foreigner, rallied under the standard of the country.

Brave sailors! you are near the end of those sacrifices and privations which you have so courageously supported. Yes, the hero who now governs us, the hero who conquered the coalitions monarchs as many times as he fought them, carries his fortune to the armies. With the olive-branch in one hand and the sword in the other, he is going at the head of 200,000 brave men to offer peace to Europe, or to end the war by victory.

Let us hasten, then, my comrades, to second his generous designs: he relies upon us also for their full accomplishment; he calls upon us to partake of the glory with which the other armies are about to cover themselves under his eyes; he wishes that France, that all Europe, should owe to us as well as to them the sweet fruit of peace; and that, soon returning to our homes, we should find, like the other defenders of the country, the recompense of our labours in the happiness of our families, and the gratitude of our fellow-citizens.

I who know you have spoken to the First Consul that his hopes shall not be deceived; I have told him that I should find in your zeal, in your courage, and in your friendship for me, more than sufficient

sufficient to make up for any deficiency of talents, I have, in short, sworn to him that you shall return as victorious as himself. My friends, will you not swear it also?

E. BAUX.

Swedish Diet.

Norweping, March 19.

THE following is the speech with which his Majesty opened the Diet on the 15th instant, in the German church, which has been fitted up for the meeting of the states.

“ *High and Well-born, Noble and Well-born, Reverend, Worthy, Well-learned, Noble-born, Wise, Respectable, Brave, and Honest, good Lords, and Men of Sweden.*

“ With the utmost pleasure I see you this day assembled, for the first time, before my throne, convinced that I may confide my cares for the welfare of faithful subjects in their bosom. Eight years have now elapsed since the last Diet: it was then when my deceased father addressed you for the last time from this throne, and expressed his pleasure to be King of a faithful people, whom he had called together to consult with them in confidence and harmony on the affairs of the kingdom, and this at a time when a fanatical fury convulsed almost every country, which afterwards laid waste and destroyed some of them in the most licentious and inhuman manner, and dissolved even the most sacred ties and connexions.

“ He also said, that few in a similar station would expose themselves to the ferments which are often occasioned by large assemblies—‘But I,’ these were his own words, ‘did not dread them, relying on your attachment, and on the frankness with which I shall lay before you the affairs on which we must deliberate; and if your confidence meets mine, the general good can only result from it, the kingdom will become strong, and gain the esteem and veneration of foreign nations.’ He then expressed his sincere love for his people, and his hopes that, at the conclusion of the Diet, he might be able, with similar pleasure, to communicate his satisfaction on the harmony which guided your deliberations. He then did not think his death to be so near, which he had so often braved on the field of battle against the enemies of his country, but which he had no reason to expect from some of his own treacherous subjects.

“ It is a melancholy and painful duty to me, that, on addressing my faithful subjects for the first time from the throne, I must renew the recollection of a crime which ought to have remained

ained unknown, and considered impossible in this country. This collection, however, would excite still more horrid sensations within me, had I not the consolation of being surrounded by faithful subjects, who, as much as myself, abhor such a crime; and who still bewail the loss of a just and gracious King and Mother. The happiness, honour, and independence of the kingdom were the objects of his endeavours; and we must hope that the purity of his intentions is no longer misconceived; the time which we live, and the events which we have witnessed, must convince us more and more of the wisdom of his measures, and the sincerity of his endeavours. As I have inherited the throne of my father, together with his love for his people, I wish to experience from you the same fidelity and attachment for me, which you have shown for him; and that that harmony might reign among you, during the Diet, to the maintenance of which he has so often admonished you, as without it an independent country cannot exist.

" Thus reminding you, my faithful subjects, of the fulfilment of your duties and connexions, with respect to myself and you, I ought not to forget the vast extent of the difficulties concerning me. On ascending the throne from which so many great Kings have governed Sweden, I had reason to fear that I might not be able to fulfil my sacred duties as I wished it; but when I considered, on the other hand, my sincere endeavours to do justice to those duties, since I have prayed for the assistance and the grace of the Almighty, and hope more and more to be convinced that I reign over subjects who, as well as myself, without any private views, make the welfare of the country the sole object of their endeavours; who voluntarily meet me in supporting the kingdom with every thing requisite for repairing the breach, which, if not speedily remedied, might undermine its welfare—I have in that conviction, in the course of the last three years, faced with intrepidity all difficulties and obstacles, in searching myself after the means, by useful arrangements and strict economy, to increase the revenues of the kingdom, in full confidence thus to discover the genuine source for the stability and the dignity of an independent country.

" The revenues and expenses, together with the wants of the state, I have caused to be estimated, that they may this day be laid before the members of the Diet, to prove what I have been able to effect for the benefit of the empire, and what farther measures may be necessary for fulfilling our first and mutual endeavours to ameliorate and fix the standard of the price of money. The low course of exchange, arising from the pressing debts of the empire, have always thwarted my best designs and plans for the welfare of the state. Every individual feels this oppressive evil, more or less, but the government feels it more sensibly; for

it has not only diminished the revenues of the state, but opened a wide field to selfishness and usury, than which nothing can operate more prejudicially to the fellow-citizens or greedy speculators, who ought to be shunned and detested by every honest man.

“ Two oppressive and disastrous years have not a little contributed to the present high prices of corn and provisions; and the state, as much as the individual, has felt the deficiency of corn and other heavy losses. I shall, nevertheless, find great consolation in any efficacious means to enable me to succour my distressed subjects, and to furnish them with farther proofs of my solicitude for their welfare.

“ I have thus purposely called this Diet, to advise with you how to obviate the existing evils, and how to prevent similar ones in future. To effect this important end, it is necessary that I should be crowned King of Sweden, in order to cement the sacred bonds of union in the most solemn manner, which ought ever to unite the sovereign with the nation. I conceived the most propitious period for this solemnity would be that after the birth of my beloved son Gustav, the fruit of my happy union with my beloved consort. I want words to express to you the joy I feel on seeing the throne of Sweden, by the grace of the Most High, still more fortified than before; and this happy sensation was mixed with the natural satisfaction of being a father. And if this day recall those unspeakable sensations to my bosom, it is in the fond hope, the perfect conviction, that my beloved and faithful subjects here assembled partake them with their prince.

“ When I gave a name to my son, which in so many respects must be dear to us and our common country, I was in great hopes to educate him in such a manner as to render him worthy of that name; that, whenever I shall be no more, he may render his people happy. I shall ever represent to him the great destiny of Providence, in order that, from his infant days, he may be impressed with the great importance of his future duty; and that he may never forget that he is born and destined to reign over a free, integral, or self-subsistent nation, and to promote its happiness; thus to enjoy the only, but the greatest consolation which a sovereign reign can wish for his manifold troubles and cares. I shall moreover assure him, that he will have to reign over a faithful nation, always submissive to the laws of the country; and which, by its trust in God, by its faith, sincerity, harmony, and unity, constitutes a great people.

“ Since I have opened to you, in this solemn place, the inmost of my thoughts and principles, with sincerity and confidence, I have reason to expect that you, my faithful subjects, will answer my wishes. Be assured that, when in your deliberations with me, unity, harmony, and sincerity, shall be found to reign, we may expect

expect from the grace of God, that this Diet will terminate to the welfare of the empire. Then shall I think myself amply rewarded for all my past care and solicitude; and who among you will not feel within himself the lively satisfaction of having laboured and contributed to the real prosperity of his country?

"Convinced that you, as faithful Swedish Subjects, worthy of your ancestors, partake of my sentiments, I will leave the heavenly grace and blessing of the Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and remain with royal grace and good will to your nation, &c."

His Majesty having ended his address, Baron Ehrenheim read the articles proposed by the King as the subjects of the deliberations, which principally relate to the violation of the constitution, the amendment of several civil laws, and to measures of economy and police.

The Tribunal.

at St. Poul's (March 19)

THE Citizens Moreau, St. Mary, Chaptal, and Petier were introduced.

Chaptal addressed the Tribunal.

"Citizens Tribunes, to-morrow your first legislative session terminates; and although its duration has been but a few months, it has sufficed to prove to the people that the constitution they have adopted, and the magistrates they have chosen, have been able to operate their happiness, and to justify their confidence."

The orator here recalled to the recollection of the Tribunal the calamitous epochs which preceded the 19th Brumaire, when the temple of the laws was the arena of factions, when the Government, weak and tyrannical by turns, immolated the legislature or were immolated by the legislature. He contrasted the miseries of that epoch with the happy change produced within four months. "The ancient government, feeble even in its constitution, and deceiving itself with respect to the cause of the public misfortunes, continued to attribute them to classes of citizens long proscribed; they thought, by punishing these unhappy victims for their errors, to turn the public opinion and view from their own faults; from this frightful system arose the laws upon hostages, upon the forced loan, upon the nobles, priests, and relations of emigrants. So many outrages against reason and principle drew the attention of a government, which felt that to be strong it is necessary first to be just; in their very first steps they proposed to remove this work of iniquity, and the laws against persons disappeared, and a light war-tax replaced the forced loan."

" But internal order demanded the attention of the government. Eighteen departments in the West raised anew the standard of revolt. Government only displayed its force in order to be generous; justice, humanity, genius, such prodigies belong only to you.

" The hero who pacified the West, the conqueror of Italy and Egypt, wishes to pacify Europe; and the words which he addressed, on the 5th Nivose, to the King of England, are well known: 'Are there no means of coming to an understanding? peace is the first want and the first glory.' The reply of the English Government will deserve and attach to it the ——— of humanity.

" It is for the nation to inflict vengeance upon this ——— government: it will be terrible; I swear it by our arms. The new military organization, the rewards ensured to the noble actions of the soldiers, the certainty of keeping his rank at the peace, of gathering then the fruits of war, the faculty of replacing will give among us a new energy to valour; and the presence of the First Consul in the camp will draw thither every thing that exists in France of courage and of honour.

" Allied nations, bind the knots of treaties closer. The reputation of good faith which the First Consul enjoys gives new force to them, and the government may now reckon friends, when before it had only allies. The execution of the capitulation of Malta; the reparation of a violation of the Prussian territory; the departure of the persons shipwrecked at Calais, who have been considered as unhappy persons pursued by misfortune; the absolute respect of the rights of persons, all these must conciliate to the French government the esteem and affection of all people.

The speech concluded with a rapid sketch of the laws passed and by the announcing of others, which might yet be presented one for the nomination of juries, until the formation of the lists of eligibles, and one for the correction of the right of passage.

The orator finished by reading a proclamation from the Consuls, which convokes extraordinarily the Legislative Body on the 1st Germinal (22d March), to remain sitting to the 10th Germinal (31st March).

The *President* replied by an exposition of the labours of the session. The Tribune ordered the two speeches to be printed.

Legier, observing that the discussion upon successions was to be opened to-morrow in the Legislative Body, proposed to name three orators for the purpose of demanding of the Legislative Body a delay for the discussion.—Agreed to.

The Conservative Senate announced that they had appointed Ramond, a member of the Legislative Assembly of 1792, to the Legislative Body.

Legislative Body.

THREE orators from the government (Boulay of La Meurthe, Lacuée, and another) being introduced, Boulay, after a speech, in which he recalled to the recollection of the legislators the events and the benefits which had resulted from the 18th Brumaire, presented a proclamation from the chief Consul, who, in virtue of the 33d article of the constitution, convokes the Legislative Body to meet on the 1st Germinal, and to sit till the 10th. In the course of his speech Boulay stated the regret of the Consuls in not having been able to crown the labours of the Legislative Body by peace. It was their most ardent wish, and their dearest hope, to restore that blessing, but that hope they had not yet been able to realize. "All of you," said he, "on returning to your homes, will do them the justice to say, that they have neglected nothing to bring about that desirable object. If, notwithstanding all their efforts, the war become inevitable, we will not have to fear the result."

State of Switzerland.

Message sent by the Executive Committee to the Legislative Councils of Helvetia, on the 11th of March.

CITIZENS Representatives, in a conference of the two committees, the legislative and the executive, the former has put us in your name the three following questions:

1. How far has the executive committee taken the necessary measures to procure for Helvetia the neutrality of which it stands in such pressing want?
2. Has it taken care to represent to the French government the evils under which Helvetia groans? And has it declared to it, that the people, crushed under the weight of so great military burdens, are on the eve of being reduced to despair?
3. What are the causes of the ruinous condition of our finances? a ruinous condition so great, that the state is no longer able to pay a single functionary.

The answer to these three questions may be found in the report of your committee; but since you insist on new details, we proposed, Citizens Representatives, to lay them before you, with the ingenuousness which you have a right to expect from us.

Nothing has been neglected to obtain from the French government its consent to our neutrality. Special missions, pressing letters, ministerial notes, all prove our diligence on this important subject. The interference of his Prussian Majesty has also been invoked.

The result of these steps and other subsequent ones has been the positive refusal on the part of France to grant us neutrality during the continuance of the war, and a hope sufficiently declared, that at a general peace the offensive article of alliance shall be suppressed.

With respect to the King of Prussia, that monarch has given us full and repeated proofs of the kind interest which he takes in our independence, and of his intention to use his exertions to endeavour to effect it in the negotiations for peace. We are not at liberty to enter farther into detail on this particular. It belongs essentially to diplomacy, the proceedings and labours of which are not susceptible of a certain publicity. But we invite you to appoint four members, invested with your confidence, to whom we may entrust all the parts of the correspondence.

You ask us if we have represented to the French government the evils under which Helvetia groans? Yes, we have done it, we continue to do it daily, and we could give you a proof of our resistance to the excessive demands of some French Generals in their letters, filled with accusations and bitter reproaches. The agents of the French government, confessing our ills, impose them to the times when they commenced, promise us distant indemnities, but invite us to submit to the imperious necessity of the present moment.

Your last question relates to the causes of the ruin of our finances. We cannot conceal from you that the greater part of all the public revenues has been employed in furnishing the uninterrupted requisitions of the French army since it has occupied the territory of the republic. The payment of money for the imposts not having been sufficient, a great part of the national credit has been alienated before the 7th of January, in order to assist the burdened districts and communes. Would we could give you the hope that our ills were nearly at an end! but we foresee that the opening of the campaign is the mournful preface of fresh ones, and that we are going to be placed between the cares of our existence and the wants of the French army, between military measures and the loss of our last resources, if an attempt which we have just made does not interest the justice, and, dare we say, the pity of the First Consul of the French republic.

But this cause of our distress, if it be the most pressing, is not the only one; our own errors have overwhelmed us. This levy of upwards of 20,000 men, so lightly decreed, and so useless in result, has involved the public treasury in an effective expense of upwards of two millions of livres.

Finally, a last cause of our penury is the tardiness and difficulty of the payment of the imposts in those cantons even; in which foreign charges have yet left some resources; undoubtedly in the

the cantons there are individuals who are physically unable to make their contribution; but a moral cause acts upon the greater number. But, representatives, it is here that we entreat you, in the name of our common country, to listen with calmness to the charge which accuses you.

Scarcely had the executive commission been installed, when it found numerous detractors in the midst of your assembly. A system of censure and detraction has been adopted since, and each discussion proves the existence of it. Yet this commission was your own work. Will you have yourselves marked out your enemies? Who of us asked your suffrages? Who of us did not think that he made the greatest sacrifices to the country in reply to your appeal?—What has been our crime? Without means, without resources, in the most exhausted state, you charged us to assist our dear country, agonizing and covered with the deepest wounds—and what has been the recompense of our devotion? In the midst of you, voices have been heard, and have been contradicted; they have blamed both our labours and our intentions, and have rendered us suspected by the nation. Whilst these things were passing in the bosom of your assemblies, the malevolent, all the enemies of the public weal, were at work. And your credit did not rise in proportion to the sinking of ours; both the authorities became equally weakened—one is made use of to attack the second. The workers of trouble and disorder are not afraid of our vigilance; for they see our attention occupied with other things. Attentive in the mean time to the issue of the struggle, the people float in doubt and uncertainty; and a vague idea, that an order of things in which the elements are in open opposition, cannot last, induces them to refuse making such sacrifices as they deem useless.

Such, Citizens Representatives, are the speedy effects of that system of detraction, which you have suffered to prevail against the executive commission. We have availed ourselves of this occasion to speak with a frankness which the importance of the occasion justifies, and which your patriotism cannot disapprove. We protest to you that we are strangers to all factions—we would only temper their excesses, and, if possible, direct their energies to the public tranquillity; above all, we wish at any price to make the republic beloved, to stifle the germs of dissension, and to remove the signals of parties. Will you suffer the still greater evils of civil discord to succeed those which now overwhelm us, and those which are about to overwhelm us? Lay aside your unjust prepossessions. We demand your confidence with the feeling that it is due to us. Suffer us to govern the republic by the powers of the constitution. It must be allowed that the constitution, and all those which resemble it, have a great defect; it is, that they are not balanced; their powers are divided

into

into two branches ; and experience proves, that by turns they are either the oppressors or the oppressed. Shall not we attempt to correct this vice, which belongs more to things than to men ? Citizens Representatives, we implore you to be united, and afford this great lesson to the world, that an enlightened patriotism in the depositaries of power is a surer guarantee of the happiness of the people than the most wisely balanced constitution.

Answer to the above.

The Legislative Body to the Executive Committee.

AMONG the various objects which your message of the 11th of March embraces, the Legislative Body have noticed two most particularly deserving their attention. The one is, the proposition to appoint four members, who may receive from you more precise information with respect to our foreign relations ; the other presents a series of reflections upon the necessity, and the means, of maintaining harmony between the supreme authorities. With respect to the first object, the Legislative Body does not conceive that it has the power to accede to your invitation. Its reasons are, that, by interfering in the negotiations with foreign powers, it would usurp the functions which, by our constitutional principles, essentially belong to you ; and further, because such a delegation would be either useless, in case the four members so appointed should keep to themselves the secrets imparted to them, or dangerous, according to your opinion, in the event of their reporting them to the entire body. There is also another motive which influences the Legislative Councils which it thinks fit to disclose to you. It is, that they have too much confidence in you, to doubt that you have not taken, and that you will not still take all the measures calculated to secure the repose, the integrity, the independence, and indivisibility of Helvetia, and the comfort of her children.

But you complain, Citizens, that since the installation of the executive committee, a system of detraction and censure has been followed up against it without intermission. You consider the legislative authority employed in pursuing with eagerness a plan of attack against the executive. You detail the consequences which you say have resulted from this disunion, and which are to be dreaded in future. It by no means becomes the Legislative Body to inquire how far these opinions are correct or erroneous. It does not become it to institute an inquiry which you yourselves have neglected to ascertain, whether the opinions of such or such of its members may be either justified by the greatness of the interests involved, by the liberty which is the necessary privilege

the representation, or condemned as trespassing beyond the limits of decency and moderation. It is sufficient on their part to allege one fact. It is, that there does not exist a single act of the Legislative Body, which can be considered with justice as directed against your persons, as suspecting your intentions, as dictated by a love of the country than a culpable spirit of party.

Laying aside then all painful discussion on the past, the Legislative Body neither wishes, nor can be inclined to occupy itself with any other subject than future amelioration; and to accomplish it, it does not think that it would succeed by a mutual exchange of reproaches and justification, nor even by protestations and affectionate expressions. It is by actions, by their activity, their energy, by their steady zeal, that the supreme authorities should contribute to the happiness of Helvetia. This day you hold out the hand to the Legislative Body. It accepts it, less as a pledge of reconciliation, the necessity of which would suppose sentiments to which it is a stranger, than as a support to strengthen common steps in one painful career; and since we must be guided by mutual advice, the Legislative Councils, while they receive your communication with an intention to avail themselves of it, impart to you, on their side, with candour, what they think would be most desirable in your conduct.

First then, the most rigid impartiality in the choice of persons for employment. Would you extinguish the spirit of party? It is sufficient to forget that there are parties: that the public Dictionary should be continued or removed, according as he accords himself well or ill in his office, and not according to his degree of attachment to this or that class of men: that merit and virtue should be the only qualities considered, and not political opinions, more or less equivocal, and difficult to appreciate. When tranquillity will spring up again, reactions will be paraded, and the citizens will feel themselves united in the bosom of a family. Such is the conduct of the hero whom Heaven seems to have given to France to heal the wounds which she received in the fury of factions.

Another object which the Legislative Body cannot too much recommend to your care, Citizens, is the administration of the finances. The more this department is accompanied with various obstacles, the more beset with painful details, the more necessary it becomes to redouble the labour and zeal. Of all the clogs to a good regulation of public revenue, the most baneful, perhaps, is the spirit of localism, the spirit of canton. The wish to retain the sap in a single branch, is to interrupt circulation, and destroy the whole tree. An exclusive anxiety for one particular canton is an attack upon the whole republic. If, from the empty state of the public chest, the troops are without pay, the civil officers and the ministers of justice without retribution, the republic will fall into ruin, and

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under its rubbish will be buried those who provoked, or overlooked forward to, the disaster, as well as those who ardently sought its prevention. Seated at the helm, you should not let the vessel to perish for want of vigilance. Your virtues, more than your interest, are certain pledges of your proper attention.

Finally, Citizens, a deposit not less precious, confided principally to your hands, is the maintenance of the indivisibility of the republic; that our external enemies endeavour to strike Helvetia into absolute nullity, and make it disappear from the map of nations; that our internal enemies, more perfidious still, endeavour to divide and distract every thing, in order to avail themselves of the anarchy, or to find the means of establishing other privileges; that an infamous selfishness is constantly watching each city, to found a separate sovereignty, with a view to exalt there for itself a throne, where it may reign surrounded with splendour, ignorance, weakness, and every prejudice. Of what moment are these ridiculous efforts, these libticial plots, if you know how to live united? You are already acquainted with the wishes in this respect, Citizens; they are now renewed with concord and energy; secure their accomplishment by the means of execution which belong to you. Do not suffer new and arbitrary systems to be substituted, with address, in the place of the sacred basis of absolute indivisibility, which the Helvetic people and their representatives have given you for the sole rule of your conduct.

Every federative bond is soon or late relaxed or dissolved by intrigues without, or base interests and passions within. The French have learned it; the Helvetians also understand it; they find it more secure and more honourable to form a single nation at once, than several united by a fragile bond.

It is by acting upon these principles, Citizens, that you will worthily discharge the important mission assigned to you by your suffrages: it is thus that you will justify the confidence which the representatives of the nation placed in you; and of which they love to repeat the testimony: it is thus that you will contribute to strengthen the glorious edifice which should secure the present regeneration of our country, the future happiness of our children, and the eternal liberty of Helvetia.

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EGYPT.

The following Observations on the Convention of El Arisch are extracted from the *Moniteur*, the French official Paper.

It appears that the English ministers aim at concealment and deception, with respect to their conduct in consequence of the convention of El Arisch.

The English minister has circulated in Europe, by every possible means, that there were only 5000 French in Egypt; General Leber is, however, at the head of 20,000.

That at Alexandria there were only a few cannon, and that the gates the Mulzon and the Carrere had carried off all the artillery to arm themselves.—The forts of Caffarelli and Crelin are mounted with artillery, and there are at Alexandria more than 100 cannon, from the caliber of 6 to 36.

That the army of Egypt was naked.—It is, however, newly clothed in European stuffs; a measure which was found necessary in consequence of the coolness of the nights; but had European stuffs not existed in the magazines, there would have been no difficulty in finding cotton cloth of every kind in a country, the manufactures of which form the dress of all Africa.

That the army is in want of every thing.—How! in the most abundant country in the world, where corn, beef, mutton, rice, poultry, sugar, and coffee, are constantly at one tenth of the price they draw in Europe.

That the few French who remain are in a languishing state, and afflicted with chronic diseases.—Egypt is, however, the most healthful country in the world; wounds are cured there with extraordinary facility, and all those we have seen returned from Egypt, have a greater appearance of health than they exhibited on leaving Europe.

That the army was destitute of ammunition.—There are still in the arsenals more than three millions of cartridges, and fifty pieces of cannon, supplied with 2000 charges each piece, without reckoning the grape-shot cartridges which may be made, and which are more serviceable in a plain than ball cartridges.

That the people of Egypt are always ready to revolt against the French.—It is well known to all the world, however, that every Arab abhors the Turks and the Osmanlies, that the Egyptians love the French the "just men," and that the municipal govern-

This article was not published until the month of July. The following articles also respecting Egypt are of dates very distant from each other. The advantage, however, of having them at once under the eye, has induced the Editor to depart, in this instance, from the chronological order generally observed in this collection.

ment which Bonaparte wisely placed in the hands of men versed in the laws of the country, has strongly attached them to the French.

Finally, there are no absurdities which those ministers have not circulated in Europe, and, like the *Moniteur* (the Liar of Cornelle), they themselves believe their own falsehoods, and are caught in their own snares.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith on the spot, who had the best information upon the subject, and the respective situation of the French and Turks, succeeded in concluding a treaty, which can only be accounted for by the confusion excited in Egypt by the disorganization in France, the disasters of our armies, and the anxiety of this brave army, who imagined that they might be most useful in the defence of the frontiers of the republic; considerations, however, which could not mislead such men as Desaix, Menou, Davoust, Souges, Lagrange, Rampon, Lanusse, &c. &c.

But at last the convention has been broken; the Turkish army, to which we had given up the intrenched camps of Salachich and of Cathick, Damietta, and a great part of Egypt, has been beaten, and is now 100 leagues from Cairo. The Desert, which this army had passed, with the consent of the French army, is now again placed between Egypt and our army. Our army has, from every quarter, received news from France; and those brave men who have so often conquered at Rivoli, Castiglione, and Tarvis, will defend Egypt; from the preservation of which, merchants, statesmen, and all persons of information, expect a great revolution in the annals of the world.

It will be seen by the subjoined letters of General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue, that Commodore Smith had received orders not to allow the army to pass, that Admiral Keith had received the same orders, and that it was not until after counter orders arrived, that he released General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue.

*General Desaix to General Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic.
Landed at Toulon, 15 Floreal, Year 8.*

FLATTERED by the confidence you reposed in me, by desiring me to follow you in the course of the last winter, I entertained the most lively anxiety to execute your orders. General Kleber refused to consent; he detained me, and, in spite of my reluctance, obliged me to conclude the convention of El Arisch. In a word, after a thousand obstacles, and not without difficulty, I left Alexandria on the 13th Ventose (4th of March), in a Ragusan vessel, accompanied by an aviso, on board of which was General Davoust; I was very impatient to arrive. Every contrary wind

every calm, overwhelmed me with grief. I was most anxious to arrive in time, to be present at the opening of the brilliant campaign, which was hourly about to take place under your auspices. In a word, after thirty days of storms and of sufferances, after stopping once at Coron, where we were well treated by the Turks, once at Stacca, in Sicily, where, according to their custom, the inhabitants wished to knock us on the head, I at last arrived in sight of the island of Hieres. Already we rejoiced at the sight of France; already we committed a thousand extravagancies. In testimony of our joy, when suddenly, in a thick fog, we fell into the hands of an English frigate, which carried us to Leghorn, to Admiral Keith.

Full of confidence in the passports furnished us by the English and Turks, I signified my extreme surprise at our detention. Instead of releasing us, as I expected, the Admiral ordered us to perform quarantine; acquainting me, that he waited orders from his government on the subject of the convention of El Arisch, and that he could not release me till they arrived.

We had then passed thirty days in a lazaretto, extremely confined, treated as prisoners of war, officers and soldiers having the same rations allowed them. Judge of our anxiety, of our anger, at thus losing the time which we might have so well employed. At last we were released, and Admiral Keith informed us, that his government had consented to the execution of the convention of El Arisch.

After a passage of five days I arrived here; and, after being boarded by the cruisers of Barbary, who did not stop us, I must perform forty days quarantine. I wait your orders. I beg you to leave me as little time as possible to be idle. To labour and increase the glory of the republic, and yours, is my whole desire. We heard by the *Osiris*, at the moment of my departure, the events which placed you at the head of the government. You may suppose that our joy was very great; for myself, I was delighted. I knew that you wished to carry France to the utmost height of glory, and that by giving happiness to the whole world. Yes, my General, I wish to join in the war, but chiefly against the English; I have sworn eternal hatred to them. Whatever you assign me, I shall be satisfied; you know that I do not stickle about chief commands, that I do not desire them; I should be a volunteer with the same pleasure as a general: only I will confess, that at present, being a little fatigued, I should not like to enter into an army not fit to act; but, in short, whatever you please is agreeable to me. I anxiously wish to know my destination immediately, in order to prepare whatever I want, and not to lose a moment in entering into the campaign; a day not well employed is a day lost.

I salute you respectfully.

(Signed)

DESSAIX.

E. Pouf-

E. Poussielgue, Comptroller of the Expenses of the Army, and administrator-general of the Finances of Egypt, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

*"In Quarantine at Toulon, 15 Floreal
Citizens Consuls, (May 5)."*

"ON the 12th Ventose last (February 1), General Dessaix sailed from Alexandria; I was to have sailed at the same time on board another vessel, with General Dugua, and 120 men, but we wanted English passports. The English ship the *Theseus* appeared in the evening before Alexandria, and I went on board her. Captain Stiles then declared to us, that in consequence of orders which Commodore Smith had just received from London, he was directed not to permit any vessel to depart from Egypt; and that he could not, therefore, deliver us passports."

The letter then recites his having received an invitation from Sir Sidney Smith, and going on board the *Tigre*, where he was shown the orders from Admiral Keith not to accede to the convention, and the subsequent dispatches, by which he was authorized to agree to it. The other parts of the letter merely recapitulate what was before mentioned in the letter of Dessaix, and concludes thus:

"I left Leghorn on the 27th, and we found Lord Keith on board the *Minotaur*, off Savona, on the 28th. I remained three days without being able to communicate with him, in consequence of a calm and contrary winds. At last I wrote to him, and he replied to me. I send you a copy of my letter and of his answer. After the information he gave me, I saw no necessity for having an interview with him. We were then before Genoa, we sailed thence on the 3d of this month at night, to return to Leghorn.

Admiral Keith had, from the 28th of Germinal, given to all the English cruisers orders conformable to those he communicated to me; and for the same purpose he dispatched the *Cormoran* frigate to Sir Sidney Smith.

I arrived at Leghorn on the 7th Floreal; I found the *Cormoran* still there: I took the opportunity of acquainting General Kleber of all that I had done, and all that I knew.

On the 9th I embarked with General Dessaix, and we arrived here on the 12th, after having fallen in with two Tunisian corsairs.

Health and respect.

POUSSIELGUE.

the following are the Documents referred to by Poussielgue in his Letter.

No. I.

Sidney Smith to Citizen Poussielgue, Administrator-general of the Finances.

On board the Tigre, March 8, 1808.

I LOST not a moment to repair to Alexandria as soon as I could complete the provisioning of my ships, in order to inform in detail of the obstacles which my superiors have opposed to the execution of any convention such as I thought it my duty to see to, not having received the instructions to the contrary, which reached Cyprus on the 22d of February, bearing date the 10th of January.

As to myself, I should not hesitate to pass over any arrangement of an old date, in order to support what took place on the 10th and 31st of January; but it would be only throwing out a lure to my brave antagonists, were I to encourage them to embark. I owe it to the French army, and to myself, to acquaint them with the state of things, which, however, I am endeavouring to change. At any rate, I stand between them and the false impressions which have dictated a proceeding of this kind; and as I know the liberality of my superiors, I doubt not that I shall produce the same conviction on their minds that I feel myself, respecting the business which we concluded. A conversation with you would enable me to communicate the origin and nature of this restriction; and I propose that you should proceed on board the English frigate to the commander in chief in the Mediterranean, who has newly arrived, in order to confer with him on the subject. I depend much on your abilities and conciliatory disposition, which facilitated our former agreement, in order again to support my reasonings respecting the impossibility of revoking what has been formally settled after a detailed discussion and a mature deliberation. I then propose, Sir, that you should come on board, in order to consult on what is to be done in the difficult circumstances in which we are placed. I view with calmness the heavy responsibility to which I am subject; my life is at stake—I know it; but I should prefer an unmerited death to the preservation of my existence, by exposing both my life and my honour.

I have the honour to be, with perfect consideration and high esteem, Sir, your very humble servant,

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. II.

Kleber, General in Chief, to Citizen Poussielgue.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 7 Ventose (March 29).

I HAVE received your letter from Rosetta, dated the 27th of this month. I was already informed of what had happened before Alexandria with the commander of the new cruisers, and I immediately notified it to the Vizier, through the medium of Mutas Pacha. This day I expect the return of the courier, and according to the answer he brings, I shall draw up an official note, which I intend to send to the Vizier to-morrow. So I see in what happened only a simple misunderstanding, occasioned by the command of the fleets in the Mediterranean having passed into other hands. I shall take advantage of the delay which this circumstance will necessarily produce in our evacuation, to prolong my residence at Cairo and the Delta; for doubtless, in all this affair the English do not mean more mischief than the Grand Vizier.

(Signed) KLEBER.

No. III.

Letter from the Russian Ambassador to Sir Sidney Smith.

Constantinople, November 2, 1799.

THE letters of the French generals in Egypt to the Grand Vizier having given to the latter the idea of obtaining the evacuation of Egypt by a capitulation, the ministry here has required from me the necessary passports for the safe return of the French troops, in case this capitulation should really be concluded. I believe it my duty to accede to the desire of the Porte, and for the honour of transmitting you enclosed one of the passports such as the Porte pointed out. In the mean time I have informed the Drogueman Frankini of what had been done, directing him to fill up the passports in such a manner, that they might not have their entire effect unless the capitulation and its execution had your complete approbation; and that if any difficulties should arise from my passports, he might add on the margin, that your passports alone should be respected by the Squadron or the Emperor for my sovereign.

(Signed)

U. TAMARA.

No. IV.

Letter from Citizen Poussielgue to Lord Keith.

On board the Constance, 13 Germinal.

My Lord,

(April 19).

AT the moment of quitting Egypt to return to France, in virtue of the convention signed at El Arisch, I leaved at Alexandria

the obstacles which your orders had raised to the execution of that convention, although it had already been partly carried into effect, with that good faith which the candour of the contracting parties must have inspired, I am now resolved to proceed directly to you, my Lord, to request your revoke your orders. I wish to explain to you all the motives which should induce you to adopt this measure; or, if you cannot consent to what I desire to solicit, that you will send me immediately to France, in order that the French government may treat directly with the English government on this affair. The lives of 50,000 men are at stake, who may be destroyed without any motive, since, according to the solemn treaty made with the English, Russians, and Turks, all hostilities had been terminated.

I have not powers *ad hoc* for the step I have taken; but there is no necessity for claiming what would be considered as a right between nations the least civilized. The demand appears to me so plain and so simple, and besides so urgent, that I have not thought it necessary to wait for the orders of General Kleber, who, I am certain, would not consent to the smallest modification of the treaty, though his fidelity in executing it has rendered his position much less advantageous.

At the moment we concluded the convention at El Arisch, under the simple pledge of English good faith, we were far from supposing that obstacles would be started by that same power, the most liberal of those with whom we had to treat.

For the rest, my Lord, I am not a military character, and all my functions have ceased. Two years of fatigue and sickness have rendered my return to my country indispensable. I aspire to rest beside my wife and children, happy if I can carry to the families of the French I left in Egypt, the news that you have removed the only obstacles to their return.

(Signed)

POUSSINQUE.

Lord Keith's Answer.

Minotaur, April 25.

I HAVE this day received the letter which you have done me the honour to write. I have to inform you, that I have given no orders or authority against the observance of the convention between the Grand Vizier and General Kleber, having received no orders on this head from the King's ministers. Accordingly I am of opinion, that his Majesty should take no part in it; but since the treaty has been concluded, his Majesty, being desirous of showing his respect for his allies, I have received instructions to allow a passage to the French troops, and I lost not a moment in sending

sending to Egypt orders to permit them to return to France without molestation. At the same time I thought it my duty to the King, and those of his allies whose states lie in the seas through which they are to pass, to require that they should not return in mass, in ships of war, nor in armed ships. I wished likewise that the cartel should carry no merchandise which would be contrary to the law of nations. I have likewise asked of General Kleber his word of honour, that neither he nor his army should commit any hostilities against the coalesced powers; and I do not think that General Kleber will find the conditions perfectly reasonable.

Captain Hay has received my orders to allow you to proceed to France with Adjutant-general Cambis, as soon as he arrives at Leghorn.

(Signed)

KLEBER

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Army.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 17th Ventose (March 8).

SOLDIERS! behold the letter which I have received from the commander of the English fleet in the Mediterranean.

On board his Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte, June 8, 1800.

I inform you, that I have received positive orders from his Majesty, not to consent to any capitulation with the French troops which you command in Egypt and Syria, at least unless they lay down their arms, surrender themselves prisoners of war, and deliver up all the ships and stores of the port of Alexandria to the allied powers.

In the event of this capitulation, I cannot permit any of the troops to depart for France before they have been exchanged. I think it equally necessary to inform you, that all vessels having French troops on board, and sailing from this, with passports from others than those authorized to grant them, will be forced by the officers of the ships which I command to remain at Alexandria: in short, that ships which shall be met returning to Europe, with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the allied powers, will be retained as prizes, and all individuals on board considered as prisoners of war.

(Signed)

KLEBER

Soldiers! we know how to reply to such insolence by victory. — Prepare for battle.

(Signed)

KLEBER

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff

(Signed)

DAMAS

General of Division Dugua to the Minister of War.

Citizen Minister,

Golfe Juan, June 16.

I SET out from Alexandria in Egypt on the 10th of March, by order of General Kleber, to return to France, on board the *Vengeance*, a Genoese pink, commanded by the French Captain Bernard Decaufnes, of the department of the Var. This vessel, with the Captain, and also the master and a cabin-boy, has been detained at Malta by the English Commodore Trowbridge. I shall give you an account of the circumstances which placed us in his hands. You may judge how much the government is interested in the fate of the captain and the ship, the capture of which appears to me an act of the greatest injustice. The *Vengeance* is of 200 tons burden. As the evacuation of Egypt was determined on at the moment of my departure, there were put on board her with me, and the officers who accompanied me, sick soldiers, and other passengers, to the number of ninety-nine, and the crew, consisting of eighteen men. We left Alexandria the 17th of March, in the morning. The wind, which was favourable, carried us as far as the isle of Candia; there we encountered adverse winds, which detained us twenty-two days between that island and Sicily. At the moment when we expected to pass the isle of Maratimo, a violent gale forced us to remain two days at the Cape. We then found ourselves without water; we had before that discovered that the greater part of our biscuit was rotten; we were without provisions, wood, or salt; we had six men on board sick, with the most alarming symptoms, and almost all the rest were more or less indisposed from the heavy sea, and the fatigues we had endured. In this situation an Algerine corsair gave us chase; we took the resolution of steering for Malta, to request from the English cruising there the succours of which we stood in need, convinced, that, fortified with the passports of Commodore Smith and the Grand Vizier, we should obtain them without hesitation, conformable to the convention of El Arisch.

I should observe, Citizen Minister, that, agreeably to the orders given by General Kleber to all the vessels sailing for France to take on board whatever articles of artillery they could, good eighteen-inch bombs had been put on board the *Vengeance*, to serve as ballast.

According to the resolution to endeavour to fall in with the English cruisers, the Captain steered for Malta, and we came up at the break of day with the *Alexander*, which blockaded the port on the right. We had already tacked to gain the windward side of her, when she perceived us, fired a shot at us, and at the same time sent a boat with a lieutenant, who boarded us, taking us

for a ship from France that wanted to enter the port of Valette. We produced our several passports, and everything else that could prove to them we were coming from Alexandria. We satisfied them on the state of our provisions, our want of water, and the sick whom we had on board. Notwithstanding the account given of all this to Commodore Trowbridge, he ordered the vessel to be carried into the port of Marso-Syraco, and the her yards and rudder should be taken from her. The Commodore, who is the most ~~valuable~~ in the English navy, would not listen to any of the reasons offered to prove that I did not wish to enter Valette. He obliged me to perform quarantine on board the ship; and I am convinced, that if Admiral Nelson had not arrived at the moment when my quarantine was ended, I should have been carried on to Mahon or England. This Admiral ordered the Commodore to send me to France; hear now how the Commodore executed the order; he caused a transport of 40 tons, which had brought powder and bombs for the intended siege of Malta, to be unloaded.

He sent to apprise me, at ten o'clock in the morning of the 6th of this month, that the vessel was ready, inviting me to go on board forthwith, as the captain had orders to sail in an hour, so that I had not even time to procure provisions, and he had not put water on board, that he might oblige us to go to Syracuse, where he had ordered the sick and wounded of the *Gauleme Tell* and *Genereux* to be put on board our vessel; so that we are, at the moment I am writing to you, on board this vessel to the number of 390 French, some with limbs amputated, wounded, or in fevers, women, children, &c.; and Trowbridge had given orders to land us at Corsica, or Marseilles, as might prove most convenient. But observe, not having put provisions on board for more than 300 men for twenty-five days, and the whole number being 390, on the eighteenth day we were without provisions; and if we had not been able to land here the 22d (June 14 at night), we should have been forced to return to Italy, or go to Corsica. I find here all imaginable difficulty to obtain leave for myself and my companions to land and perform quarantine on the most fertile of the islands of St. Marguerite. I am as yet ignorant whether I shall obtain the favour.

I subjoin to this, copies of all the documents necessary for the support of the account which I send you. They consist of a statement by the lieutenant of the English ship *Jenkins*, of the provisions remaining on board at the time we arrived at Malta; copies of my letters to the English admirals Trowbridge and Nelson, and their answers.

You may judge, Citizen Minister, of the interest which the government ought to feel in the restitution of the ship *Yongue* and setting at liberty the captain. The moment that we

but, Commodore Trowbridge kept him on board his own vessel, with his master and cabin-boy, and sent back the rest with us. I was once on board Commodore Trowbridge's ship; I found there two persons who call loudly for your protection, and that of the government. The first is Citizen Goyon, who carried provisions to Malta in the Bellone corvette. He was taken on his return on board the Guillaume Tell; the English would not release him, lest he should renew the same enterprise; they took from him his ready money, to the amount of 500 louis, and bills of exchange for 380,000 francs; and on my demanding from Captain Ball the restitution of the bills, he answered, that he would neither give them, nor his liberty, to Citizen Goyon, until the surrender of Malta. I subjoin the letter which he wrote to me. The second is Jean André Garafon, ex-agent of the French republic at Mahon, attached for twenty-two years past to the French ministry in that country: he is also detained on board the Culloden. The English propose to detain him also until the surrender of Malta, under pretence that he is a Maltese. I forgot to mention to you, Citizen Minister, that on my arrival at Malta, Rear-admiral Dekra was on board the vessel of Commodore Trowbridge, with whom he is as discontented as myself. He set out the 22d Floreal on board a frigate; they did not suffer him to know whether he was going to France, or for Mahon.

DECAEN

Letter from General Menou to Sir Sidney Smith, informing him of the Assassination of General Kleber, and of his having taken upon him the chief Command.

J. Menou, General in Chief, to Sir Sidney Smith, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship of War the Tigre.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 2 Messidor (June 19), Year 8.
Sir, of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour of writing to me, under date of the 9th of June, from on board the Tigre, off Rhodes. Since the French army is deprived of its leader, by the atrocious assassination of the General in Chief Kleber, I have taken upon myself the command of it. Your allies the Turks, not having been able to conquer the French near Mahon, they have, to be revenged, made use of the dagger, which they only resorted to by cowards. A Janissary, who had quitted the harem about forty-two days ago, had been sent to perpetrate the bloody deed. The French willingly believe the Turks only to have been guilty. The account of the murder shall be communicated to every nation, for all are equally interested in avenging it.

it. The behaviour which you, Sir, observed, with regard to the convention concluded at El Arisch, points out to me the road which I have to pursue. You demanded the ratification of your court; I must also demand that of the Consuls who now govern the French nation, for any treaty that might be concluded with the English and their allies. This is the only legal way, the only one admissible in any negotiations that may ever take place. As well as you, Sir, I abhor the flames of war; as well as you, I wish to see an end put to the misery which it has caused. But I shall never, in any point whatever, exempt myself from what the honour of the French republic and of her arms requires. I am fully convinced that these sentiments must also be yours. Good faith and morality must prevail in treaties concluded between nations. The French republicans know not those stratagems which are mentioned in the papers of Mr. Mories. They know not any other behaviour than courage during the combat, magnanimity after the victory, and good faith in their treaties. One hundred and fifty Englishmen are prisoners of war here; had I followed only the dictate of republican magnanimity, I would have sent them back, without considering them as prisoners, for they were taken on the coast of Egypt, not with arms in their hands, and I am fully convinced that the Consuls would have approved of it; but your allies have detained Citizen and Chief of Brigade Baudet, adjutant of General Kleber, whose person ought to have been held sacred, as he had been sent with a flag of truce. Contrary to my principles and my inclination, I have, therefore, been forced to reprisals against your countrymen; but they shall be set at liberty immediately on the arrival of Citizen Baudet at Damietta, who shall there be exchanged against Muttapha Pacha, and several other Turkish commissaries. If, Sir, as I have no doubt, you have some influence over your allies, this affair will soon be settled, which interests your honour, and evidently endangers one hundred and fifty of your countrymen. I have the honour to repeat to you, Sir, that with enthusiastic pleasure I shall see the termination of a war which has, for so long a period, agitated the whole world. The French and English nation are destined mutually to esteem, not to destroy one another; but when they enter into negotiations with each other, it must only be done on conditions which are equally honourable to both, and promotive of their welfare. Receive, Sir, the very sincere assurances of my esteem and high respect. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ABDALLAH BEY J. MENOU.

of a Translation from the Turkish of a Letter from Sir Sidney Smith to General Kler, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt, originally written in French, dated Jussa, June 22, 1800.

General,

RECEIVED this evening the letter which you did me the honour of writing to me on the 20th instant. At the instant when I expected to see General Kler under the most favourable and satisfactory auspices, I learn with the liveliest concern and the most heart-felt sorrow his tragical fate. I immediately communicated the intelligence to the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Ministers, in the terms in which you announced to me that sad event; and nothing less than the certainty and details with which I communicated it could have induced their Excellencies to admit the information. The Grand Vizier has declared to me, formally and officially, that he had not the slightest knowledge of a man who has been guilty of the assassination; and I am persuaded that his declaration is true and sincere. Without entering into the particulars of this unfortunate event, I shall content myself with answering the articles of your letter that relate to our affairs.

If the Grand Vizier has detained in his camp the aid-de-camp Baudot, dispatched to him at Jebil-il-Illam, it was because his Excellency did not think proper to suffer any person to quit his camp at the moment when he saw himself surrounded by his enemies. Baudot was detained at Jebil-il-Illam in the same manner as the Turkish officers destined to serve reciprocally with him as hostages, were detained at Cairo.

This aid-de-camp was sent to the Ottoman squadron to be exchanged, according to your desire; and during that interval his Excellency the Captain Pacha having arrived here, the exchange is postponed in consequence of his absence from the squadron. When his Excellency shall have joined the squadron, the exchange may be carried into effect, should you think proper, as the aid-de-camp Baudot is off Alexandria; but I cannot perceive how you make the release of one hundred and fifty English, who were shipwrecked at Cape Brulos, depend upon a transaction relating only to yourself and the Porte. I expect from your goodness and your justice, according to the regulations settled between both nations relative to the reciprocal exchange of our prisoners, which we are authorized to enforce, that you will now Captain Butal, his officers and crew, to return.

Your promises expressive of the hope of reciprocity on my part do not apply to this circumstance, and I think it superfluous to offer you in return the assurance of my good offices in favour of

of any person who may be reduced to the painful situation which I have myself experienced. I am convinced that the Grand Vizier will sanction with his generous and dignified approbation all the humane proceedings which we may adopt with respect to one another. The tricks of warfare are unknown to us both, and while I shall continue to behave to you with the same candour and the same good faith which I have manifested to the present moment, I shall earnestly employ all my means to prevent any person on whom I may possess influence from pursuing a contrary line of conduct. Be assured that the hostile dispositions which have been recently announced, and which have acquired extent and publicity, may be appeased by the opportunities furnished to both parties by the present circumstances of mutual correspondence and communication, and that we shall at length be united by the ties of sincere friendship. In the mean time we shall prosecute hostilities against you with the means which we have hitherto employed against you, and we shall endeavour to render ourselves worthy of the esteem of your brave troops.

The hostilities which you have committed without waiting for Admiral Keith's answer, who was unacquainted with the convention concluded for the evacuation of Egypt, have furnished us with a rule for our conduct. I had not demanded of your court the ratification of the convention; I merely was desirous to remove some obstacles that might have opposed the return of the French to their country.

As General Kleber did not, in the late preliminaries which were agreed to, give us to understand that it was necessary the treaty which was to have followed them should be ratified by the Consuls, this condition now introduced by you in your preliminaries has the appearance of a refusal to evacuate Egypt; the Grand Vizier has commissioned me to require of you on this head a clear and precise answer. You wish, as I do, for a termination to a war which desolates the whole world.

It is in your power to remove one of the obstacles in the way of peace by evacuating Egypt according to the terms agreed upon with General Kleber; and if you refuse, we shall exert all our means, and those of our allies, in order to compel you to accept conditions which may not prove so advantageous. I cannot suppress my regret at being forced to fulfil that duty; but the evacuation of Egypt being an object of so much interest to the cause of humanity, the mode of accomplishing it by correspondence and conference is still open.

As the admiral under whose orders I am, is at a considerable distance, I am authorized to agree to such arrangements as the necessity of circumstances may dictate; and although, from the nature of events, I am not warranted in offering any new proposition, I am, however, ready and disposed to receive all those which

which you may think fit to make. I can declare to you officially that I shall exert all my efforts to prevent any rash proceedings, to oppose all vexatious measures, from whatever quarter they may arise.

I shall literally adhere to all the instructions of my court. I know its principles to be founded upon the most punctilious duty and the most perfect good faith. My conduct shall be conformable to its principles, and all my exertions shall be directed to the performance of my duty, by promoting its interests.

As it is not yet decided in what direction I am about to act, you will transmit me your answer in two dispatches, the one addressed to Alexandria and the other to Jaffa, at the camp of the and Vizier.

(Signed)

SIDNEY SMITH.

Proclamation of the Prefect of the Department of the Var to the municipal Agents.

Draguignan, May 9.

TEMPORARY successes, due to numbers rather than to courage, have opened to the enemy the road of our frontiers; they menace those of this department. If they wish to force us, they shall find their tombs; of this they have several times had fatal experience; but it might be possible that malevolence may profit by our momentary reverses to excite troubles. You, magistrates of the people, you ought to know what are your duties and what your responsibility. It is in difficult moments that our faculties ought to be enlarged, and that our devotion ought to be unlimited: we must set the example of sacrifices. Prepare your fellow-citizens to defend themselves with the energy of a free people, should our sacred territory be profaned: every man become a soldier, let every thing be used for arms, should we be in want of them; our mountains, our position, place us in a state to defend ourselves with our single means; we should be invincible, for it is our freedom that we defend. At your call let that love of the country, which produced our first successes, awake in all hearts; let every one rise, and be ready to answer that terrible cry which I am about to cause to be heard: arms!

Health and fraternity.

G. FACHE.

Procla.

Proclamation of General Mancey to the Inhabitants of the Cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona.

Head-quarters, Airolo, May 21.

THE victorious troops of the French republic are now entering into your territory, not for the purpose of diffusing the horrors and desolation of war, but to restore you to your government to yourselves, and to expel the troops of the House of Austria, which, by its constant refusal to make peace, prolongs both your misfortune and your want of independence. Your property, persons, morality, customs, and religion, shall be respected; but remain in your houses; do not quit your customary labours. If you abandon them, I cannot be responsible for any thing.

I repeat it, inhabitants of the Helvetic Italian canton, we enter your country only as friends, as your allies, and your defenders.

(Signed)

MONCEY.

General Lannes, Commander of the Van of the French Army.

Head-quarters at Yvrée, 5th Prairial, Year 8.

Soldiers,

(May 24, 1800).

YOU fight for liberty and glory. The army which has placed you in its van has its eyes on you.

Will French warriors furnish to a people whom they love grounds of complaint? Shall we have associated to our labours men who are more afraid of privations than of shame?

Soldiers, we march to gather fresh laurels. I shall severely punish that worthless and abandoned person who shall disgrace himself by violating property.

He shall expiate in inactivity and contempt the crime of having compromised the French name, which was so unspotted, and so glorious when confided to our courage.

General Lannes, commanding the advanced Guard of the French Army, to the Inhabitants of Piedmont.

Head-quarters at Yvrée, the 3d Prairial.

Piedmontese,

(May 23).

WHEN we arrive to rescue you from the yoke which galls and degrades you, the emissaries of your oppressors arm against us shafts of calumny. But fruitless will be the efforts of the supporters of your tyranny. Bonaparte, Chief Consul of the republic,

...e, marches at the head of the French. His virtues, his courage, the elevation of his character, all which Europe beholds and admires, presages exploits worthy of his glory, and ensures you estimable benefits.

Compare the French to your oppressors. See us leading back to the fertile plains where they received their existence, to the arms of their friends, their children, and their wives, ten thousand of your fellow-citizens, formed into legions. They were, you well know, persecuted and banished, and they were so, you know, because they were possessed of honour and courage. We are not the men to punish the desire of a noble independence. We are not the men who crowd the brave and the virtuous into the infernal dungeons of crime.

Raise then, Piedmontese! raise at the sound of our arms your humbled heads! Break the chains which weigh so heavily on your country! Rally round your countrymen who are restored to you, after having been torn by barbarians from the most exquisite and respectable enjoyments of life. March by the side of the French, who are coming to the number of 100,000 men to avenge your wrongs! Your cities, your fields, upon which the hideous traces of misery are every where imprinted, under the auspices of a people who love you, are about to enjoy peace and abundance! You are now a prey to every evil; but if, worthy yourselves, you answer to the signal we give to Italy, soon all your independence be reconquered, your dignity and your prosperity confirmed.

Impose silence upon those men as dangerous as they are cowardly, who, recalling incessantly the errors inseparable from a great political convulsion, dare to proclaim that it is your religion which we wish to attack. No, Piedmontese! No! It is not against opinions consecrated by ages—against opinions which are so justly dear, that the French will make any attempt. We give you, on the contrary, in the name of the Chief Consul of the republic, the solemn assurance of protecting them! You know whether Bonaparte is accustomed to fulfil the promises he has made.

Piedmontese! glory calls you! Europe is about to judge to what degree you ought to be reckoned among the number of those nations destined to honour the earth.

Proclamation of General Moreau.

Head-quarters, Biberhausen, June 2.

EXCESS is at its height; pillaging and wasting the resources procured to us by our victories, have reduced us, in the midst of a fertile country, to distress. It is not sufficient for an army

to be brave in battle; and if order does not speedily return amongst us, our conquests are at an end, and we must return to our homes. Pursued by the hatred and vengeance of a people among whom we may be obliged to retreat, the army will only meet with enemies, and find, on its return to France, the reproaches of all the republic.

Soldiers, we owe peace to our country: we are charged to support the movements of the army of reserve, that marches in Italy under the command of the First Consul. If the pillaging, to which a great number of you have abandoned yourselves, does not immediately cease, your triumph will prove a greater disgrace to you than your defeats. The General in Chief, therefore, joins all generals and officers to watch that no person leaves the columns during the march. The roll shall be called three times each day. He shall send corps of troops into all the villages near the camp; and if any officers commanding them commit any excesses, they shall immediately be disgraced. Parties of *d'armes* and pickets of cavalry shall constantly patrol to seize those persons who are found absent from their posts.

The General depends on the devotion of all the heroes of each rank, that doubtless form the greatest part of the army, and expects that they will imprison the cowards and vicious individuals.

MOREAU.

Proclamation of General Bonaparte.

Soldiers!

Milan, Jan 6.

ONE of our departments was in the power of the enemy, and the whole of the South was in a state of consternation. The greater part of the Ligurian people, one of the steadiest allies of the republic, was invaded.

The Cisalpine republic, annihilated in the last campaign, was become the sport of the ridiculous feudal system. Soldiers, you advanced, and already is the French territory cleared; hope and exultation have succeeded to terror and alarm.

You will restore to the people of Genoa their liberty and independence, and they shall be for ever released from their eternal enemies. You are in possession of the capital of the Cisalpine. The enemy, astonished, has no stronger wishes than to regain his frontiers. You are become masters of his hospitals, his magazines, and artillery of reserve. The first effort of the campaign is accomplished. Millions of men, as you are daily witnesses, offer you their thanks.

But shall it be said that the territory of France has been violated with impunity? Will you allow that army, which has

ed consternation into your families, to return to its home? You
 to arms; well then, advance upon the foe, oppose his retreat,
 ar from his brow those laurels with which he has adorned it,
 and thus prove to mankind that the curse of destiny hangs over
 the dotards who have dared to pollute the territory of the Great
 Nation. The result of our efforts shall be glory without stain,
 and a lasting peace.

BONAPARTE, First Consul.

Decrees by the First Consul, relative to the Government of Piedmont.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French republic, con-
 sidering the necessity of providing an administration for Pied-
 mont, until the definitive organization of its government, de-
 crees:

Art. I. The government of Piedmont shall be provisionally
 exercised by a committee of seven members, who shall unite in
 themselves all the powers except the legislative and judicial.

II. This committee shall propose to the Consulta, established
 by the decree of this day, such laws and regulations as shall ap-
 pear to be necessary.

III. It shall be empowered to continue in the tribunals the pre-
 sent judges, or to replace them at pleasure.

IV. It shall establish in each district a commissary, who shall
 be charged with all the details of the administration.

V. Each commissary shall have under his command the muni-
 cipal agents, and all the public functionaries of his district. He
 shall correspond directly with the committee of government.

VI. The present imposts shall be maintained, as established
 for the year 1800. The committee shall afterwards have liberty
 to create new ones with the formal consent of the Consulta.

VII. All the functionaries are bound to remain at their post,
 and to continue their service, under the authority of the provi-
 sional government, until orders to the contrary.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the French republic, desirous to
 give to the Piedmontese nation a new proof of the affection of the
 French people, decrees:

Art. I. There shall be established at Turin a Consulta, charged
 to prepare the organization of the Piedmontese government, and
 to prepare laws and regulations relative to the different branches of the
 public administration.

II. The Consulta shall consist of thirty members, and shall
 have for its president the minister extraordinary of the French go-
 vernment.

III. The Consulta shall be at liberty to divide itself into sections; but the measures proposed by the sections shall be examined and approved by the general assembly, who shall not be convened but by the president.

IV. Every act of government is denied to the Consulta. It shall only give its advice upon the projects submitted by the provisional committee.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the French republic, decrees:

Art. I. There shall be established a minister extraordinary of the French government at Turin.

II. This minister shall be charged with all the relations with the Piedmontese government, and shall be president of the Consulta.

III. He shall be specially charged to watch over the interests of the republic, and to take care that the sums arising from extraordinary contributions, or belonging to it in any other way, shall be paid into the treasury, to be employed for the use of the army.

IV. The funds, once paid into the treasury chest, shall not be disbursed, but by order of the minister extraordinary, and for the wants of the army.

V. The minister extraordinary shall alone be able to convene the general assembly of the Consulta. He shall be president of this assembly when present; and in case of absence, shall appoint a deputy from among the members, for the sitting only.

Actue copy. (Signed) BONAPARTE.

Counsellor of State attached to the First Consul, (Signed) PATRIZI.

Proclamation of General Lacchi to the People of the Town and Province of Bergamo.

IN the name of the First Consul, Bonaparte, I announce to you the re-establishment of the republic. Let the republican standards be displayed upon the principal towers, and let all the citizens wear the tri-coloured cockade. Before these symbols of public felicity let all the insignia which might recall past slavery disappear.

People, rejoice! the day you have so much desired is arrived. Your friends, your brothers, are returned to your bosom, and you, who for three months have made you pass under a yoke of iron, now dispersed and beaten, fly before the republican bayonet. You, wretched inhabitants of the valleys, whom these tyrants have reduced to misery, now is the moment of vengeance.

the feeble corps which are still in your walls, pursue them, make their equipage, let it be your prey; and I promise that the magazines which they have formed with your blood will serve to repair in part your wants.

Do not suffer yourselves to be abused by their promises; you know them; they wish, with the gold they have robbed you of, to purchase your will, and arm you against your country. Extinguish these private animosities; let no other ideas exist in those of restoring tranquillity to Italy.

Ministers of religion! remain at your post; preach the gospel; discharge the duties of your office, and no one shall molest you; conciliate the minds of all, propagate peace, and you shall be protected.

Discourse of the Address of General Dupont to the Members of the new Government of Piedmont, in the Sitting at Turin, on the 18th of June.

THE supreme council of Piedmont is abolished; you are invested with all the powers of government. You are called to give to the Piedmontese nation the enjoyment of all the fruits of the victory which has rescued Italy from our common enemies. Ever did military events merit in a superior degree to fix the attention of the astonished world than those of which your territory has been the theatre. They will render the plains of Alessandria for ever celebrated, and they will restore to your charming country liberty, security, and happiness. Peace is without doubt near. It is too ardently desired by the French government, and too necessary for Austria, after the terrible shock which that power has experienced, not to be at last concluded. As for Piedmont, now placed under the impenetrable ægis of the French arms, it will begin from this moment to taste a great part of the advantages of peace.

The sitting of the Consulta of Piedmont, convoked on the 24th June, was held with the same forms. General Dupont, who presided in this assembly, composed of seventeen members, spoke to them in the following terms:

This address was delivered in the sitting of installation of the citizens, presided by General Berthier, to compose the committee of government created by the arrêtés of the First Consul of the French republic. The sitting of installation took place in the palace of Gratin, on the 18th of June, in presence of General Turreau, commandant of Piedmont, and of

General Dupont previously read the arrêtés of the First Consul, which appoint an extraordinary minister of the Piedmontese government, and the Consulta, and continued the arrêtés of General Berthier, which appoint the members of the different institutions.

“ You

" You owe to the public confidence the functions not less honourable than important, with which you are invested. It is in fact, which dictated to General Berthier the arrest of your nomination. It rests upon the glorious persecutions which among you have undergone, and upon the principles of which you have made profession.

" Wrested from the hands of a destroying enemy, Piedmont about again to enjoy all the advantages which nature has bestowed upon it. You are not only destined to repair its losses, but rapidly to advance its prosperity to the highest pitch. Nothing can now change the course of its restoration. A barrier of trophies covers its territory; an invincible army defends it, and it is in the bosom of a profound security that you are about to discuss the sacred interests which are confided to you. The French republic respects and protects the rights of the Piedmontese nation. The new government which has been organized is the strongest proof of this. The Russians, the Austrians, the English, brought nothing but disaster into these charming countries. The French are bringing back to them industry, commerce, the arts, and public credit, which is inseparable from all these. After having borne a part in the operations of the army which has saved Italy from the fury of our common enemies, and after having been witness of that battle in which Bonaparte discomfited and shattered the Austrian power, nothing can give me so great pleasure as to see the brave Piedmontese people gathering the first fruits of victory, and to concur in contributing to their happiness with the committee of government and with you."

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Milan, 2d Messidor (June 21).

GENERAL Melas set out from Alexandria on the 20th Prairial (June 18), and lay that night at Voghiera, with the first column of his army, composed of his staff, and 10,000 men. On the 30th he lay at Stradella, and on the 1st of Messidor at Placenza; from that he is going to Mantua by Parma.

The second column set out on the 30th; the third, consisting of the cavalry, began its march on the 2d. They both follow the same route.

The baggage of the Austrian army is conveyed by more than 4000 carriages.

The French army on the 29th Prairial took possession of the fort of Tortona, where they found 120 pieces of cannon and a large quantity of gunpowder.

The citadels of Milan and Turin were yesterday surrendered to the French. We expect soon an exact inventory of everything which has been found in these places.

Yesterday

Yesterday evening the French troops arrived before Genoa. Admiral Keith wished to carry off all the artillery of Genoa. The people were displeased, and General Hohenzollern, the governor, refused to permit him, as it would have been contrary to the convention.

He likewise laid claim to several ships in the harbour, saying "The city of Genoa has been in a state of blockade for six months. During that time no vessel ought to have entered, and 119 who actually have entered, therefore belong to me." He on this reasoning laid hold of these vessels, and demanded 10,000 francs for their release. But he ought much rather to have laid a contribution to this amount upon the commune of Genoa.

[Here follow some observations upon the general conduct of the English, which we think it prudent to omit.]

Three deputies of Genoa have come to Milan, to visit the Chief Consul, and have been received with distinction.

We reckon that our troops will this day take up their quarters at Genoa. They will immediately march on to Lucca.

General Moncey is going to Brescia, to take possession of the beltline.

*Head-quarters, Torre di Garofola, 29th Prairial
(June 18th).*

I have transmitted a copy to you of the convention which was agreed to on the 26th Prairial, between the Generals in Chief of the respective armies.

In consequence of the arrangements which I was ordered to make with M. de Melas, the first Austrian column sets out this day for Mantua: the second will set out on the 1st Messidor, and the third will begin their march on the 3d Messidor.

The citadel of Tortona has just been surrendered to us, that of Alessandria, of Milan, of Turin, of Pizzighetta, of Arona, and of Placenza, are to be delivered up to us on the 1st Messidor.

The fortresses of Coni, Ceva, Genoa, Savona, will be given into our hands on the 4th Messidor. Fort Urbino will be surrendered on the 6th Messidor. Seravilla was delivered up yesterday.

(Signed)

DUPONT.

(Counterigned)

CANOT, Minister at War

The following Letters passed between General Suchet and Hohenzollern, previous to the Enemy's obtaining Possession of the City of Genoa.

Suchet, Lieutenant-general to the Commander in Chief, to M. Count of Hohenzollern, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Troops in Genoa.

*Head-quarters at Cornegliano, 2d Messidor, June 21,
8th Year of the Republic.*

Sir,

I AM informed that the English, in contempt of the treaty concluded with General Massena, are carrying off the artillery from the arsenal, and from the harbour, and the greatest part of the vessels. Thus an unhappy people, strangers, from their weakness, to all our quarrels, see themselves deprived of their most valuable possessions. Is it, General, in presence of two armies equally generous, that we ought to suffer a nation to be thus treated? I know that your alliance with the English may weigh against your generous sentiments; but giving the proper interpretation to the 7th article of the convention, I beg of you to justify to me, in the course of the day, the post of La Lanterne, and that of the Mole. In this manner the orders you received from General Melas will be no way infringed, and it will be in our power to prevent the total ruin of an unhappy state. I expect from Austrian honour, General, and particularly from your own, that you will return me a satisfactory answer.

(Signed)

L. G. SUCHET.

Answer of the Austrian General.

Lieutenant-general,

Genoa, June 21, 1800.

THE English do not touch one single gun. I will oppose any force if they persist. It is my duty to deliver in the whole to you. The business of the post has been terminated to my desire. Hitherto I have been the protector of the Genoese and I wish to carry this title along with me. I have not received the capitulation, nor even heard of the arrangement concerning which you do me the honour to write to me. Perhaps it is owing to mistake. I have orders to deliver up the place to you on the 24th, with all the artillery it contains, and half of the provisions. These orders I shall strictly execute. General Melas may make his arrangements as he shall think fit; but before all things it is my duty to answer for my conduct to his Majesty the Emperor in whose name I command here. My garrison, which refused to surrender, would not pardon me, were I to yield a post before

at the appointed time. I wish, General, to preserve its esteem as well as yours. Tomorrow afternoon, about five o'clock, I shall send a general to your head-quarters, to make, along with you, the necessary arrangements. I give you my word that you shall be in possession of the forts on the 23d, and on the 24th of the city itself. The English will likewise leave the harbour, as the Admiral has assured me, and you may rely upon me that they shall be made to do so. I am incapable of dissimulation, and I am unwilling to set another guard upon the cannon, though I am convinced they are out of danger. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Lieutenant-general, your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) Count DE HOHENZOLLERN,
Lieutenant-general, and Commander in Chief
of the Riviera of Genoa.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Milan, 4th Messidor (June 23).

THE TURKISH ambassador has arrived at Genoa from Leghorn, on board an English frigate. He has informed Lord Keith of the events which have taken place in Egypt, and of the deplorable situation of the Grand Vizier, who was driven beyond the desert.

General Willot and General Darnican, bribed by England, have sent eight or ten agents into the South, there to organize assassination and pillage. These two miserable men are now held in the greatest contempt.

General Pichegru was likewise destined to command a corps, which was to have been led into France. It is lamentable that a man who has rendered such services to the republic, should disgrace his glory by mingling in such miserable intrigues.

General Suchet arrived at Campo-Marone, before Genoa, early on the 30th Prairial. After many conferences with General Hohenzollern, he signed a convention, the terms of which are similar to those of that for the evacuation of Alexandria. Attareto, loaded with the detestation which traitors deserve, and threatened by the peasants and the citizens of Genoa, will find no refuge but on board the English fleet. This is the asylum of traitors.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Milan, 5th Messidor (June 24).

ON the 3d the English made a last effort. They united all their means, and held a council of war. They had wished to gain

gain over several Austrian officers, and the inhabitants of Genoa by scattering, according to their custom, gold in handfuls: but they will be convinced of their weakness and their folly.

Willot wished that the city should be guarded, and he proposed to take the command of it himself; but Willot never had the command, except over adventurers.

The Spanish ambassador, seeing these commotions, judged prudent to leave the city, and retired by the bridge of Caragliano to the French camp, where he passed the night.

In the evening, Willot, Affaredo, and the Duke of Aost, were on board, and the English, furious against the Austrians, weighed anchor, and sailed out full of chagrin, indignation, and spite.

General Suchet has entered into a second convention with General Hohenzollern, according to which the city of Genoa is to be delivered up to the French troops on the 5th Messidor, at daybreak.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Turin, 7th Messidor (June 26).

THE army of reserve and that of Italy form no longer but one and the same, under the name of the army of Italy. General Massena is commander in chief of the whole.

General Berthier has arrived at Turin, to organize the government of Piedmont.

General Suchet took possession of all the fortifications of Genoa on the 4th. The whole of the artillery we left there remained together with some pieces belonging to the Austrians: the English were only able to carry off ten pieces, which were stationed upon the Mole. The Austrian troops which formed the garrison of Genoa marched out on the 4th and 5th, at four in the morning.

Maréchal Hohenzollern, who commanded in Genoa, conducted himself with openness, dignity, and honour.

Savona and Geva are occupied by the French army.

The Chief Consul arrived here to-day. He alighted at the citadel, which he inspected, and having surveyed it, immediately departed. We have found there immense magazines: in all alone there are more than 8000 pair of blankets for the hospitals. The citadel of Turin is superb: it contains more than 300 pieces of cannon.

It is calculated that the artillery of all the places surrendered by the convention of the 7th Prairial amounts to more than 2000 pieces, and the gunpowder found in them to two millions of pounds.

P.A.M.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

1800.

Both Houses having met on the 21st of January, pursuant to Adjournment, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, on Wednesday the 22d, brought down the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

THE supplies granted in the commencement of the present session having been calculated to provide only for the first months of the year, his Majesty now recommends it to the use to make such further provision as they may judge necessary under the present circumstances, for the several branches of public service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war; his Majesty has given directions that the proper estimates for this purpose should be laid before the House. His Majesty has thought proper on this occasion to direct that there should be laid before this House copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the answers which have been returned thereto by his Majesty's command. His Majesty entertains the fullest confidence that those answers will appear to this House to have been conformable to that course of conduct which was required from his Majesty on this occasion, by his regard to all the most important interests of his dominions: and his Majesty having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as soon as the situation of affairs shall render it practicable, to the establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a sure and solid foundation, and of promoting effectually for the security and permanent prosperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued support of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perseverance of his subjects, in such measures as may best tend to confirm the signal advantages which have been obtained to the common cause in the course of the last campaign, and to conduct the great contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion.

G. R.

[Ordered to be taken into consideration on the Tuesday following.]

On the same Day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a similar Message, which was, on his Motion, ordered to be taken into Consideration on Monday following.

On Tuesday the 28th of January, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, moved an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's gracious Message of the 22d.

The Duke of Bedford moved the following Amendments:

THAT an address be presented to his Majesty, to return our most humble thanks for his condescension and goodness, having been graciously pleased to communicate to us the correspondence between the minister of foreign affairs in France and his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and most humbly to represent to his Majesty that, on the 8th of December 1795, his Majesty was graciously pleased to acquaint this House, that he had been induced, by the order of things in France, to meet any disposition for negotiation on the part of the enemy with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect:

That, in consequence of this disposition, his Majesty directed an overture to be made in his name by his minister in Switzerland, in the spring of the year 1796:

That on the rejection of that overture, his Majesty gave the most solemn assurances, in a note dated April 10, 1796, that whenever his enemies should manifest more pacific sentiments, his Majesty would at all times be eager to concur in them, lending himself, in concert with his allies, to all such measures as could be best calculated to re-establish general tranquillity on conditions just, honourable, and permanent:

That his Majesty has since entered into two negotiations for peace with the French republic at Paris in the autumn of the year 1796, and at Lisle in the summer of the following year 1797:

That his Majesty has repeatedly and solemnly declared, that the rupture of both these negotiations was solely to be ascribed to the determination of the French government to reject all means of peace, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms:

That, on the failure of the negotiation at Paris, his Majesty, in a manifesto dated the 27th of December 1796, was graciously pleased to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration that, whenever his enemies should be disposed to enter on the work of general pacification in a spirit of conciliation,

ity; nothing should be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object."

That on the rupture of the subsequent negotiations at Lisle, Majesty had again declared in a manifesto, dated October 28, 1797, that "he looked with an anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France should show a disposition and spirit at all corresponding to his own;" and that "he renewed before all Europe the solemn declaration, that he was yet ready to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he had before proposed:"

That we, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, impressed with the justice of these sentiments, and equally anxious for the establishment of tranquillity, and for the preservation of the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown (of which we are, by the constitution, hereditary advisers), cannot conceal our regret at perceiving that his Majesty has been advised to reject the first overtures for a general pacification on the part of the enemy; and we beg leave most humbly to implore his Majesty to give directions for the immediate renewal, if possible, of a negotiation for peace with the French republic, most fervently beseeching his Majesty to recur to those principles of moderation and equity so solemnly and so repeatedly avowed, and which, strictly adhered to, must either ensure the speedy restoration of all the blessings of peace, or render our enemies alone accountable for all the calamities too certainly attendant on a continuance of hostilities.

After a long debate the House divided: for the original Address, Contents 79—Proxies 13. Against it, Non-contents 6—Proxies 0.—Majority for the address 86.]

Test of Lord Holland against the above Address, entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, 28th January.

Die Martis, 28^o Januarii 1800.

THE original motion being put, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, &c.

The same was carried in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

Because the address adopted by the House directly approves of the rejection of an overture for peace, when that invaluable blessing might very probably be attained with honour and security, by opening a negotiation with the French republic, and directly approves of the language in which the rejection of the offer was conveyed to the French government; a language which,

which, in my opinion, can only tend to widen the breach between the two countries, to exasperate the enemy, and prolong the calamities of war.

HOLLAND.

On Monday the 3d of February, in the House of Commons, the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message relative to the Offers for a Negotiation from France being read,

MR. Secretary Dundas moved an address to his Majesty, similar to that passed in the Lords, thanking him for his gracious communication, and assuring him of the cordial support of the House in the vigorous prosecution of the contest in which the nation was necessarily engaged.

This induced a long debate; after which the House divided. Ayes 265—Noes 64. Majority for the address 201.

On Thursday the 6th of February, in the House of Commons, on the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

LEAVE was given to bring in a bill to continue an act enabling his Majesty to avail himself of the voluntary services of the militia.

On Monday the 10th of February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sheridan moved, pursuant to Notice,

THAT the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition to Holland.

[This induced a long debate; after which the House divided. Ayes 45—Noes 216. Majority against Mr. Sheridan's motion 171.]

On Tuesday the 11th of February, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty, which stated,

THAT his Majesty thought it right to inform the House of Commons, that in consequence of three ships having arrived from Mogadore, on the coast of Africa, it was found from the bills of health, that their goods had been put on board attended with very suspicious circumstances; that his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, and from what transpired

red respecting the same, thought it proper that the ships and
 their cargoes should be destroyed conformable to usage; and
 that the House of Commons should consider the allowance that
 ought to be made to the parties concerned, in consequence of
 such destruction.

The message was ordered to be referred to a Select Com-
 mittee.

*Wednesday the 12th of February, in the House of Lords, Lord
 Holland moved,*

THAT this House do resolve itself into a committee to con-
 sider of the causes of the late expedition to Holland.
 [This produced a long debate; after which the House divided,
 contents 6—Proxies 0; Non-contents 34—Proxies 17.]

*Thursday the 13th February, Lord Grenville brought down the
 following Message from his Majesty:*

GEORGE R.

His Majesty is at present employed in concerting such engage-
 ments with the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bava-
 ria, and other powers of the Empire, as may strengthen the
 efforts of his Imperial Majesty, and materially conduce to the
 advantage of the common cause in the course of the ensuing
 campaign; and his Majesty will give directions that these en-
 gagements, as soon as they shall have been completed and rati-
 fied, shall be laid before the House. But in order to ensure the
 effect of the co-operation at an early period, his Majesty is
 desirous of authorizing his minister to make (provisionally) such
 advances as may be necessary, in the first instance, for this pur-
 pose; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to enable
 him to make provision accordingly.

G. R.

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on
 the day following.]

*On the next Day, Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, brought down a
 similar Message, which was ordered to be taken into Consideration
 the next Day.*

On the next Day, Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, brought down a
 similar Message, which was ordered to be taken into Consideration
 the next Day.

On Friday the 14th of February, in the House of Lords, Lord Greville moved the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message relative to subsidizing the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and other German Princes, into Consideration.

THE message being read, his Lordship moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, which was, as usual an echo of the message.

On this motion the House divided, Contents 28—Non-contents 3.—Majority 25.

On Monday the 16th February, in the House of Commons, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on his Majesty's Message, relative to the subsidizing of the Emperor of Germany and Elector of Bavaria, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty to enable him to make such advances as may be necessary for ensuring, at an early period, the benefits of a military co-operation, in consequence of his engagements with the Emperor of Germany and Elector of Bavaria.

[After a long debate the House divided, Ayes 162—Noes 110.]

On Wednesday the 19th February, in the House of Commons,

THE bill for continuing the act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act was read a second time after a division on which there appeared, Ayes 98—Noes 12.—Majority 86.

On Thursday the 20th February, in the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope moved to the following Effect:

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing the horrors of war; that in all countries a state of peace is ever the interest of the people, and the shedding of blood, without absolute necessity, repugnant to humanity; and further, representing that the present war has been expensive beyond example, productive of a great increase of the national debt, of taxes to an enormous amount, and of an alarming increase in the price of all the necessaries of life; and further, presenting that peace is necessary to avert the impending danger of famine; and that it is the duty of this House strongly to persuade his Majesty from the continuation of the war for the restoration of the ancient line of princes of the House of Bourbon.

to the throne of France; and to entreat that a negotiation
 be immediately opened for peace with the French republic.
 [On a division there appeared for Earl Stanhope's motion,
 contents 2—Non-contents 36.]

On Thursday the 27th of February, in the House of Lords,

THE bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus
 act was read a third time after a division, on which there
 appeared, Contents 30—Non-contents 3.

*Friday the 28th February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney
 moved,*

THAT it is the opinion of this House, that it is not just or
 necessary to carry on war for the purpose of restoring the
 monarchy of France.

[This motion was, after a long debate, disposed of by the
 previous question, which was carried by a majority of 142 to
 1.]

*Wednesday the 2d April, in the House of Lords, the Duke of
 Portland presented the following Message from the King:*

GEORGE R.

It is with the most sincere satisfaction that his Majesty finds
 himself enabled to communicate to this House the joint ad-
 dresses of his Lords and Commons of Ireland, laying before his
 Majesty certain resolutions which contain the terms proposed
 for them for an entire union between the two kingdoms. His
 Majesty is persuaded that this House will participate in the plea-
 sure with which his Majesty observes the conformity of senti-
 ment manifested in the proceedings of his two Parliaments after
 long and careful deliberation on this most important subject;
 and he earnestly recommends to this House to take all such fur-
 ther steps as may best tend to the speedy and complete execution
 of a work so happily begun, and so interesting to the security
 and happiness of his Majesty's subjects, and to the general strength
 and prosperity of the British Empire.

G. R.

His Grace then presented, by command of his Majesty, the
 various papers and documents referred to in his Majesty's mes-
 sage; as the votes, resolutions, and addresses of the Parliament
 of Ireland, &c. which were ordered to lie on the table.]

Vol. IX.

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Same

Same Day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons brought down a similar Message, which was ordered to be taken into Consideration by a Committee of the whole House on that fortnight.

On Monday the 21st April, in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville moved,

THAT the House do resolve itself into a Committee on his Majesty's message relative to the Union.

[A division took place on this motion, Contents 82—No contents 3. Lord Grenville then moved the three first resolutions of the Union, which were agreed to.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a similar Motion for a Committee, which was agreed to.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the Union resolution, which being read from the Chair,

Mr. Grey moved, That the Chairman do leave the chair.

[After a debate the House divided on Mr. Grey's motion. Ayes 30—Noes 236. The first resolution was then read and agreed to, and the consideration of the rest postponed to the next day.]

On Friday the 25th April, in the House of Commons, Mr. Grey moved,

THAT it be an instruction to the Committee on his Majesty's message relative to the Union with Ireland, that they do take into their consideration such measures as may be necessary more effectually to provide for and secure the independence of Parliament.

[Sir William Young moved the previous question. The House then divided on Mr. Grey's motion, which was negatived by a majority of 176 to 34.]

On Wednesday the 30th April, Lord Holland, in the House of Lords moved,

THAT it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to take into consideration his Majesty's message respecting the proposal of the Irish Parliament for an union with this country to consider of the act of the 30th of Charles II. and the

William and Mary, or so much of them as precludes persons professing the Catholic religion from sitting in either House of Parliament.

[Lord Boringdon moved the previous question on this motion, and it was carried without a division.]

Friday the 2d May, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved,

THAT the resolutions for an incorporative Union between Great Britain and Ireland be read a second time.

[On this motion the House divided, Ayes 208—Noes 26.]

Thursday the 8th May, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones made a Motion to the following Effect:

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, earnestly imploring him to take into his royal consideration the heavy and unusual burden, and unprecedented and unconstitutional system of taxation brought upon his loyal and affectionate people by the calamities of war: and that he would be graciously pleased to attend to the advice of his faithful Commons, that the present war with the French republic might be no longer carried on for the impracticable purpose of restoring the House of Bourbon, and the ancient government of France: and that he would no longer listen to those ministers by whose advice he had refused to treat with the French republic, but that he would declare himself willing to treat with the enemy, and to restore the tranquillity of Europe.

[A debate ensued; after which a division took place, when there appeared for the motion 8—against it 59. Majority 51.]

Thursday the 22d May, in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Mildmay moved the following Resolutions:

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, the temporary residence of persons belonging to monastic institutions, in this kingdom, should be subject to the provisions of the Alien Bill: That the admission of new members into such institutions should be prohibited: That the names and places of residence of those who at present belong to them, should be returned annually to the general quarter sessions: That all persons professing the Roman Catholic religion employed in the education of youth, should make a similar return to the general quarter sessions

sions of their names and places of residence, and the names and places of residence of their pupils; and that power should be given to the magistrates to inspect such monastic institutions.

[The resolutions were agreed to.]

On Friday the 23d May, in the House of Commons,

MR. Pitt brought up the estimate of the expenses belonging to treaties up to the 16th of March 1800, between His Majesty and the Elector of Bavaria; the consideration of which was deferred till Monday.

Mr. Tierney wished to understand whether the 500,000*l.* already voted by Parliament, was meant to cover the same sum of the Bavarian subsidy, leaving the remainder, which appeared to be 66,000*l.* still to be provided for; or whether the whole 566,000*l.* was to be allowed by Parliament, in addition to the 500,000*l.* already granted?

Mr. Pitt said it was to be allowed.

On Monday the 26th May, in the House of Commons,

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply; and that the treaty between his Majesty and the Elector of Bavaria, together with the papers presented to the House last Friday, should be referred to the said Committee.

The House resolved itself into a Committee; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after referring to the estimates of expenses contained in those papers, moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, a sum not exceeding 566,688*l.* shall be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to defray the charge of 12,000 troops, to be furnished by the Elector of Bavaria for the service of Great Britain to the 1st day of April 1801."

The resolution was received and agreed to; and the following Friday appointed to consider farther of supply.

On Wednesday the 25th of June, in the House of Commons, Mr. Dundas brought down a Message from his Majesty to the following Effect:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thinks fit to inform the House of Commons that he has given directions that there should be laid before the House a copy of the convention entered into with the Hereditary

ary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, for placing at the disposal of his Majesty certain ships, seamen, and troops, which have been passed over to this country from Holland, on the taking of the Helder. His Majesty also recommends it to the House of Commons to make the necessary provisions to enable him to avail himself of the services of said ships, seamen, and troops, agreeable to the terms of the said convention between him and his Serene Highness.

[The message being read, Mr. Dundas moved, "That it be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the report received on Monday."—Agreed to.]

Friday the 27th June, Mr. Sheridan, in the House of Commons, moved

A CALL of the House for that day fortnight, as a measure absolutely necessary preparatory to any motion for subsidizing continental powers.

On this motion the House divided, Ayes 27—Noes 124: Majority against the motion 97.

Mr. Dundas moved,

THAT the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the bill intended to be brought in on his Majesty's message, relative to the Dutch navy.

Sir W. Pulteney thought the ships were taken possession of as prizes, and the money arising from their sale paid to the captors; so, the ships belonged to Government, and ought not to be paid for as transports.

Mr. Pitt said, the only point of treaty with the Stadtholder was, that at the conclusion of the war the ships should be restored to him in the same state in which they were taken into prize: the only expense, therefore, to which the country was liable would be that of wear and tear. The ships themselves were never esteemed as prizes. What had been given to the captors was gratuitously done on the part of his Majesty.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee.

On Monday the 30th June, in the House of Lords,

THE Union bill was, on the motion of Lord Grenville, read a third time, and passed.

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

MR. Long brought up an account of the unprovided sum due to the Emperor of Russia on the 5th of January 1800.

Mr. Long moved for leave to bring in a bill to permit the inhabitants of the United States to serve on board certain ships of war, and in the army of his Majesty.—Agreed to.

On Tuesday the 8th July, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give instructions that there be laid before the House a copy or copies of the instructions sent out by Ministers to the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, relative to the evacuation of Egypt by the enemy.

[After a short debate Mr. Jones withdrew his motion.]

On Wednesday the 9th July, in the House of Lords, Lord Holland moved,

THAT an humble petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased not to prorogue the Parliament during the present awful conjuncture.

[On this motion the House divided, Contents 2—Non-contents 26. Majority against Lord Holland's motion 24.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Western made a Motion, of which the following is the Substance:

THAT the House should form itself into a Committee of the whole House, that they might have an opportunity of examining into the grounds of the continuance of the war; or, if the war was to be continued, what expectation of assistance could be derived from the co-operation of allies? What was the danger to be feared from the northern powers, should an armed neutrality take place? And whether, under all circumstances, it was proper any longer for the House to repose its confidence in his Majesty's ministers.

[After a long debate the House divided, Ayes 27—Noes 143. Majority against Mr. Western's motion 116.]

On Tuesday the 15th July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt presented a Message from his Majesty, which was read, and was as follows:

GEORGE R.

His Majesty thinks it proper to lay before this House the copy of a treaty which has been signed at Vienna, between his Majesty's minister at that court, and the minister plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Germany duly authorized for that purpose.

His Majesty has directed his ratification of this treaty to be immediately prepared and transmitted to Vienna to be exchanged with that of the Emperor; but on account of the present advanced period of the year, his Majesty has thought it best not to delay communicating to Parliament the engagements thus entered into; and he recommends it to the House to adopt such measures as may be necessary, in order to enable his Majesty to fulfil them. His Majesty doubts not that he shall see in the conduct of Parliament in this conjuncture, an additional example of that good faith, firmness, and determination, which have uniformly actuated the councils of this country; and he is persuaded that his Parliament will concur with him in thinking, that, by furnishing the means of prosecuting the war with vigour, they best promote the attainment of peace on grounds consistent with the security and honour of this country, and with the safety and independence of Europe.

G. R.

[The message was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply the next day.]

Mr. Pitt then presented a copy of the treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Germany alluded to in the above message, which was ordered to be referred to the said Committee.]

On Monday Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, delivered a similar Message from his Majesty.

On Wednesday the 16th of July, in the House of Lords, the above Message was taken into Consideration.---An Address of Thanks was voted to his Majesty, nem. diss.

On Thursday, the 17th of July, in the House of Commons,

MR. Pitt gave notice, that in addition to the 2,500,000*l.* to be paid for the Emperor, 1,400,000*l.* would be wanted as vote of supply. This, however, he should not move for to-morrow, but it might be then brought into discussion.

Mr,

Mr. Tierney wished to know if this vote of credit was intended to cover the Bavarian and Russian subsidies, and were their amount?

Mr. Pitt said, that the vote of credit was exclusive of those subsidies, and that the former amounted to between 6 and 700,000, and the latter to 550,000.

On Friday, the 18th of July, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought the following Message from Majesty.

GEORGE REX.

AS the state of public affairs may make it expedient for his Majesty shortly to adjourn his present Parliament, his Majesty recommends to his faithful Commons to provide such supplies may be necessary to defray the extraordinary expenses of the ensuing year, independent of his specific engagements; and adopt such measures as the exigencies of the public service may require.

[Mr. Pitt moved, that the message should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

He then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. He previously moved that the papers presented to the House on the 8th, 11th, and 17th July, the petitions on behalf of the Veterinary College, the British and African Company, and the copies of the treaties between Majesty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Germany, should be referred to the said Committee.

The Speaker having left the chair, and his Majesty's message relative to the Imperial subsidy having been read;

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his first resolution viz. "That a further sum, not exceeding 1,500,000, should be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to fulfil his engagements with the Emperor of Germany."

After a debate, the resolution was read and agreed to.—Second resolution was then put, for granting a sum of 545,400 to the Emperor of Russia; which was also agreed to.]

Wednesday the 23d of July, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give orders, that copies of the instructions sent to our commander in chief in the Mediterranean, relative to the infraction of the treaty made between the French and Turks in Egypt, should be laid before the House.

[The motion was negatived by a majority of 33 to 3.]

Thursday the 24th of July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney moved,

THAT no sum of money should be remitted to the Emperor by way of loan, after signing of any treaty or armistice between the Emperor and France.

[On this motion the House divided : Ayes 4—Noes 38.]

Tuesday the 29th of July his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and after giving the Royal Assent to several public and private Bills, closed the Session with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On putting an end to this laborious session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

This great measure, on which my wishes have been long most earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British constitution, and to establish on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole empire.

I have witnessed with great concern the severe pressure on my people from the continued scarcity of the season; but I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect that the approaching harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of these repeated sacrifices on the part of my subjects; but they have been required for the preservation of our dearest interests, and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burdens, the revenue, commerce, and resources of the country have flourished beyond all former example, and are in a state of progressive augmentation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The course of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers, from which it had been recently rescued by the brilliant success of my allies.

Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our rights and interests, and for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declarations and conduct, afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my allies, the general interests, and of providing under every circumstance for the honour of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British empire.

[The Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, standing at the bar of the House of Lords, then addressed his Majesty in the following speech.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

Your faithful Commons humbly attend your Majesty with this bill, by which their grants are completed for the public service of the year.

In supplying the various demands of this important conjuncture, your Commons conceive that they have discharged an important duty to your Majesty, and their country, by manifesting their unshaken determination to combine the maintenance of public credit, with such ample means of extending

may best tend to bring the contest, in which we are engaged, to a just and honourable conclusion.

To your Commons it has been highly gratifying to observe, that amidst the vicissitudes and difficulties which have attended this arduous struggle, the security of the British Empire has in many respects been materially strengthened, its power consolidated, and its resources increased. The splendid and decisive success to which the late hostilities in India were conducted by the blessing of Providence upon the joint exertions of wisdom and vigour in council, and of skill and gallantry in the field, have necessarily led to new and extensive regulations. The measure which has been accordingly adopted, your Commons earnestly hope will have the effect of affording to this country all the advantages which can be derived from those valuable possessions, and ensuring to the native inhabitants the full benefit of British superintendence and protection.

But to no proceedings, by which their attention has been engaged, can your Commons recur with stronger sentiments of satisfaction and confidence, than to those which have contributed to the great and important arrangement by which your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland will henceforth constitute one people, actuated by the same views, connected by the same interests, and governed by the same laws. In contemplating this measure, and the prospect which it happily presents, your Commons cannot fail to be animated by a well-founded hope, the most congenial to your Majesty's benevolent mind, that the united kingdom may ever present to the world the example of a free and powerful people, desirous and determined to employ their combined strength and resources for no other purposes than those which are connected with their own honour and security, and to prove by the moderation and justice of their councils and conduct, that they are not altogether unworthy of the blessings they may enjoy.

[Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, proposed the Parliament to Tuesday, the 7th of October.]

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Speech of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, from the Throne, on the 15th January 1800, at the Meeting of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE received his Majesty's commands to assemble you in Parliament. Upon a review of the important and glorious events that have distinguished the period which has elapsed since I last addressed you, the most gratifying and encouraging reflections

tions present themselves to our consideration. By the brilliant course of victories achieved by the combined Imperial armies, the various kingdoms and states of Italy have been delivered from the ravages and the tyranny of the French. The throne of Naples and our friendly connexion with that kingdom have been restored. The French expedition to Egypt has been checked in its career by the exertions of the Turkish arms, assisted by a small detachment of his Majesty's forces, and the gallantry of their heroic commander. The hostile plans of the common enemy in India have terminated in the total destruction of the power which has been misled by their artifices, and through the timely, vigorous and decisive councils of the Marquis of Wellesley, and the consummate skill and valour of his Majesty's generals, officers, and troops, the British possessions in that quarter of the globe have been beneficially extended and effectually secured. By the descent of his Majesty's forces and of his Russian allies on the coast of Holland, the Dutch fleet has been happily rescued from the power of the enemy; and although the season, peculiarly unfavourable to military operations, produced the necessity of relinquishing an enterprise so fortunately begun, and prevented the complete accomplishment of his Majesty's views, yet the result of that expedition has been peculiarly beneficial to this kingdom, by removing all fear of attack on our coasts from a quarter whence it has been so often planned, and in enabling his Majesty's fleets to direct their vigilance exclusively to the single port from which the enemy can attack this country with any hope even of a temporary success. My utmost care has been exerted to carry into execution the extraordinary powers which you have committed to my discretion, with vigour, and at the same time with moderation. All tendency to insurrection has been effectually repressed; but it gives me true concern to acquaint you, that the painful necessity of acting with severity has been too frequently imposed upon me; and although public tranquillity has been in a great measure restored, yet I have to lament that a disposition to outrage and conspiracy still continues in several districts, that much industry is used to keep alive the spirit of disaffection, and to encourage among the lower classes the hopes of French assistance. I trust that the recent revolution in France cannot fail to open the eyes of such of his Majesty's subjects as have been deluded by the artifices which have been unremittingly employed to withhold them from their allegiance; and that it will restore and increase the love of constitutional order, and of regulated freedom, by demonstrating that the principles of false liberty tend ultimately to despotism, and that the criminal struggles of democratic factions are naturally close in military usurpation. So long as the French government, under whatever form it exerts its influence, perseveres in schemes of destruction and projects of ambition,

five at once of the liberties of Europe, and of the security of Majesty's dominions, there can be no wise alternative but to prosecute the war with increasing energy. It is by great exertions alone that either their views of aggrandizement can be frustrated, or a solid peace procured; his Majesty has therefore filled himself with peculiar satisfaction of the cordial and great assistance which has been afforded him by his faithful ally the Emperor of Russia, and has thought right to make every exertion augmenting the disposable military force of his own dominions. His Majesty therefore has been highly gratified in accepting the services so generously offered by his English militia; and am to express to you the entire confidence which his Majesty feels, that the zeal and loyalty of his militia of this kingdom, in forwarding, at this important crisis, the active operations of the empire, will not be less prompt and conspicuous. The apprehensions of general scarcity which some time since took place, led for my early attention to this most important subject; and was induced, with the advice of the Council, to offer premiums for the early importation of grain. This measure will, I flatter myself, meet your approbation; and I have full confidence in your wisdom, if it shall be necessary to resort to any further extraordinary means for procuring a supply.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The evident necessity of securing this kingdom from every danger, whether foreign or domestic, and of rendering the success of invasion, if attempted, impracticable, will demonstrate to you the wisdom of continuing that enlarged system of defence you have wisely adopted. I have therefore ordered the public accounts and estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and have the fullest confidence, that, in the supply which such a situation will appear to you to require, you will equally consult the safety of the kingdom, and the honour of his Majesty's government. I am induced to hope, that the great increase of the revenue which has taken place in the present year, may enable you to raise the sums which may be wanted for the current services, without any distressing addition to the burdens of the people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your usual attention the agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture of Ireland; and doubt not, that the Protestant charter-schools, and those public institutions, whether of charity or of education, which have been protected by your liberality, will still receive a judicious encouragement. It will be for your wisdom to consider how far it will be necessary to continue any of those extraordinary powers, with which you have strengthened the authority of his Majesty's government,

vernment, for the more effectual suppression and punishment of rebellious conspiracy and outrage. His Majesty placed the most entire reliance upon your firmness and wisdom; and he has no doubt that you will anxiously pursue such measures as shall be best calculated for bringing the present war to an honourable termination, and for restoring the country to permanent tranquillity. It will be my constant object to attend to your suggestions and advice, that I may by this means most beneficially accomplish the commands I have received from his Majesty, and most effectually forward the interests and happiness of this kingdom.

Same Day, in the House of Lords, an Address of Thanks, which was, as usual, an Echo of the Speech, was moved by Lord Belvoir and carried nem. diff.

LORD Glentworth moved the address of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant; and concluded by moving "An humble address of thanks to his Majesty for continuing Marquis Cornwallis in the government of this kingdom;" which was also carried *nem. diff.*

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Lord Loftus moved a similar Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by Colonel Croft. — Sir Laurence Parsons proposed the following Amendment:

TO assure his Majesty, that his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland is inseparably united with Great Britain, and that the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of all his subjects are, that it should continue so united in the enjoyment of a free constitution in the support of the honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and in the advancement of the welfare of the whole empire, which blessings we owe to the spirited exertions of an independent resident Parliament, the paternal kindness of his Majesty, and the liberality of the British Parliament in 1782, and which we feel ourselves at all times, and particularly at the present moment bound in duty to maintain.

[The debate continued until Thursday forenoon, when the House divided on the amendment: Ayes 96—Noes 138. Majority in favour of the original address 42.]

On Wednesday the 5th of February, in the House of Commons, Sir Laurence Parsons moved the two following Resolutions:

1. THAT to prevent, by military force, the freeholders of any county from meeting to petition Parliament, is a gross violation of the privileges of this House, and a subversion of the constitution.

2d. That Verney Darby, Esq. and Major Rogers, do attend at the bar of this House on Wednesday next.

[After a short debate, Sir Laurence Parsons withdrew the first, and the second being put, passed unanimously.]

The Right Honourable Lord Castlereagh delivered to the House a Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; it was read by the Speaker, and is as follows:

CORNWALLIS,

AT the close of the last session, in obedience to the particular commands which I received from his Majesty, I acquainted this Parliament that a joint address of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain had been laid before his Majesty, accompanied by resolutions proposing and recommending a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be established by the mutual consent of both Parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections.

I have it now further in command from his Majesty to lay those resolutions before this House, and solemnly to recommend to the consideration of his faithful Commons the great objects they embrace.

His Majesty has observed with increasing satisfaction, that the sentiments which have continued to be manifested in favour of this important and salutary measure, by such numerous and respectable descriptions of his Irish subjects, confirm the hope he has expressed, that its accomplishment will prove to be as much the joint wish as it unquestionably is the common interest of both his kingdoms; an event to which his Majesty looks forward with the utmost earnestness, as the only means by which the common interests of all his people can be indissolubly united, and their security and happiness can be permanently established.

His Majesty therefore, relies on the wisdom of his Parliaments, and the loyal concurrence of his people, for the completion of this great work, with a firm persuasion that a full and unreserved participation of constitutional and commercial advantages will augment and perpetuate the prosperity of his subjects of his united kingdom; and that, under the favour of Divine Providence, the freedom

freedom and power of the British empire will be established on foundation not to be shaken by the efforts either of its foreign or domestic enemies.

The Message being read from the Chair, Lord Castlereagh proposed the following Plan of an Union, which was moved in the Shape of Resolutions, accompanied by an explanatory Speech.

RESOLVED, That in order to promote and secure the essential interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and to consolidate the strength, power, and resources of the British empire, it will be advisable to concur in such measures as may best tend to unite the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as may be established by the acts of the respective Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved, That for the purpose of establishing an Union upon the basis stated in the resolutions of the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, communicated by his Majesty's command in the message sent to this House by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, it would be fit to propose, as the first article of Union, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall upon the first day of January, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the imperial crown of the said united kingdom and its dependencies, and also the ensigns armorial flags, and banners thereof, shall be such as his Majesty, by his royal proclamation under the great seal of the united kingdom shall be pleased to appoint.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the second article of Union, That the succession of the imperial crown of the said united kingdom, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the succession to the imperial crown of the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited and settled, according to the existing laws, and to the terms of Union between England and Scotland.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the third article of Union, That the said united kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be styled "The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the fourth article of Union, that four Lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight Lords temporal

of Ireland, elected for life by the Peers of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the united kingdom; and one hundred Commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, one for the university of Trinity College, and one for each of the thirty-one most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs) be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the united kingdom: That such act as shall be passed in the Parliament of Ireland previous to the Union, "to regulate the mode by which the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Ireland, shall be summoned or returned to the said Parliament," shall be considered as forming part of the treaty of Union, and shall be incorporated in the acts of the respective Parliaments by which the said Union shall be ratified and established: That all questions touching the rotation or election of Lords spiritual or temporal of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the united kingdom, shall be decided by the House of Lords thereof; and whenever there shall be an equality of votes in the election of any such Lords temporal, the names of such Peers as have an equal number of votes in their favour, shall be written on pieces of paper of a similar form, and shall be put into a glass by the Clerk of the Parliament, at the table of the House of Lords whilst the House is sitting; and the Peer whose name shall be first drawn out by the Clerk of the Parliament, shall be deemed the Peer elected: That any person holding any peerage of Ireland, now subsisting, or hereafter to be created, shall not thereby be disqualified from being elected to serve for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, in the House of Commons of the united kingdom, unless he shall have been previously elected as above to sit in the House of Lords of the united kingdom; but that so long as such Peer of Ireland shall so continue to be a member of the House of Commons, he shall not be entitled to the privilege of peerage, nor be capable of being elected to serve as a Peer on the part of Ireland, or of voting at any such election; and that he shall be liable to be indicted, proceeded against, and tried as a commoner, for any offence with which he may be charged: That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create Peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof, after the Union, provided that no new creation of any such Peers shall take place after the Union, until three of the peerages of Ireland which shall have been existing at the time of the Union shall have become extinct; and upon such extinction of three peerages, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one Peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and in like manner,

So often as three peerages of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall become extinct, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one other Peer of the said part of the united kingdom; and if it shall happen that the Peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, shall, by extinction of peerages or otherwise, be reduced to the number of one hundred, exclusive of such Peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland as shall be Peers of Great Britain or the united kingdom, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to create one Peer of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, whenever any one of such one hundred peerages shall have failed by extinction or otherwise it being the true intent and meaning of this article, that at all times after the Union, it shall and may be lawful to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to keep up the exclusive peerage of that part of the said united kingdom called Ireland to the number of one hundred: That if any peerage shall at any time be in abeyance, such peerage shall be deemed and taken as an existing peerage; and no peerage shall be deemed extinct, unless on default of claimants to the inheritance of such peerage for the space of one year from the death of the person who shall have been last possessed thereof; and if no claim shall be made to the inheritance of such peerage, in such form and manner as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the House of Lords of the united kingdom before the expiration of the said period of a year, then and in that case such peerage shall be deemed extinct, provided that nothing herein shall exclude any person from afterwards putting in a claim to the peerage so deemed extinct, and if such claim shall be allowed as valid, by judgment of the House of Lords of the united kingdom reported to his Majesty, such peerage shall be considered as revived; and in case any new creation of a peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland shall have taken place in the interval, in consequence of the supposed extinction of such peerage, then no new right of creation shall accrue to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in consequence of the next extinction which shall take place of any peerage of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland: That all questions touching the election of members to sit on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the united kingdom, shall be heard and decided in the same manner as questions touching such elections in Great Britain now are, or at any time hereafter shall by law be heard and decided; subject, nevertheless, to such particular regulations in respect of Ireland, as from local circumstances, the Parliament of the united kingdom may from time to time deem expedient: That the qualifications, in respect of property, of the members elected on the part of Ireland to sit in the House of Commons of the united kingdom, shall be respectively the same as are now

vided by law in the cases of elections for counties, and cities, and boroughs respectively, in that part of Great Britain called England, unless any other provision shall hereafter be made in that respect by act of Parliament of the united kingdom: That when his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall declare his, her, or their pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of the united kingdom, a proclamation shall issue under the great seal of the united kingdom, to cause the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the Parliament thereof on the part of Ireland, to be returned in such manner as by any act of this present session of the Parliament of Ireland shall be provided; and that the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, shall, together with the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, so returned as aforesaid on the part of Ireland, constitute the two Houses of the Parliament of the united kingdom: That if his Majesty, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, on which day the Union is to take place, shall declare under the great seal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain should be the members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Great Britain, then the said Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain shall accordingly be the members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of the united kingdom on the part of Great Britain; and they, together with the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, so summoned and returned as above on the part of Ireland, shall be the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, of the first Parliament of the united kingdom; and such first Parliament may (in that case) if not sooner dissolved, continue to sit so long as the present Parliament of Great Britain may now by law continue to sit, if not sooner dissolved; and that every one of the Lords of Parliament of the united kingdom, and every member of the House of Commons of the united kingdom, in the first and all succeeding Parliaments, shall, until the Parliament of the united kingdom shall otherwise provide, take the oaths, and make and subscribe the declaration which are at present by law enjoined to be taken, made, and subscribed by the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain: That the Lords of Parliament on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the united kingdom, shall at all times have the same privileges of Parliament which shall belong to the Lords of Parliament on the part of Great Britain; and the Lords spiritual and temporal respectively on the part of Ireland, shall at all times have the same rights, in respect of their sitting and voting upon the trial of Peers, as the Lords spiritual and temporal respectively on the part of Great Britain; and that all Lords spiritual of Ire-

land shall have rank and precedency next and immediately after the Lords spiritual of the same rank and degree of Great Britain and shall enjoy all privileges as fully as the spiritual Lords of England do now, or as any other spiritual Lords of England may hereafter enjoy the same, the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting on the trial of Peers excepted; and that the persons holding any temporal peerages of Ireland, existing at the time of the Union, shall, from and after the Union, have rank and precedency next and immediately after all the persons holding peerages of the like orders and degrees in Great Britain, subsisting at the time of the Union; and that all peerages of Ireland created after the Union, shall have rank and precedency with the peerages of the united kingdom so created, according to the date of their creations; and that all peerages, both of Great Britain and Ireland, now subsisting or hereafter to be created, shall, in all other respects, from the date of the Union, be considered as peerages of the united kingdom; and that the Peers of Ireland shall, as Peers of the united kingdom, be sued and tried as Peers except as aforesaid, and shall enjoy all privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of Great Britain, the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and the right of sitting on the trial of Peers, only excepted.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the fifth article of the Union, That the churches of the part of Great Britain called England, and of Ireland, shall be united into one church; and that when his Majesty shall summon a convocation, the archbishops, bishops, and clergy of the several provinces in Ireland, shall be respectively summoned to, and in the convocation of the united church, in the like manner, be subject to the same regulations as to election and qualification, as are at present by law established with respect to the like orders of the church of England; and that the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the said united church shall be preserved as now by law established for the church of England, saving to the church of Ireland all the rights, privileges, and jurisdictions now thereunto belonging; and that the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the church of Scotland, shall likewise be preserved as now by law and by the act of Union established for the church of Scotland; and that the continuance and preservation forever of the said united church, as the established church of the part of the said united kingdom called England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental article of the constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to propose, as the sixth article of Union, That his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall, from and after the first day of

January one thousand eight hundred and one, be entitled to the
 same privileges; and be on the same footing as to encouragements
 and bounties on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or
 manufacture of either kingdom respectively, and generally in re-
 spect of trade and navigation in all ports and places in the united
 kingdom and its dependencies; and that in all treaties made by
 his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with any foreign power, his
 Majesty's subjects of Ireland shall have the same privileges, and
 be on the same footing as his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain:
 That from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred
 and one, all prohibitions and bounties on the export of articles,
 the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, to the
 other, shall cease and determine; and that the said articles shall
 henceforth be exported from one country to the other without
 duty or bounty on such export: That all articles, the growth,
 produce, or manufacture of either kingdom (not hereinafter enu-
 merated as subject to specific duties) shall from henceforth be im-
 ported into each country from the other free from duty, other
 than such countervailing duty as shall be annexed to the several
 articles contained in the Schedule No. I.; and that the articles
 hereinafter enumerated, shall be subject, for the period of twenty
 years from the Union, on importation into each country from the
 other, to the duties specified in the Schedule No. II. annexed to
 this article, viz. Apparel, brass wrought, cabinet ware, coaches and
 other carriages, copper wrought, cottons, glass, haberdashery, hats,
 iron plates, wrought iron and hardware, lace, gold and silver, gold
 and silver thread, bullion for lace, pearl and spangles, millinery,
 paper stained, pottery, sadlery, silk manufacture, stockings;
 and that the woollen manufactures shall pay, on importation into
 each country, the duties now payable on importation into Ireland;
 malt and hops on importation into Ireland, duties not exceeding
 those which are now paid in Ireland; and coals on importation
 shall be subject to burdens not exceeding those to which they are
 now subject; that calicoes and muslins be subject and liable to
 the duties now payable on the same, until the fifth day of Janu-
 ary one thousand eight hundred and eight, and from and after
 the said day, the said duties shall be annually reduced in such
 proportions and at such periods as shall hereafter be enacted, so
 that the said duties shall stand at 10 per cent. from and after
 the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen,
 until the fifth day of January which shall be in the year one
 thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; and that cotton yarn
 and cotton twist shall also be subject and liable to the duties now
 payable upon the same, until the fifth day of January one thou-
 sand eight hundred and eight; and from and after the said day,
 the said duties shall be annually reduced at such times and in
 such proportions as shall be hereafter enacted, so as that all
 duties

duties shall cease on the said articles from and after the fifth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: That the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, which are or may be subject to internal duty, or to duty on the materials of which they are composed, may be made subject, on their importation into each country respectively from the other, to such countervailing duty as shall appear to be just and reasonable in respect to such internal duty or duties on the materials; and that for the said purposes, the articles specified in the said Schedule No. I. should, upon importation into Ireland, be subject to the duty which shall be set forth therein liable to be taken off, diminished, or increased, in the manner herein specified; and that upon the like export of the like articles from each country to the other respectively, a drawback shall be given equal in amount to the countervailing duty payable on the articles hereinbefore specified on the import into the same country with the other; and that in like manner, in future it shall be competent to the united Parliament to impose new or additional countervailing duties, or to take off or diminish such existing countervailing duties, as may appear on like principles to be just and reasonable in respect of any future additional internal duty on any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, or of any new or additional duty on any materials of which such article may be composed, or of any abatement of the same; and that when any such new or additional countervailing duty shall be so imposed on the import of any article into either country from the other, a drawback equal in amount to such countervailing duty shall be given in like manner on the export of every such article respectively from the same country: That all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, when exported through the other, shall in all cases be exported subject to the same charge as if they had been exported directly from the country of which they were the growth, produce, or manufacture: That all duties charged on the import of foreign or colonial goods into either country, shall, on their export to the other, be either drawback, or the amount, if any be retained, shall be placed to the credit of the country to which they shall be so exported, so long as the general expenses of the empire shall be defrayed by proportional contributions; provided nothing herein shall extend to take away any duty, bounty, or prohibition which exists with respect to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits: but that the same may be regulated, varied, or repealed from time to time: the united Parliament shall deem expedient.

Schedule No. I.—Of the Articles to be charged with countervailing Duties upon Importation from Great Britain into Ireland according to the sixth Article of Union.

Articles to be charged with a countervailing duty in Ireland: Beer, glass, leather, paper stained, paper, silk, spirits, sugar, wine, sweets, tobacco.

Article, No. II.—Of the Articles charged with the Duties specified upon Importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the sixth Article of Union.

Ten per cent. on the true value:—Apparel, brass wrought, cabinet ware, coaches and other carriages, copper wrought, iron, except calicoes and muslins, glass, haberdashery, hats, plates, wrought iron and hardware, lace, gold and silver, gold and silver thread, bullion for lace, pearl and spangles, millinery, paper stained, pottery, saddlery and other manufactured goods, silk manufacture, stockings.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to provide, as the seventh article of Union, That the charge arising from the payment of the interest, and the sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the Union, shall continue to be separately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland respectively: That for the space of twenty years after the Union shall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively towards the expenditure of the united kingdom, in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain, and two parts for Ireland: That at the expiration of the said twenty years, the future expenditure of the united kingdom (other than the interest and charges of the debt to which either country shall be separately liable) shall be defrayed in such proportion as the united Parliament shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries, upon an average of the three years next preceding the period of revision; or on a comparison of the value of the quantities of the following articles consumed within the respective countries on a similar average, viz. beer, spirits, sugar, wine, tobacco, and malt; or, according to the aggregate proportion resulting from both these considerations combined; or, on a comparison of the amount of income in each country, estimated from the produce, for the same period, of a general tax (such shall have been imposed) on the same descriptions of income in both countries: and that the Parliament of the united kingdom shall afterwards proceed in like manner to revise and alter the said proportions, according to the same rules or any of them, at periods not more distant than twenty years, nor less than seven years from each other, unless previous to any such period the united Parliament shall have declared, as hereinafter provided, that the general expenses of the empire shall be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like articles in both countries: That, for the defraying the said expenses according

according to the rules above laid down, the revenues of Ireland shall hereafter constitute a consolidated fund, upon which charges equal to the interest of her debt and sinking fund shall in the first instance, be charged, and the remainder shall be applied towards defraying the proportion of the general expense of the united kingdom to which Ireland may be liable in each year. That the proportion of contribution to which Great Britain and Ireland will by these articles be liable, shall be raised by such taxes in each kingdom respectively as the Parliament of the united kingdom shall, from time to time, deem fit; provided always, that in regulating the taxes in each country by which their respective proportions shall be levied, no article in Ireland shall be liable to be taxed to any amount exceeding that which will be thereafter payable in England on the like article. That if at the end of any year any surplus shall accrue from the revenues of Ireland, after defraying the interest, sinking fund, and proportional contribution, and separate charges to which the said country is liable, either taxes shall be taken off to the amount of such surplus, or the surplus shall be applied by the united Parliament to local purposes in Ireland, or to make good any deficiency which may arise in her revenues in time of peace, or be invested by the commissioners of the national debt of Ireland in the funds, to accumulate for the benefit of Ireland, with compound interest, in case of her contribution in time of war, provided the surplus so to accumulate, shall at no future period be suffered to exceed the sum of five millions: That all monies hereafter to be raised by loan in peace or war, for the service of the united kingdom, by the Parliament thereof, shall be considered to be a joint debt, and the charges thereof shall be borne by the respective countries in the proportion of their respective contributions; provided, that if at any time, in raising their respective contributions hereby fixed for each kingdom, the Parliament of the united kingdom shall judge it fit to raise a greater proportion of such respective contributions in one kingdom within the year than in the other, or to set apart a greater proportion of sinking fund for the liquidation of the whole or any part of the loan raised on account of the one country, than that raised on account of the other country, then such part of the said loan, for the liquidation of which different provisions have been made for the respective countries, shall be kept distinct, and shall be borne by each separately, and only that part of the said loan be deemed joint and common, for the reduction of which the respective countries shall have made provision in the proportion of their respective contributions: That if at any future day the separate debt of each kingdom respectively shall have been liquidated, or the values of their respective debts (estimated according to the amount of the interest and annuities attending

heading the same, of the sinking fund applicable to the redemption thereof, and the period within which the whole capital of each debt shall appear to be redeemable by such sinking fund, shall be to each other in the same proportion with the respective contributions of each kingdom respectively, or where the amount by which the value of the larger of such debts shall vary from such proportion shall not exceed one hundredth part of the said value; and if it shall appear to the united Parliament that in respective circumstances of the two countries will thenceforth admit of their contributing indifferently, by equal taxes imposed on the same articles in each, to the future general expense of the united kingdom, it shall be competent to the said united Parliament to declare, that all future expense thenceforth to be incurred, together with the interest and charges of joint debts contracted previous to such declaration, shall be so defrayed indifferently, by equal taxes imposed on the same articles in each country, and thenceforth from time to time, as circumstances may require, to impose and apply such taxes accordingly; subject only to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland, and that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand; that from the period of such declaration, it shall no longer be necessary to regulate the contribution of the two countries towards the future general expenses according to any specific proportion, according to any of the rules hereinbefore prescribed; provided nevertheless, that the interest or charges which may remain on account of any part of the separate debt with which either country is chargeable, and which shall not be liquidated, shall be consolidated proportionably as above, shall, until extinguished, continue to be defrayed by separate taxes in each country: That the sum not less than the sum which has been granted by the Parliament of Ireland, on the average of the last six years, as premiums for the internal encouragement of agriculture or manufactures, or for the maintaining institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied, for the period of twenty years after the Union, to such local purposes, in such manner as the Parliament of the united kingdom shall direct: That from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, all public revenue arising from the territorial dependencies of the united kingdom shall be applied to the general expenditure of the empire, in the proportions of the respective contributions of the two countries.

Resolved, That, for the same purpose, it would be fit to provide, as the eighth article of Union, That all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all courts of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the respective kingdoms, shall remain as now law established; subject only to such alterations and regulations.

Vol. IX. tions

tions from time to time as circumstances may appear to the Parliament of the united kingdom to require: provided that writs of error and appeals depending at the time of the Union or hereafter to be brought, and which might now be finally decided by the House of Lords of either kingdom, shall, from and after the Union, be finally decided by the House of Lords of the united kingdom; and provided that from and after the Union there shall remain in Ireland an instance court of appeals for the determination of causes civil and maritime only, and that all laws at present in force in either kingdom, which shall be contrary to any of the provisions which may be enacted by any act for carrying this article into effect, be, from and after the Union, repealed.

[His Lordship concluded his explanatory speech and statement with moving that the papers should be printed.]

A debate ensued, which continued until half past twelve on Thursday, when the House divided; Ayes 158—Noes 111 Majority in favour of the Union 43.]

On Monday the 10th February, in the House of Lords, his Excellency's Message relative to the Union being read, the Lord Chancellor moved

A RESOLUTION expressive of the agreement of the House to the principle of the Union.

A debate ensued, on which the House divided, Contents 75 Non-contents 26.

Same Day the following Protest was entered on the Journals against the Union.*

Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE the resolution sanctions the principle of legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, with

* The Editor conceives that any member of Parliament may put on the Journals of the House, to which he belongs, any opinion or sentiment respecting any measure before it, which he might, consistent with the rules and orders of the House, have delivered, *viva voce*, in his place. He conceives, therefore, that a protest is nothing more than a solemnly recorded speech, that it derives no weight from this formality, constitutes no part of the proceedings of the House, and is calculated for no other purpose than to gratify the feelings of the individual. This reason has induced the Editor to omit several protests entered respectively by individuals on the Journals of both Houses of Parliament against the Union bill in the various stages of its progress, and against various parts of it. In the present instance, however, and two more to be found in the subsequent pages, he has departed from this general rule, because, from the number of signatures annexed, they declare the sense of a considerable minority, and thence derive a weight and importance that could not attach to the protest of an individual.

opportunity having been afforded to this House of examining the details which are held out as an inducement for its adoption; details which have occupied the attention of those who have proposed the measure for a considerable length of time, and which therefore should not be hastily, or without due consideration, acted upon by any branch of the legislative of Ireland.

2dly, Because those details do not appear to us, on such consideration as we have been allowed to give them, to proffer any benefits to this country of which it is not already in possession, or to afford any remedy for any of the evils which it at present has reason to apprehend.

3dly, Because the resolution proposes, as a remedy for partial and temporary evils, an act which, if once adopted, binds us and our posterity for ever.

4thly, Because we consider the independence of Ireland, and the security of her connexion with Great Britain, to be equally essential to the well-being of this country; and that we consider both as endangered by the measure of a legislative union.

5thly, Because the present constitution of these kingdoms, founded on the complete unity of their executive power, and the perfect distinctness of their legislatures, appears to us as happily contrived as the limited nature of human institutions can admit to maintain national freedom in both countries, and an alterable connexion between both.

6thly, Because the plan proposed, whether it be good or whether it be ill, appears to us calculated to effect a total and fundamental change in the constitution of Ireland—a change which ought not to be ventured on, without the unequivocal approbation of the informed understanding and resident property of the country, both of which we consider to be adverse to the reception of the measure.

7thly, Because we consider the present season of innovation ill adapted for the discussion of new systems of government, more particularly in this country, which has only just escaped from the revolutionary projects of foreign and domestic enemies, and in which the ordinary course of law has been necessarily suspended.

8thly, Because, next to the protection of Divine Providence, we hold this country indebted for its preservation from those evils to the vigilance of its resident Parliament, and the loyalty of its resident gentry, the former of whom the proposed measure necessarily removes from the country, and the latter of whom it can powerfully operate to withdraw.

9thly, Because by the plan laid before us for constituting the

Parliament of the united kingdoms, it is intended that four spiritual and twenty-eight temporal Lords shall be added to the British House of Lords, consisting of upwards of 300 members, and that 100 representatives for the people of Ireland shall be added to the British House of Commons, consisting of 558 members, and that the present entire British Houses of Parliament with the said additional members, shall form their united Parliament; from which it is evident that the entire power of making laws and imposing taxes must reside in the preponderant majority of the British members in such Parliament; which power, though it might without danger be intrusted to them, if the two nations were to be so perfectly incorporated as to form but one nation, and to have but one purse, as in the Union between England, Scotland, and Wales; yet in the intended Union, where distinct revenues, distinct taxes, and distinct expences shall continue to exist between the two nations, it must leave the liberties of the Irish nation at the disposal of such British majority, who will make the laws for the internal regulation of Ireland, which shall not in any sort affect themselves, and impose taxes upon that kingdom, the pressure of which they will not feel. It appears to us that the exercise of such power must necessarily produce universal discontent, and may possibly tend to alienate the affections of Ireland from Great Britain.

Lastly, And above all, because we conceive that no scheme of national adjustment can be honourable, satisfactory, or permanent, which is not considered with mature deliberation, prosecuted by fair and temperate means, and founded on the unbiassed sense of Parliament, no one of which essential requisites can we find in the present project.

LEINSTER,	MASSEY, by Proxy,
DOWNSHIRE,	ENNISKILLEN,
PERY, by Proxy,	BELMORE, by Proxy,
MEATH,	DILLON,
GRANARD,	STRANGFORD,
LUDLOW, by Proxy,	POWERSCOURT,
MOIRA, by Proxy,	DE VESCI, by Proxy,
ARRAN,	WM. DOWN and CONNOR,
CHARLEMONT,	RD. WATERFORD and LISMORE,
KINGSTON,	LOUTH,
MOUNTCASHELL,	LISMORE,
BARNHAM,	SENDERLIN.

On Tuesday the 11th February, in the House of Commons,
 LORD Castlereagh, after premising the necessity of keeping
 up a formidable force, not only to prevent the revival of
 rebellion, but to oppose any attempts of invasion, moved the
 second estimate, which were agreed to.

Mr. Dawson moved, That the order of the day for the con-
 sideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's message re-
 lative to the Union, which stood for to-morrow, should be
 postponed till Monday.

This motion was negatived: a second motion was then made
 postponing it till Friday, on which the House divided,
 Ayes 47—Noes 47. The Speaker having thus a casting voice,
 decided it for Friday.

*Wednesday the 12th February, in the House of Commons, the
 following Resolution was agreed to.*

THAT the conduct of Verney Darby, Esq. high sheriff of
 the King's County, and of Major Rogers, was not intended
 to interfere with the undoubted right of the people of Ireland to
 elect their representatives in Parliament, but that those gen-
 tlemen were solely actuated by a desire of preserving the public
 peace, and a loyal and meritorious spirit, highly deserving the
 approbation of this House.

On Friday the 14th February, in the House of Commons,

LORD Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the House
 to resolve itself into a Committee on the subject of the
 Union.

Colonel Vereker opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and
 a debate ensued, which continued until next day (Saturday),
 when the House divided, for the Speaker's leaving the chair 157
 against it 47. Majority 110.

*Monday the 17th February, in the House of Commons, the House
 having resolved itself into a Committee on the Union,*

THE Speaker moved, That the Chairman should leave the
 chair.

A debate ensued on this motion, which continued till Tues-
 day, when the House divided, Ayes 115—Noes 101. Majority
 14 against the Speaker's motion 46.

On

On Friday the 21st February, in the House of Commons,

LORD Castlereagh moved the 1st article of the Union in Committee of the whole House.

The motion, after a short debate, was agreed to without division. The 2d and 3d articles were also agreed to at the same time.

On Monday the 24th February, the House of Lords having resolved itself into a Committee to take into Consideration his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message relative to an incorporative Union with Great Britain,

THE Lord Chancellor moved, That for the purpose of establishing an Union upon the basis stated in the resolution of the two Houses of Parliament, &c. being the first article of the Union.

Lord Farnham moved that the words "upon the first day of January, which will be in the year 1801," be expunged.

The House divided: for the amendment 15—against it 40.

The House then divided on the Lord Chancellor's motion for it 48—against it 19.

The Lord Chancellor moved the article for the incorporation of the two Parliaments: for it 48—against it 20.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the further consideration of the Message was postponed till Monday se'nnight.

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

ON the motion for going into a Committee on his Excellency's message relative to the Union, a division took place. Ayes 56—Noes 48.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee, Lord Castlereagh moved the 7th article of the Union relative to finance.

Colonel Maxwell moved, That the Chairman do leave the chair, on which motion the House divided, Ayes 108—Noes 15. Lord Castlereagh's motion was then agreed to, and the House being resumed, the Committee was deferred till Wednesday.

On Friday the 28th February, in the House of Commons, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Union,

THE Right Hon. John Beresford moved the commercial article, viz. That from the 1st of January 1801, the two countries should enjoy equal advantages in point of trade; and that whatever

whatever treaties should thereafter be entered into by Great Britain, should comprehend also his Majesty's subjects of Ire-

[Witnesses were then heard at the bar against the above article until a late hour, when it was agreed to postpone the further examination and consideration of the article till next day.]

On Saturday the 1st March, in the House of Lords, Witnesses were examined at the Bar against the commercial Article of the Union.

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Donnel moved,

THAT any member of Parliament who should be appointed any command, in the Downshire regiment of militia, be subjected to the provisions of the Place bill.

[The motion was negatived without a division.]

On Tuesday March 4th, Mr. G. Ponsonby moved the following Resolutions in the House of Commons,

RESOLVED, That it is a constitutional exercise of the rights of the subject to petition this House on any measure pending therein.

Resolved, That it appears to this House, that during this session, petitions have been presented from twenty-six counties, besides several cities and towns, against the measure of a legislative Union.

Resolved, That these resolutions be laid before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, together with an humble address, praying that he may transmit the same to be laid before his Majesty.

[They were seconded by Mr. Edgeworth, who was followed by Lord Castlereagh, who moved the question of adjournment; which a debate ensued, that lasted until seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the House divided on Lord Castlereagh's motion, Ayes 155—Noes 107. Majority 48.]

On the 10th March, in the House of Commons, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Subject of the Union.

THE Attorney General moved the first section of the article, relative to the representation.

The Committee divided upon the question, when there appeared, Ayes 81—Noes 62.

The other sections were then put, and passed.

On Tuesday the 11th March, in the House of Commons,

THE Rebellion bill was read a second time. On the motion for its committal the House divided, Ayes 140—Noes 84. Majority 84.

It was then moved that the bill should be committed for Thursday, on which a second division took place: Ayes 140—Noes 84. adjourning the committal till Thursday, 38—Noes 114.

A third division then took place on the motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair, Ayes 115—Noes 36.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, when, on the suggestion of some informalities in the bill by the Speaker, it was withdrawn, and a new one being introduced, it was read a first and second time, and Lord Castlereagh having moved that it should be forthwith committed, a division took place, when there appeared for the committal 91—against it 22.

On Thursday the 13th of March, in the House of Commons, John Parnell moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to dissolve the present Parliament, and call another, before any thing should finally concluded upon respecting a legislative Union.

[After a long and animated debate, Sir John Parnell's motion was rejected by a majority of 46, the numbers being, for it 104—against it 150.]

On Friday the 14th March, the two Articles of the Union relative to the Church and Law were moved and carried without Debate.

On Wednesday the 19th March, in the House of Commons,

THE Right Hon. John Beresford moved the several resolutions respecting the commercial article of the Union, which were agreed to.

On the motion that the Chairman do leave the chair, debate ensued in which the principle and detail of the Union were introduced. The Committee then divided on the motion that the Chairman do report the resolutions, Ayes 154—Noes 112.

The House being resumed, it was moved, "That the Committee's report be received on Friday next;" on which the House divided, Ayes 154—Noes 107.

On Friday the 21st March, in the House of Commons,

THE Chairman of the Committee to which his Excellency's message on the Union had been referred, brought up the report of the resolutions on that measure, which was received, and a message ordered to be sent up to the Lords, acquainting them therewith.

On Monday the 24th March, in the House of Lords,

THEIR Lordships resolved themselves into a Committee, Lord Mayo in the chair, in order to take into consideration the resolutions transmitted from the House of Commons, respecting legislative Union with Great Britain. They went through the different resolutions, and agreed to them with some amendments; and the report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

On Wednesday the 26th of March, in the House of Lords,

LORD Mayo brought up the report of the Committee on his Excellency's message relative to a legislative Union.

On the question for sending a message to the Commons intimating their Lordships' agreement to the resolutions,

Lord Bellamont moved, "That the said message be deferred until the 1st of May."

The House divided on Lord Bellamont's motion, Contents 48 Proxies 24, total 72; Non-contents 16—Proxies 6, total 22. Majority for the original motion 50.

*Protest entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, on reporting
the Union Propositions.*

Dissentient,

1st, **BECAUSE** that in the present awful state of affairs, where the most unremitting industry is made use of to undermine every established government in Europe; when revolutionary principles have produced the overthrow of several ancient established governments; we think every loyal subject who regards the liberties of his country called upon to rally round the constitution, and to preserve its stability; we therefore cannot help protesting against the rashness of the ministers who, in such times, hazards the experiment of annihilating that constitution which has for so many ages maintained the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, and of substituting in its stead (in opposition to the general voice of the nation) a new system, totally subversive of every fundamental principle of that constitution which we consider as the best security for those liberties which the subjects of Ireland now enjoy.

2^{dly}, Because, however willing we now are, and always have been, to contribute in proportion to our means to the support and defence of the empire; we hold it our bounden duty, before that we shall irrevocably enter into any engagement, to tax upon ourselves any particular proportion of the expenses of the empire, to ascertain the probable amount of such proportion, inquire into the ability of Ireland to discharge the same, and examine whether such part be proportionate to the relative abilities of the two nations. Upon such inquiry we find that the expense incurred by Great Britain in the year 1799, amounted to upwards of 32,000,000*l.*; and that which was incurred by Ireland in the same year, amounted to upwards of 6,000,000*l.* two seventeenths of which sums (the proposed proportion) amount to upwards of 4,400,000*l.* which added to the principal interest of the debt incurred by Ireland, and the discharge of the annuities, amounting to 1,400,000*l.* and the interest of the loan of this year, amounting to about 250,000*l.* will make the annual charge upon Ireland to amount to 6,050,000*l.* It appears therefore that the produce of our revenue, including the estimated amount of the taxes laid on this session, does not exceed 2,800,000*l.* and consequently they will fall short by 3,250,000*l.* of the sum necessary to discharge such proportionate part of the expenses of the empire. In order to ascertain the relative abilities of the two nations, their respective balances of trade with the whole world have been compared, and it appears from thence that the balance in favour of Great Britain amounts to the sum of 14,500,000*l.* and that such balance in favour of Ireland, according to the returns laid before this House, amount to the sum of

509,312/.; taking therefore the balance of trade as a criterion of ability, the proportion would be as 29 to 1. Inquiry likewise having been made into the current cash in circulation in both kingdoms, it appears that in the year 1777, the current cash in Great Britain was calculated at 43,000,950/. and it is computed by persons the best informed upon that subject in this kingdom, that the current cash in Ireland may now amount to between 3,000,000/. and 3,500,000/.; taking it therefore at the latter, the proportion should be as 12 to 1; considering it in another very essential point of view, the influx and efflux of money into the respective kingdoms, it appears that Great Britain receives by remittances to persons having property in the East and West Indies, who reside in Great Britain, 4,000,000/. sterling. We do not know of any influx of money into Ireland, save that of 509,312/. the balance of her trade; and it appears to us that she annually remits to Great Britain, on account of her debts, the sum of 720,000/. and on account of the pay of 3234 men, serving in Great Britain, the sum of 101,570/.: these annual gains, together with the remittances to absentees (probably little more than 2,000,000/.), we consider to have occasioned the high rate of exchange with Great Britain during the last twelve months, from 3 to 5 per cent. above par, notwithstanding that during that period 3,000,000/. have been borrowed in Great Britain, and remitted to Ireland. We do not know of any fund to resort to for raising the said deficiency of 3,250,000/. save the taxation, an addition to which cannot in any considerable degree be supported; and by resorting to her landed property, the gross contents of which being but 11,000,000 plantation acres, we cannot estimate at more than the annual rent of 500,000/. We observe the large sums of money borrowed by Ireland within these four years have been for the most part raised in Great Britain, owing to the total disability of procuring them in Ireland. The facility of raising money in Great Britain, and the difficulty found in raising any in Ireland, clearly demonstrates the opulence of the one nation and the poverty of the other. Under such circumstances it appears to us, that if this kingdom should take upon herself irrevocably the payment of the seventeenth of such expenses, she will not have means to perform her engagement, unless by charging her landed property with 12 or 13s. in the pound. It must end in the draining from her last guinea, in totally annihilating her trade for want of capital, in rendering the taxes unproductive, and consequently finally putting her into a state of bankruptcy. We think ourselves called upon to protest against a measure so ruinous to the country, and to place the responsibility for its consequences upon such persons as have brought it forward and supported it.

For these reasons, and believing the above statement to be accurate, we thus record our dissent.

And for these and many other reasons, too tedious and obvious to be here dwelt upon, we have deemed it our bound duty, both to ourselves and to our descendants, thus publicly declare our dissent from these resolutions, approving of the measure of a legislative Union, which have passed this house, calling on our latest posterity to entreat, that in virtue of this, our solemn declaration, they will acquit us of having been in any wise instrumental to their degradation, and the ruin of that country which they may hereafter inhabit.

LEINSTER,
DOWNSHIRE,
MEATH,
GRANARD,
LUDLOW, by Proxy,
MOIRA, by Proxy,
ARRAN,
CHARLEMONT,
RIVERSDALE, by Proxy,
MOUNTCASHELL,

FARNHAM,
DILLON,
STRANGFORD,
POWERSCOUT,
DE VESCI, by Proxy,
W. DOWN and CONNOR,
R. WATERFORD and LISMORE,
LOUTH,
MASSEY, by Proxy,
SUNDERLIN, for the first reading

On Thursday the 27th of March, in the House of Commons, a Message was received from the Lords, informing the House that the Lordships had agreed to the Resolutions respecting the Union, with some Amendments. These Amendments were read and agreed to, after which Lord Castlereagh moved the following Address to His Majesty with the Resolutions on the Subject of the Union.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the ———, knights, citizens, and burgesses, in Parliament assembled, having taken into our serious consideration the important subject of a legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was laid before us in his Excellency the Lieutenant's message to both Houses of Parliament, on the 5th February last, accompanied by the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain, proposing that great measure, by the earnest and solemn recommendation of your Majesty:

Deeply impressed with the necessity of rendering the connexion of Great Britain and this kingdom indissoluble, and truly sensible of the atrocious efforts which have been made by foreign and domestic enemies to dissolve that connexion, and effect a separation between both countries, we entirely approve, and most cordially embrace the principle of incorporating Great Britain and Ireland

first reading 30th March 1799

to one kingdom, under your Majesty's auspicious government, by a perfect and entire union of their legislatures.

We do consider the resolutions of the two Houses of the British Parliament as wisely calculated to form the basis of such a settlement. We have adopted them as our guide in the measures we have pursued, and we now feel it our duty to lay before your Majesty the resolutions to which we have agreed, which resolutions we humbly submit to your Majesty may form the articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, if approved by the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, we are ready to confirm and ratify, in order that the same may be established for ever by the mutual consent of both Parliaments.

We doubt not that your Majesty, and the Parliament of Great Britain, will consider these resolutions as the most unequivocal testimony of our zealous loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person; family, and government, and as an unalterable pledge of our attachment to the British empire. We offer them in the full conviction, that by incorporating the legislatures, and by consolidating the resources of the kingdoms, we shall increase the power and stability of the empire, and that by uniting ourselves with his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, under one Parliament and government, we shall most decidedly secure the extension of our commerce, the safety of our religion, and the preservation of our liberties.

[The address being agreed to, without a division, a copy of it was ordered to be sent to the Lords for their concurrence, with an intimation that the House had agreed to their Lordships' amendments.]

On Friday the 28th March, in the House of Commons,

THE Speaker read from the chair the answer of his Excellency, stating that he would transmit to his Majesty the address of the House relative to the Union resolutions, with which he had seen that day waited upon.

On Monday the 12th May, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

CORNWALLIS.

AM commanded by his Majesty to return to this House the resolutions upon the great and important subject of a legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which you desired me to transmit to his Majesty, together with your address of the 7th day of March last.

The

The few alterations and additions which have been suggested therein by the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain by whom, in consequence of your request, they were communicated to his Majesty, are in such strict conformity to the spirit of the resolutions you agreed to, that they may be justly considered essentially the same. I am, therefore, to congratulate you, in his Majesty's name, upon that identity of sentiment which has been so conspicuously manifested in both his Parliaments for the adjustment of this great measure: and I am to express the confidence which his Majesty feels, that you will persevere in those zealous exertions which you have hitherto displayed, for its speedy and entire accomplishment.

His Majesty will feel it as the proudest day of his reign when he can consider all his subjects as one people, united under the common protection of the same government and the same legislature, and all participating in the full enjoyment of those blessings which the British constitution is so eminently calculated to confer.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to communicate to you the joint address of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, of the 8th inst. which they presented to his Majesty upon laying before him the said resolutions.

[His Lordship then presented the papers referred to in the message, and moved that they should be taken into consideration on the following Wednesday.—Ordered.]

On the 15th May, in the House of Lords; the following Protest was entered against the Proportion of Contribution proposed by the Union Bill between Great Britain and Ireland.

Dissentient,

BECAUSE it is of the greatest importance both to Great Britain and to Ireland; that their proportions of the contribution to the general expenses of the empire should be adjusted according to their respective abilities to discharge them; and it is evident that if Ireland (the weaker nation) shall be charged with a proportion beyond the reach of her ability, the necessary consequence must be that she will become a bankrupt nation, whereby, instead of continuing a powerful assistant to Great Britain, she will be rendered a burden and incumbrance upon her.

Because the calculation made, both by the British and by the Irish minister, for ascertaining the respective abilities of the two nations, has been founded upon a comparison of the value of the imports and exports of each kingdom, and also upon a comparison of the consumption within the said kingdoms respectively of the articles enumerated in the proposed address: and it is not alleged that any official document has ever been laid before either House

the Irish Parliament, to show what the relative consumption of the said articles has been in the said kingdoms; we therefore thought the House called upon, before that they should come to a final determination upon so momentous a question, to procure such authentic information as should justify their conduct, and enable them to form a proper judgment concerning the apportionment of the expenses to be defrayed by each nation. Because no possible inconvenience can arise from laying before this House every information which can be procured, and which applies to the subject, and we cannot suggest any reason for refusing the information required, save from an apprehension that, by laying it before the House, it would tend to prove the calculation adopted for proportioning the expenses to be respectively defrayed by each nation to be erroneous.

Because we consider it beneath the dignity of this House, and the solemnity which the momentous subject under consideration requires, to come to determination without evidence to support them, but found them merely upon the representation of individuals, let their rank or ability be ever so respectable.

GRANARD,	RIVERSDALE, by Proxy,
LUDLOW, by Proxy,	POWERSCOURT,
ARRAN,	R. WATERFORD and LISMORE,
STRANGFORD, by Proxy,	FARNHAM,
CHARLEMONT,	ENNISKILLEN, by Proxy,
KINGSTON, by Proxy,	MASSEY, by Proxy.

On Wednesday the 21st May, in the House of Commons,

ORD Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a Bill for an incorporative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

After a long debate the House divided, Ayes 160—Noes 100. The bill was then received and read a first time.

On Monday the 26th May

THE Union bill was read a second time in the House of Commons. On the question for its committal the House divided, Ayes 118—Noes 73. It was then committed for Friday.

On Saturday the 31st May, in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh delivered the following Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant.

CORNWALLIS.

I HAVE his Majesty's command to communicate to this House the joint address of the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, laying before his Majesty a statement of the countervailing duties which they have agreed upon as necessary to be imposed on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland imported into Great Britain, agreeably to the sixth article of Union which I am to recommend in his Majesty's name to your consideration.

I have likewise his Majesty's command to return to this House a statement of the countervailing duties which the two Houses of the Parliament of this kingdom agreed to be necessary to be imposed on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, imported into Ireland agreeably to the said article, which have been agreed to by the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain without any alteration.

[His Lordship then moved to have the message referred to a Committee of the whole House to sit on Monday.]

The Committee on the Union bill was, on Lord Castlereagh's motion, deferred until Thursday.]

On Friday the 6th June, in the House of Commons,

THE report of the Committee on the Union bill was brought up. On the question for its being read a division took place. Ayes 153—Noes 88. Majority for the reading 65.

On Saturday the 7th June, the Union Bill was read a third Time.

On Monday the 2d June, in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh presented to the House his Majesty's gracious Answer to the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament, on his providential Escape.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty receives with peculiar satisfaction this fresh mark of the uniform loyalty and attachment of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons of his Parliament of Ireland. Their affectionate congratulations on his late providential deliverance and their grateful acknowledgments of his endeavours to provide for the welfare of all his subjects of that kingdom, cannot be

are to them the continuance of the exertions which he has never
 sed to employ to establish their prosperity and happiness on
 the surest foundations.

G. R.

*Test against a legislative Union with Great Britain: entered on the
 Journals of the House of Lords.*

BECAUSE the measure recommended by our most gracious
 Sovereign, was a complete and entire Union between
 Great Britain and Ireland, to be founded on equal and liberal
 principles. We cannot help observing, that the terms proposed in
 the said bill are inconsistent with those principles, and are totally
 unequal; that Great Britain is thereby to retain entire and un-
 diminished her Houses of Lords and Commons, and that two
 thirds of the Irish Peers are to be degraded and deprived of
 their legislative functions, and that two thirds of the Irish House
 of Commons are to be struck off. Such a proceeding appears to us
 wholly unequal, both in respect of numbers and the mode of form-
 ing the united Parliament; and we cannot suggest any reason for
 reducing the number of the members of the Irish Houses of
 Parliament, which does not apply with more force to reducing the
 number of the members in the British Houses of Parliament,
 whose numbers so greatly exceed that of the members of the Irish
 Houses of Parliament.

2. Because the measure recommended by his Majesty was a
 complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, by
 which we understand such an Union as should so perfectly identify
 the two nations, that they should become as one nation, and there
 should not exist any distinct interest between them. When we
 consider the provisions of the said bill, we find, that although its
 avowed object is to form a perfect Union between them, it does
 in any sort effect it. It unites the legislatures, but does not
 identify the nations; their interests will remain as distinct as they
 are at present; Ireland will continue to be governed by a viceroy,
 assisted by an Irish privy council; her purse, her revenues, her
 expenditure, and her taxes, will be as distinct as they are at pre-
 sent from those of Great Britain; even their intercourse of trade
 must be carried on as between two separate nations, through the
 medium of revenue officers. Such distinctnesses of interest prove,
 that they require separate Parliaments, resident in each Kingdom, ac-
 cording to them; that such Union is only nominal, and that it does
 not effect that complete and entire Union recommended by his
 Majesty, but shows, that, from the circumstances of the two na-
 tions, the same is totally impracticable.

Because the adjustment of the numbers of the Irish members
 to be added to the two Houses of the imperial Parliament has
 been

been determined upon without any official documents or authentic information having been laid before Parliament. Upon the Union with Scotland, such proportion was adjusted the commissioners appointed for England and Scotland, upon examination of their respective claims, who having thereupon agreed that the number of Commoners to be added to the English Commons, consisting of 513, should be 45 on the part of Scotland, and the number of English Peers being then 185, it was calculated that 16 bore the same proportion to that number which 45 bore to the English House of Commons, and therefore determined upon that number of Peers: this calculation justified the propriety of such adjustment, and we cannot conceive upon what principle the number of Irish Peers was reduced to 21 when, according to the proportion aforesaid, it ought to have been 53. We must consider such conduct as unjust in its principle, and wantonly casting a stigma upon the Irish peerage, depriving 21 of their body of their just right of sitting in the United Parliament.

4. Because, that, however proper it may have been for the Parliaments to mark out the great outlines for forming an Union between the two nations, we think, that from their situation in different kingdoms, and the impracticability of communication between them, they were ill suited to the adjustment of matters which require detail.

That the mode of proceeding adopted by the great Lord Somers upon the Union with Scotland, of appointing commissioners on the behalf of each nation, is proved by experience to have been well adapted to that purpose. That such commissioners, having the means of procuring information, and communicating with each other, were thereby enabled to settle with propriety, and to the satisfaction of both nations, such matters as should be necessary to be adjusted between them. That, instead of adopting a wise and rational mode of proceeding, the adjustment of numbers to be added to the imperial Parliament has been established in pursuance of the mandate of the British minister, without laying before Parliament any official document whatsoever, and taking any step to procure information concerning the respective claims of the two nations.

5. Because, by the original distribution of power between the two Houses of Parliament, it has been established as a leading and fundamental principle of the constitution, that the Commons should hold the purse of the nation, without the interference of the Peerage; notwithstanding which, and that the said bill declares, that the Irish peerages shall be considered as peerages of the united kingdom, it directs, that Irish Peers shall be eligible as Commoners, to represent any place in Great Britain, whereby the purse of the nation will be eventually put into the hands of the

the united kingdom, under the description of Irish Peers, in direct defiance of the aforesaid principle. That it is evident that such innovation was introduced by the minister for the purpose of preventing the opposition which the measure might receive from such Irish Peers as were members of the British House of Commons; which is clearly evinced by their not being made eligible for any place in Ireland, from whence they derive their honours. That by the provision in the bill for a constant creation of Peers in Ireland, the Irish Peerage is to be kept up for ever, thereby perpetuating the degrading distinction by which the Irish Peerage is to continue stripped of all parliamentary functions. That the perpetuity of such distinction would have been avoided, providing that no Irish Peer should hereafter be created (which is the case of Scots Peers), and that whenever the Irish Peers shall be reduced to the number of 28, they should be declared Peers of the united empire, equally with the British, from which all national distinctions between them should cease.

6. Because, when we advert to the corrupt and unconstitutional language held out by the minister to such members as claimed property in boroughs, intimating to them, that they should be considered as their private property, and should be purchased as such, and the price paid out of the public purse, such language appears to us to amount to a proposal to buy the Irish Parliament and Government, and makes the Union a measure of bargain and sale between the minister and the individual.

7. Because, when we compare the relative abilities of Great Britain and Ireland, we find the contribution to be paid by the two kingdoms, to the expenses of the united empire, most un-
equally adjusted; and that the share of two seventeenths, fixed upon as the proportion to be paid by Ireland, is far beyond what her resources will enable her to discharge. Should Ireland undertake to pay more than she shall be able to answer, the act will be irrevocable, and the necessary consequence will be a gradual diminution of her capital, the decline of her trade, a failure in the produce of her taxes, and finally her total bankruptcy. Should Ireland fall, Great Britain must necessarily be involved in her ruin, and we have to lament that our great and glorious empire will be brought to the brink of destruction, by the dangerous and visionary speculation of substituting a new system of government for Ireland, in the place of that constitution, which she has experienced to be the firmest security for the preservation of her liberties. We think it proper to observe, that if the ministers had any plausible grounds, whereupon they have calculated the said proportion, they have not deigned to lay them before Parliament, nor have the usual and established forms of proceeding to investigate matters of intricate and extended calculations been resorted to, by appointing committees for their examination; neither have

commissioners been appointed, as was done upon the Union with Scotland. Had the minister applied his attention to that necessary inquiry, of ascertaining the relative ability of the nations, he would have compared the balance which Great Britain has in her favour, from her trade with all the world amounting to 14,800,000*l.* with that of Ireland upon the whole of her trade, amounting to 509,312*l.* bearing a proportion to each other of about 29 to 1:—he would have examined into the amount of revenue, out of which the said proportions must naturally be paid, namely, the produce of the permanent taxes of each nation, which he would have found to have produced in Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1799, the sum of 26,000,000*l.* and the permanent taxes in Ireland in the corresponding year did not exceed 2,000,000*l.* bearing a proportion to each other of about 13 to 1. He would have been informed that the only influx of money into Ireland which can be discovered is the said balance of her trade of 500,000*l.* and that the remittance to Great Britain annually 724,753*l.* a sum exceeding by upwards of 215,000*l.* the amount of such balance. That the remittance of her absentees (as stated by Mr. Pitt) amount to 1,000,000*l.* but are computed really to amount to double that sum, and must necessarily greatly increase should an Union take place, such drains exhausting in a great degree the resources of this kingdom, and adding to the opulence of Great Britain. The facility with which large sums of money have lately been raised in Great Britain, compared with the unsuccessful attempt to raise so small a sum in this kingdom as one million and a half, would have afforded to him the strongest proof of the opulence of the one and the poverty of the other. From the Irish minister's own statement he has computed that the sum for which this kingdom shall be called upon annually in time of war, as her contribution, will amount to 4,492,680*l.* but has not attempted to point out the means by which she can raise so enormous a sum. When the minister shall find the circumstances of Ireland are such as have been herein stated, and shall recollect that this new project has been suggested by him, and forced upon this nation, he will feel the immense responsibility which is laid upon him for the disastrous consequences which it may produce not only upon this kingdom, but upon the whole empire—he will be alarmed at the discontents which an imposition of taxes beyond the abilities of the people to pay must produce, and the fatal consequences that they may occasion.

8. Because the transfer of our legislature to another kingdom will deprive us of the only security we have for the enjoyment of our liberties, and being against the sense of the people, amounting to a gross breach of trust; and we consider the substitute for the constitution, namely, the return of the proposed number of persons to the United Parliament as delusive, amounting, indeed, to an acknowledgment

knowledge of the necessity of representation, but in no sort applying it, inasmuch as the 32 Peers and the 100 Commoners will be merged in the vast disproportion of British members, who will in fact be the legislators for Ireland; and when we consider all the establishments of the two separate governments are to continue, which must add to the influence of the minister over the conduct of Parliament, and advert to his power in the return of Irish members to Parliament; we conceive that such portion is more likely to overturn the constitution of Great Britain than to preserve our own.

9. Because we consider the intended Union a direct breach of it, not only by the Parliament with the people, but by the Parliament of Great Britain with that of Ireland, inasmuch as the honour and purport of the settlement of 1782 did intentionally and expressly exclude the reagitation of constitutional questions between the two countries, and did establish the exclusive legislative authority of the Irish Parliament, without the interference of any other. That the breach of such a solemn contract, founded on the eternal weakness of the country, and its inability at this time to withstand the destructive design of the minister, must tend to destroy the future harmony of both, by forming a precedent, and generating a principle of mutual encroachment, in times of mutual difficulties.

10. Because, that when we consider the weakness of this kingdom at the time that the measure was brought forward, and her inability to withstand the destructive designs of the minister, and ample to the act itself the means that have been employed to accomplish it, such as the abuse of the Place bill, for the purpose of modelling the Parliament—the appointment of sheriffs to prevent county meetings—the dismissal of the old steadfast friends of constitutional government for their adherence to the constitution, and the return of persons into Parliament who had neither connexion or stake in this country, and were therefore selected to decide on her fate—when we consider the armed force of the minister, added to his powers and practices of corruption, when we couple these things together, we are warranted to say, that the basest means have been used to accomplish this great innovation, and that the measure of Union tends to dishonour the ancient peerage, to disqualify both Houses of Parliament, and subjugate the people of Ireland for ever. Such circumstances, we apprehend, will be recollected with abhorrence, and will create jealousy between the two nations, in the place of harmony, which for so many centuries has been the cement of their union.

11. Because the argument made use of in favour of the Union, namely, that the sense of the people of Ireland is in its favour, we now to be untrue; and as the ministers have declared, that they would not press the measure against the sense of the people, and

as the people have pronounced, and under all difficulties, the judgment against it, we have, together with the sense of the country, the authority of the minister to enter our protest against the project of Union, against the yoke which it imposes, the dishonour which it inflicts, the disqualification passed upon the Peerage, the stigma thereby branded on the realm, the disproportionate principle of expense it introduces, the means employed to effect the discontents it has excited and must continue to excite; against all these, and the fatal consequences they may produce, we have endeavoured to interpose our votes, and failing, we transmit after-times our names in solemn protest on behalf of the Parliamentary constitution of this realm, the liberty which it secures the trade which it protected, the connexion which it preserves and the constitution which it supplied and fortified.

This we feel ourselves called upon to do in support of our characters, our honour, and whatever is left to us worthy to be transmitted to our posterity.

LEINSTER,

MEATH,

GRANARD,

MOIRA, by Proxy, for the 8th,
10th, and 11th reasons.

LUBLLOW, by Proxy,

ARRAN,

CHARLEMONT,

KINGSTON, by Proxy,

RIVERSDALE, by Proxy,

MOUNTCASHELL,

FARNHAM,

BELMORE, by Proxy,

MASSEY, by Proxy,

STRANGFORD,

POWERSCOURT,

DE VESCI,

WM. DOWN and CONNOR,

R. WATERFORD and LIS-

MORE,

SUNDERLIN, except for the

7th reason,

LISMORE, by Proxy,

On Thursday the 10th of July, in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh delivered the following Message from his Excellency.

CORNWALLIS.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the House of Lords of the kingdom, presented to me, I have directed to be laid before the House of Commons a schedule of the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the grants and emoluments usually made for and enjoyed by the several officers and other attendants of that House, together with the opinion of that House, that the several officers and attendants thereof deserve annually the sums affixed to their respective names by way of compensation for the losses they will sustain from the discontinuance of their respective offices; and I recommend that you will take the same into your consideration.

[Ordered, that the said message be entered on the journals of the House, and referred to the Committee of Supply.]

His Excellency's Speech to both Houses, on the 2d of August 1800, on proroguing the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE whole business of this important session being at length happily concluded, it is with the most sincere satisfaction that I communicate to you, by his Majesty's express command, his warmest acknowledgments for that ardent zeal and unshaken perseverance which you have so conspicuously manifested, in maturing and completing the great measure of a legislative union between this kingdom and Great Britain. The proofs you have given on this occasion of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inseparably connected with the security and prosperity of the empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your sovereign and the applause of your fellow-subjects, but must afford you the surest claim to the gratitude of posterity. You will regret with his Majesty the reverse which his Majesty's allies have experienced on the continent; but his Majesty is persuaded that the firmness and public spirit of his subjects will enable him to persevere in that line of conduct, which will best provide for the honour and the essential interests of his dominions, whose means and resources have now, by your wisdom, been more closely and intimately combined.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have cheerfully granted for the various and important branches of the public service in the present year. His Majesty has also witnessed with pleasure, that wise liberality which will enable him to make a just and equitable retribution to those bodies and individuals, whose privileges and interests are affected by the Union; and he has also seen with satisfaction that attention to the internal prosperity of this country, which has been so conspicuously testified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extension of its inland navigation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the happiness to acquaint you, that the country in general has, in a great measure, returned to its former state of tranquillity. If in some districts a spirit of plunder and disaffection still exists, these disorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be soon effectually terminated. The pressure of scarcity on the poorer classes, much relieved by private generosity, and by the salutary provisions of the Legislature, has been long and unusually severe; but I trust that,

that, under the favour of Providence, we may draw a plentiful prospect of future plenty from the present appearance of the harvest. I am persuaded that the great measure which is now accomplished, could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to restore and preserve the tranquillity of this country, to increase its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connexion with Great Britain, and to augment the resources of the empire. You will not fail to impress these sentiments on the minds of your fellow subjects; you will encourage and improve that just confidence which they have manifested in the result of your deliberation on this arduous question; above all, you will be studious to inculcate the full conviction, that, united with the people of Great Britain into one kingdom, governed by the same sovereign, protected by the same laws, and represented in the same legislature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a spirit of industry and order, to ensure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity, security, and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation. I cannot conclude without offering to you, and to the nation at large, my personal congratulations on the accomplishment of this great work, which has received the sanction and concurrence of our sovereign on that auspicious day which placed his illustrious family on the throne of these realms. The empire is now, through your exertions, so completely united, and by union so strengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make either to weaken it by division, or overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will, I trust, remain in all future ages, the fairest monument of his Majesty's reign, already distinguished by so many and such various blessings conferred upon every class and description of his subjects.



APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 27, 1799.

Admiralty Office, August 27.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 21st instant.

BY the enclosed letters their Lordships will see the little Squadron under Captain Sotheron's orders have not been idle. I shall not trouble their Lordships with a comment on the gallantry and exertions of the officers and men employed on that service by Captain Sotheron, as it speaks for itself, and shall only say that I think Captain Mackenzie and Captain Boorder deserve the attention of their Lordships, as does Lieutenant Searle, of the Courier, and other officers that have distinguished themselves.

His Majesty's Ship Pylades, between the Island of Schiermonnikoog and the main Land of Holland, August 12.

Sir,

AS you must have observed the greatest part of our proceedings yesterday, I have little more to do than inform you that every officer and man behaved very much to my satisfaction. We found the navigation very difficult, from the wind being nearly right down; at times there was not two feet water more than this ship draws, and the Channel is so narrow there was not room to go more than twice our length.

The service is much indebted to Mr. William Gray, master of this ship, whom I had previously sent to sound, and who took charge of her alongside of the Crash Dutch gun-vessel.

Lieutenant Searle, of the Courier cutter, from working fast to leeward, I ordered to engage her until this ship or L'Espiegle should appear, which he did in the most gallant manner, considering she is five times the cutter's force.

The Dutch officer fought the Crash a great deal longer than I imagined he would have done, as this ship and L'Espiegle were a great part of the time within half pistol-shot; both vessels have received considerable

able damage in their rigging and yards. The boats, previous to the ship getting into action, were sent to attack the large gun-schooner which lay to the eastward of a sand, but she run on shore, keeping up a heavy fire on the boats, by which one man was killed in the Juno's cutter. The ship had one man killed and three wounded.

The Crash's force is twelve carronades of 32, 24, and 18 pounders and 60 men.

Thinking it for the good of his Majesty's service to fit, and man the Crash for the purpose of acting against the enemy's remaining force, we have appointed Lieutenant Slade, first of the Latona, to command her.

One of the enemy's gun-schooners is hauled on shore on the main; the other, called the Vengeance, of six heavy guns, two of them long 24-pounders and 70 men, with a large row-boat, is under a battery of six heavy guns, on the island of Schiermonikoog, where I am informed there are 300 armed men; if I can find water, you may depend on my attacking them. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Frank Seitheron, Esq. Esq. Esq. Esq.

A. M'KENZIE.

His Majesty's Sloop Pylades, between the Island of Schiermonikoog and the main Land of Holland, 14th August.

Sir,

IN my letter to you of the 12th instant I informed you of my intention to attack the enemy's force on Schiermonikoog; I sent Mr. Grant to sound, which he did with great diligence, and fortunately found a small channel; in the mean time, being in want of vessels for gun-boats, I dispatched the boats under Lieutenants Campbell and Humphreys at high water, to endeavour to cut out a schooner or two, from under the protection of the schooner on the main: they could only get two; one of them was burnt, the other brought away, although the schooner kept up a well-directed fire. I directly had her fitted with two 12-pound carronades, called her the Undaunted, and gave command of her to Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Juno: at three o'clock yesterday afternoon I ordered the vessels to move on to the attack, viz.

The Crash, Lieutenant Slade, and Mr. Moody, master of the Juno 12 carronades.

Undaunted, Lieutenant Humphreys, two 12-pound carronades, with Lieutenant M'Donald, of the marines.

Latona's launch, Lieutenant Campbell, one 12-pound carronade.

Pylades's launch, Lieutenant Cowan, one 12-pound carronade.

Pylades's cutter, Mr. Ryan, acting lieutenant, and all the other small boats, some with swivels, others only small arms. The Countess cutter was intended to cover them, but unfortunately grounded, and was with great exertion she was saved; they went on till they grounded within half pistol-shot of the shore, under a heavy fire from the schooner and battery, and latterly small arms, but when they got a little place their fire soon drove the enemy from their batteries, and the people of the schooner finding Lieutenants Humphreys and Campbell going on board her, all run on shore: having set fire to her, which was found impossible to be extinguished, she was therefore burnt.

I am unable, as no person was taken belonging to her, to state the loss of men, but it must have been considerable. While that was doing Lieutenant Cowan landed and spiked the guns on the enemy's battery, and, with getting more assistance from all that could land, brought

on brass field-pieces, and spiked another 12-pounder. The row-boat and 12 schoots are taken. I have given orders for all the vessels to collect round this ship: I am much obliged to Mr. Hatfull, purser of the *Latona*, who, with Mr. Cowan, surgeon of this ship, and Mr. Smith, surgeon of *L'Espiegle*, with several others, were volunteers on this business.

I could not indulge every one who requested to go, in particular Mr. Bode, purser of this ship, as almost all the other officers were gone, and it was absolutely necessary to have some persons on board I could depend upon for a reason I will hereafter explain to you.

What is most extraordinary, we have not lost one man killed or wounded: a great deal of merit is due to Lieutenant Slade, who commanded the whole; and in short every officer and man employed.

It would afford me great pleasure if I could without a breach of decency, when mentioning an officer of equal rank, inform you of the abilities of Captain Boorder, and the assistance I have received from him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MACKENZIE.

Frank Sotheron, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Latona.

Latona, at Anchor off the Buoy at the Entrance between Schiermonikoog and Ameland, August 14.

I INFORMED your Lordship we meditated an attack on the enemy with the ships you were pleased to place under my orders, whenever we found an opportunity. I have to transmit two letters I have received from Captain Mackenzie. It is impossible for me to express by words the high sense I have of his, Captain Boorder's, and Lieutenant Searle's conduct. I mention their names, as being commanders of ships who had the honour to be acting on this occasion. The more this attack is required into, the more, I am convinced, it will redound to the credit of his Majesty's arms. Captain Mackenzie will deliver this packet, than whom a more deserving gallant officer does not exist; and he has now requested me to make particular mention of his brother officer Captain Boorder, to whom he attributes great part of his success. I am happy to say he makes most honourable mention of my friend and first lieutenant, Mr. Slade, who is, upon all occasions, a truly deserving and brave officer.—The *Juno* and *Latona* not being able to act, I may, without vanity, say, as we were only spectators, it has been as gallant an achievement as has ever been remembered.

F. SOTHERON.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncan, &c. &c.

Extract of the Vienna Gazette of the 10th August.

ACCOUNTS of the 31st July have been received from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, which state, that on the 29th the enemy attacked the chain of posts entrusted to the care of General Kienmager, near Brinder Zell and Wehr, with a body of 4000 men, but without success.

On the same day the garrison of Old Brisac made an attack upon our outposts in that neighbourhood, for the purpose of carrying away the grain that had been cut the night before at Ginglingen, Upper and

Lower

Lower Rimsingen, Irringen, Achbaan, and Rothwell; but the enemy was driven back with loss by General Ginlay, who had the whole har- vest removed behind this line of outposts.

Our loss in the two affairs is trifling.

Extract of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of the 11th August.

THE state of the magazines that the French had collected at Mantua was not completely ascertained at the departure of Baron Kray (the general's son), but all accounts concur in representing them as very considerable.

The garrison of Mantua consisted of 6622 French, 601 Cisalpine and 467 Swiss, and of about 1000 Galicians, partly deserters and partly prisoners, whom the French had persuaded to serve in their army. These latter have been sent back to their respective regiments; and the Swiss and Cisalpine commanders have declared their determination not only not to return to France, but to quit the service of the French republic.

About 1220 sick remain at Mantua, who are to be sent to France as soon as they are able to perform the journey.

Six hundred and sixty-five cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. were taken in the fortress of Mantua, as well as 12,959 stand of small arms besides 1260 pistols and *doppelhaken*.

The loss of his Imperial Majesty's troops during the course of the siege amounts to 77 killed and 235 wounded.

According to accounts received from General Melas, and dated the 1st of August, the necessary preparations for the siege of Tortona were carrying on with great activity, so much so, that the general thinks it not unlikely that the siege of that fortress may be actually begun.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 31, 1799.

Admiralty Office, August 31.

LIEUTENANT Clay, of his Majesty's ship Kent, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy.

Sir,

Kent, at Anchor off the Texel, August 28.

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I shall go on from my letter of the 25th instant, and say it blew so fresh on Sunday that we could not approach the land, but the weather becoming more moderate on Monday, the whole of the fleet, with the transports, were at anchor close in shore by noon on that day. I shall not enter into a detail of the landing the troops, or what happened on Tuesday, as their Lordships will have that stated by Vice-admiral Mitchell; suffice it to say, the troops rowed towards the shore at day break, and landed, though immediately opposed by numbers, and from that time till half past four P. M. were continually in action. However the gallantry of the British troops surmounted all difficulties, and drove the enemy wherever they met them.

The Rattrizan Russian ship got ashore on the South Haik, in coming

the anchorage, where she remained some time in great danger, but timely assistance and exertion of her captain and officers, in getting some of the guns and lightening her, she was got off; and last night ported to be again fit for service.

At five P. M. the *Belliqueux*, with her convoy from the Downs, anchored.

This day it blows strong from the westward with a great surf, so that but little can be done; but I am sure the Vice-admiral will avail himself of every opportunity to carry on the service, as I never witnessed more attention and perseverance, in spite of most unfavourable weather, get the troops landed; and nothing shall be wanting on my part towards furnishing him with every aid in my power, in order to bring the business to a happy termination.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Eight P. M. The weather is still bad; but a lugger is just received with an answer to a letter I wrote Vice-admiral Mitchell this morning, by which I find the Helder Point was last night evacuated and the guns in it spiked up. The lieutenant of the lugger likewise reports, that the general and vice-admiral had not sent off their dispatches; and I think it of the greatest consequence that Government should have earliest notice, I detach a cutter with this interesting intelligence, though it was my original intention only to have sent one away after the general and vice-admiral had forwarded their dispatches; and as I have not time to alter my other letter to you of this date, I beg to refer the Lordships to Lieutenant Clay, of his Majesty's ship *Keat*, an intelligent and deserving officer, for further particulars.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

DUNCAN.

Admiralty Office, August 31.

Draft of a Letter from Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, August 28.

HAVE the satisfaction to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter addressed to Lord

My Lord, *Clyde, Plymouth Sound, August 28.*

HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 20th instant, at past eight A. M. Cordovan lighthouse bearing E. by S. six or seven miles, I discovered two sail in the S. W. to which I gave chase, and perceived they were standing toward us, which they continued to until his Majesty's ship under my command was within two miles of them, when they both bore up and made sail, going large on different points. I continued to chase the largest, and soon brought her to action, which was maintained with great gallantry on the part of the enemy, till his ship was wholly dismantled, and had received several shot between wind and water; when *La Vestale*, a French frigate of 36 guns, 1000 pounds, and 235 men, commanded by Monsieur P. M. Gaspard, returned to his Majesty's ship *Clyde*.

Her consort, the *Sageste*, of 30 guns, availing herself of the vicinity of

of the Garonne, had got so much the start of us that any pursuit of her would have been unavailing.

The Clyde's officers and men conducted themselves much to my satisfaction; and I received that support from Mr. Kerr, the first lieutenant, which I was prepared to expect by his animated conduct in former critical and more trying situations. He has lost an eye in a former action.

The Vestale is from St. Domingo: I find by her role d'équipage that she brought from thence many passengers, whom she landed at Passat from which place she had sailed two days, on her way to Rochefort, in company with the Sageffe, who had lately arrived from Guadaloupe.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

List of killed and wounded.

Clyde—W. Gatt, quarter-master, and John Hurne, private marine killed; John Tucker, S. Collins, and John Gardner, seaman, wounded.

La Vestale—10 seamen and marines killed; 2 officers and 20 seamen and marines wounded; 1 officer and several seamen since dead of the wounds.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, September 3, 1799.

Downing Street, September 2.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Sir R. Abercromby, K.

Sir,

Helder, August 28.

FROM the first day after our departure from England, we experienced such a series of bad weather as is very uncommon at this season of the year.

The ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept the numerous convoy collected.

It was our determination not to depart from the resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions.

On the forenoon of the 21st instant, the weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind.

It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began to more to clear up.

On the 26th we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to disembark at daylight.

Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division

scarcely began to move forward before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanstoog, and made repeated attacks on our right with fresh troops.

Our position was on a ridge of sand-hills, stretching along the coast from north to south. Our right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where sufficient ground on our left to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the position, though singular, was not, in our situation, disadvantageous, requiring neither cavalry nor artillery.

By the courage and perseverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out, and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues to his rear.

The contest was arduous, and the loss has been considerable. We are to regret many valuable officers lost to the service, who have either been or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments.

The regiments of Major-general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments. Major-general D'Oyley's brigade was brought into action towards the close of the day, and has sustained some loss.

As the enemy still held the Helder with a garrison of near 2000 men, we were determined to attack it before daybreak in the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under Major-general Moore, supported by Major-general Burrard's, were destined for this service; but about eight o'clock on Friday evening the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under way, and the garrison was withdrawn, taking their route through the marshes towards Medemblick, having previously spiked the guns on the batteries, and destroyed some of the carriages. About nine at night, Major-general Moore, with the second battalion of the Royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of Lord Huntley, took possession of an important post, in which he found a numerous artillery of the same kind, both of heavy and field train.

All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with the naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our hands this morning, the detail of which it is not in my power to send. This day we have the satisfaction to see the British flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of 5000 men, under the command of Major-general Don, disembarked under the batteries of the Helder.

During the course of the action I had the misfortune to lose the service of Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, from a wound he received in his arm, but not before he had done himself the greatest honour, and I was fully sensible of the loss of him. Major-general Coote supplied his place with ability.

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the reserve, and who was very much engaged during the course of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field.

Lieutenant-colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another service, and Major Kempt, my aid-du-camp and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give any farther information which may be required.

A list

A list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to
certain it, accompanies this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Klein Keeten, August 21

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under
Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of
Helder, on the 27th August 1799.*

Detachment of the royal engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel killed,
subalterns wounded.

1st brigade of the grenadier battalion of the guards—1 sergeant
rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 48 rank and file wounded;
1 rank and file missing.

— 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of the guards—1 captain
13 rank and file wounded.

2d brigade of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment—7
rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) regiment of foot—2 rank and
file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file wounded; 1 rank
and file missing.

— 27th regiment of foot—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 6 rank
and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 sergeant, 43 rank and file wounded;
7 rank and file missing.

3d brigade of the 29th regiment of foot—3 rank and file killed;
1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file wounded.

— 69th ditto—1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded.

— 85th ditto—8 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain,
2 subalterns, 29 rank and file wounded; 16 rank and file missing.

The reserve—3d battalion of the royals—18 rank and file killed;
1 captain, 5 sergeants, 69 rank and file wounded.

55th ditto—1 sergeant, 12 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 3
captains, 5 sergeants, 61 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 51 rank
and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6
subalterns, 18 sergeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file wounded; 26
rank and file missing.

Return of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—Lieutenant-colonel Smollett, of the 1st regiment of
guards, brigade major of 1st brigade; Lieutenant-colonel Hay, of the
royal engineers; Lieutenant Crow, of the 3d brigade of the 27th
regiment of foot.

Wounded.—Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, Bart. second
command; the Honourable Colonel John Hope, of the 25th foot,
deputy adjutant-general; Lieutenant-colonel Murray, of the 3d
regiment of guards, assistant quarter-master-general; Captain Arthur M'Don-
nell, of the 5th West India regiment, assistant quarter-master-general; Cap-
tain Manners, of the 82d regiment, aid-du-camp to Major-general
Coote; Lieutenant Chapman and Lieutenant Squire, of the royal
engineers.

neers; Captain Gunthorpe, of the 1st brigade of the grenadier battalion of the guards; Captain Ruddock, of the 1st brigade of the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards; Lieutenant Swan, of the 3d brigade, of the 2d (or Queen's) regiment; Lieutenant-colonel Graham, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot; Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Grove, of the 3d brigade of the 20th regiment of foot; Major Otley, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Traverse, Lieutenant Berry, of the 3d brigade of the 85th regiment of foot.

The Reserve—Captain Berry, Captain Ellis, Captain Honourable M'Donald, of the 23d regiment of foot; Colonel M'Donald, Captain Brown, Captain Power, volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th regiment of foot; 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 gunners of the royal artillery; 1 sergeant and 14 rank and file of the 92d regiment, drowned landing.

N.B. The casualties in the general staff noticed in the detail, but not in the body of the return.

ALEX. HOPE,

Lieutenant-colonel, A. A. General.

Admiralty Office, September 2.

CAPTAIN Hope, of his Majesty's ship Kent, and Captain Oughton, of his Majesty's ship Isis, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, of which the following is a copy:

Sir,

Kent, off Aldborough, 1st Sept.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from Vice-admiral Mitchell, giving a distinct detail of the great success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown his Majesty's arms. The boldness of the Vice-admiral, running in on an open shore with so numerous a fleet, and in so very unsettled weather, could only be equalled by the gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave troops, landing in the face of a most formidable opposition. During the whole of the conflict on Tuesday, I could plainly perceive the vast superiority of the British troops over those of the enemy, though opposed with obstinacy; and, in justice to both the land and sea service, I must say, that I never witnessed more unanimity and zeal than have pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its present happy issue.

Finding the Kent, with several of the Russian 74-gun ships, to draw so much water to be able to get into the harbour, I have returned with them to this anchorage; but previous to my getting under weigh at eight o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleasure to see Vice-admiral Mitchell, with the men of war, transports, and armed vessels, in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the least doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our possession by noon on that day.

The dispatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent officers, and who will give their Lordships more satisfactory information relative to our successful operations.

I shall now only add my sincere congratulations to their Lordships in this great event, which, I think, in its consequences may be ranked among one of the greatest that has happened during the war.

I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occasioned anchoring here; but I shall proceed to Yarmouth as soon as the weather moderates.

My Lord,

Ifs, at Anchor off the Texel, Aug. 29.

IN a former letter I had the honour to write your Lordship, I then mentioned the reasons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myself not to persevere longer than the 26th in our resolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unless the wind became more moderate. Fortunately, the gale abated that morning, and although a very heavy swell continued to set in from the northward, I thought a moment was not to be lost in making the final attempt. The fleet therefore bore up to take the anchorage, and I was happy to see the transports and all the bombs, sloops, and gun-vessels in their stations, to cover the landing of the troops, by three in the afternoon of that day, when the signal was made to prepare for landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin disembarking so late on that day, it was determined to delay it until two in the morning on the 27th. The intervening time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the captains, individually, my ideas fully to them, that the service might profit by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by three o'clock, and the signal being made to row towards the shore, the line of gun-brigs, sloops of war, and bombs, opened a warm and well-directed fire to scour the beach, and a landing was effected with little loss. After the first party had gained the shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might superintend the landing of the rest, and with the aid of the different captains, who appeared animated but with one mind, the whole were disembarked with as great regularity as possible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity which the troops displayed, soon drove the enemy from the nearest Sand-hills, and the presence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himself, whose appearance gave confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm contest, the possession of the whole neck of land between Kiek Down and the road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the village of Callanstoog.

Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken possession of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the enclosed list, and many large transports and Indiamen by us the next day. I dispatched Captain Oughton, my own captain, to the Helder Point last evening, to bring off the pilot, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ships necessary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender, or capitulate for his serene highness the Prince of Orange's service.

I must now, my Lord, acknowledge in the warmest manner the high degree of obligation I am under to your Lordship for the liberal manner in which you continued to entrust to my directions the service. I have had the honour to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wish to do all in my power to forward the views of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the General and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole operations were carried on; the army

ed navy on this occasion having (to use a seaman's phrase) pulled
partly together.

Where the exertions of all you did me the honour to put under my
orders have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularise any;
but Captain Oughton has had so much to do, from the first embarking
the troops to the present moment, and has shown himself so strenuous
in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as given me
such assistance from his advice on every occasion, that I cannot but
mention him in the highest manner to your Lordship, and at the same
time express my wish that your Lordship will suffer him to accompany
whoever may bear your dispatches to England, as I think the local
knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to
your Lordships of the Admiralty.

The manner in which the captains, officers, and seamen landed from
the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to
the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include in a
special manner the Russian detachment of boats, from whose aid and
most orderly behaviour the service was much benefited indeed.

I am also much indebted to Captain Hope, for the clear manner in
which he communicated to me your Lordship's ideas at all times, when
sent to me by your Lordship for that purpose, as every thing was better
understood from such explanation than they could otherwise have been
by letter.

It is impossible for me to furnish your Lordship at present with any
list of the killed, wounded, or missing seamen, or of those that were
unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as
yet no return made me, but I am very sorry to say that I was myself
sent to several boats oversetting in the surf, in which I fear several
men were lost.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

To the Right Honourable Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A List of Men of War, &c. taken possession of in the Nieuwe Diep.

Broederschap (guard ship), 54 guns.—Veswagting, of 64 guns.—
Veldin, of 32 guns.—Venus, of 24 guns.—Dalk, of 24 guns.—Mi-
erva, of 24 guns.—Hector, of 44 guns.—and about 13 Indiamen and
transports,

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty Office, September 2.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this morn-
ing received by Mr. Nepean, from Rear-admiral Lord Nelson, com-
manding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:

Sir,

Foudroyant, Naples Bay, 1st August.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you copies of my letter to the com-
mander in chief, with its several enclosures, and most sincerely congre-
tulate their Lordships on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples
from the French robbers, for by no other name can they be called, for
their conduct in this kingdom. This happy event will not, I am sure,

be the less acceptable, from being principally brought about by the crews of his Majesty's ships under my orders, under the command of Captain Trowbridge. His merits speak for themselves: his own modesty makes it my duty to state, that to him alone is the chief merit due. The commendation bestowed on the brave and excellent Captain Hollowell will not escape their Lordships' notice any more than the exceeding good conduct of Captain Oswald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Crewell, to whom I ordered the temporary rank of major and all the officers and men of the marine corps; also the party of artillery, and the officers and men landed from the Portuguese Squadron.

I must not omit to state that Captain Hood, with a garrison of 1500 men in Castel Nuovo, has for these five weeks very much contributed to the peace of the capital; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his directions.

I send Captain Oswald, of the *Perseus* bomb, with this letter, and have put Lieutenant Henry Compton (who has served with me from January 1796 as a lieutenant) into the *Perseus*; and I beg leave to commend these two officers as highly meriting promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON.

My Lord,

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, August 1st.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you a copy of Captain Trowbridge's letter to me, and the capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful exertion in bringing about these happy events, and in so short a space of time. Captain Hollowell has also the greatest merit. Captain Oswald, whom I send to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer most highly deserving promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served as a lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the *Perseus* bomb, in his room, and whom I recommend to your Lordship.

I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from a band of robbers; and am, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

To the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

NELSON.

My Lord,

Culloden, Naples Bay, July 29th.

AGREEABLE to your Lordship's orders, I marched, on the 28th instant, with the English and Portuguese troops from Naples, and arrived at Caserta the following morning. After resting the people, I marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiss under Colonel Tchernoff, the cavalry under General Acton, and the different corps of infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed situations, the former to the left of our camp, and the latter to the right of the river.

On the 22d a bridge of pontoons was thrown over the river, to establish a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediately begun within five hundred yards of the enemy's works, and on the 23d the gun-battery of four twenty-four pounders, another with two howitzers, and two mortar-batteries, were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy from 11 pieces of cannon.

on: on the 26th trenches were opened, and new batteries began within a few yards of the glacis.

The enemy, on finding our approach so rapid, sent out the enclosed terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered in return the enclosed capitulation, which the French general agreed to, and signed the following morning at six o'clock. The French garrison marched out this morning at three A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples, under the escort of 400 English marines and two squadrons of General Aston's cavalry.

In performing this service, I feel much indebted to Captains Hollowell and Oswald, to whose abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in so short a time, as they staid night and day in the field, to forward the erecting of the batteries. I also beg leave to recommend Lieutenant-colonel Strickland and Major Greiwell, the officers and marines, for their constant and unremitting attention, as well as the officers and men of her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The Russian forces under Captain Builie rendered every assistance. Generals Aston and Boucard, and Colonel Gams merit much for their zeal in cheerfully performing all the different services that arose. Colonel Tchudy's zeal merits great attention, for his constant readiness to send working parties to the batteries, as well as pushing his men forward on all occasions.

To M. Monfrere, a volunteer gentleman from the Sea Horse, whom I had the honour to recommend to your Lordship's notice at Saint Elmo, I feel indebted for his great ability and assistance as an engineer, which forwarded our operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davis, who served as aides-du-camp to me, were also great merit, as well as Mr. Greig, an officer in the Russian service (serving as a volunteer in his Majesty's ship under my command), whom I beg your Lordship to recommend to the court of Petersburg as a promising officer.

Count de Lucci, chief of the *etat-major*, was unremitting in his attention. I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship a return of the ammance, stores, and provisions, found in Capua, as well as a return of the garrison (not including Jacobins) which were serving with the French.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed).

T. TROWBRIDGE.

The Right Hon. Lord Nelson, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Articles of the Capitulation concluded between the Troops of his Sicilian Majesty and his Allies, and the Garrison of Capua.

Art I. THE French garrison, Cifalpine, and Polonese, of Capua, shall surrender prisoners of war to his Neapolitan Majesty and his allies, and shall not serve against any of the powers actually at war with the republic until regularly exchanged.

II. The English grenadiers shall take possession of the two gates, and the town, after the articles shall have been exchanged.

III. The French garrison shall march out of the town to-morrow, bearing their arms and with drums beating. The troops shall lay down their arms and colours outside the gate; and a detachment of English, Russian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan troops, shall take possession of the place to-morrow night.

IV.

IV. The officers shall retain their arms.

V. The garrison shall be embarked on board the English Squadron until the necessary shipping can be provided for transporting it to France. It shall be escorted, under the guarantee of the English, to Naples.

VI. When the English grenadiers shall have taken possession of the place, all the subjects of his Sicilian Majesty shall be delivered up to the allies.

VII. A guard of French soldiers shall be stationed round the French colours, to prevent their being destroyed. This guard shall remain stationed until the whole of the garrison shall have marched out, and until it shall have been relieved by an English officer and guard, to whose orders shall be given to haul down the French colours, and to hoist those of his Sicilian Majesty.

VIII. All private property shall be secured to its proprietors, and public property given up with the place.

IX. The sick, who may not be in a condition to be removed, shall remain at Capua under the care of French surgeons, and be maintained at the expense of the republic, and shall be sent to France as soon as possible after their cure.

Done at Capua, the 6th Thermidor, 7th year of the French republic (28th July 1799.)

(Signed)

GIRARDON, General of Brigade, commanding at Capua.

THO. TROWBRIDGE, Captain of his Majesty's ship Culloden, and Commander in Chief of the Forces employed at the siege of Capua.

DE BOUCARD, Marshal commanding his Sicilian Majesty's Troops.

BUILIE, Captain-lieutenant, and commander of his Imperial Majesty's Troops at the siege of Capua.

_____, Commander of the Ottoman Troops at the Siege.

Articles for the Surrender of the Town of Gaeta.

Art. I. Considering that the garrison of Gaeta has not been regularly besieged, but only blockaded, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will allow the troops of the said garrison to march out of the place with the honours of war, taking with them their firelocks, bayonets, swords, and cartouch-boxes, without deeming them prisoners of war on their being sent to France.

II. In virtue of the preceding article, the place shall be delivered up free of all pillage, and without any part of the effects being removed or injured, to the officer who shall be appointed to take possession thereof.

III. The French garrison shall be allowed to remove all their effects being personal or private property; but all public property shall be given up with the place.

IV. No subject of his Sicilian Majesty shall be sent to France with the French garrison, but the whole, without exception, given up to the officer appointed to take possession of the place.

V. The sick belonging to the garrison shall be taken care of by their surgeons, at the expense of the French republic, and shall be sent to France as soon after their cure as possible.

VI. A detachment of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, and of his allies, shall take possession of the place two hours after this capitulation shall have been delivered; and the embarkation of the garrison shall have effect twenty-four hours after the gates are given up, according as may be agreed upon and settled between the respective commanding officers.

Done at Naples, the 12th Thermidor, 7th year (July 31, 1799).

(Signed)

GENERAL ACTON.

NELSON.

GIRARDON, General of Brigade.

Return of the Cannon and the Garrison at Capua.

Ordnance from 24 to 4 pounders—108 serviceable, 10 unserviceable.
French troops—199 officers, 2618 non-commissioned officers and privates.
2,000 muskets—414,000 musket-cartridges, filled—67,848 pounds weight of powder.

Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 brass guns, from 24 to 18 pounders; 12 iron 6 ditto; 4 ditto; 4 mortars, 12-inch; 9 ditto, 10-inch; with an immense quantity of powder and other garrison stores.
French troops—83 officers, 1415 privates, besides rebels.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Second LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, September 3.

NEUTENANT Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Ifis*, arrived this day with dispatches from Vice-admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

*Ifis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter,
August 30, two P. M.*

Sir,

HAVE the very great satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vleiter surrendered to the squadron under my command, without firing a gun, agreeably to a summons I sent this morning. The Dutch squadron was to be held for the orders of his highness the Prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for my farther proceedings.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. MITCHELL.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

*Ifis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near
the Vleiter, August 31.*

Sir,

blowing strong from the south-west, and also the flood tide, I cannot send away my short letter of last night; I therefore have, in addition, to request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the morning of yesterday I got the squadron under weigh

weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and prepare for battle.

In running in, two of the line-of-battle ships, Ratvisan and Amer and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We passed the Helder and Mars Diep, and continued our course along the Texel, in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch squadron lying at anchor in line at the Red Buoy in the east-south-east course.

The Latona frigate got off and joined me; but as the two line battle ships did not, I closed the line. About half past ten I sent Captain Reinnie, of the Victor, with a summons to the Dutch admiral; it was Lord Duncan's wish that I should do so; and in her way picked up a flag of truce, with two Dutch captains, from the Dutch admiral, to me. Captain Reinnie very properly brought them on board; and from a conversation of a few minutes I was induced to cheer in a line, a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their request. They returned with my positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour submit, or take the consequences.

In less than the time, they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, and should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Prince of Orange, for my farther proceedings.

I have now the honour to enclose you herewith the line of battle which the squadron advanced, a copy of my summons to the Dutch admiral, and also a list of the Dutch fleet.

Admiral Storey's flag is down, and I have sent an officer on board each of his ships, to have an eye over and the charge of them, as themselves requested that it should be so.

I have also furnished them with the Prince of Orange's standards, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under these colours.

To maintain quiet among their crews, I issued a short manifesto which I also enclose a copy herewith.

The animated exertions and conduct of the whole squadron are above any praise I can bestow on them; but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my heart their spirited conduct during the whole of this business. We have all felt the same zeal for the honour of our sovereign and our country; and although the conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit, I may say, in some measure, is not the less due to my squadron; and if I had brought them to action, I trust it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in the present war. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the approach of our squadron, never believing it possible that we could soon have laid down the buoys, and led down to them in line of battle in a channel where they themselves go through but with one or two ships at a time.

I have sent Lieutenant Collier with these dispatches, who will deliver their Lordships every information, as he has been employed in the office of the communication with the Dutch squadron, and was also on board with me as my aid-du-camp on the day of landing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MITCHELL

P. S. Since writing the above, I received the Dutch admiral's answer in writing, which I enclose herewith.

Line of Battle, at Noon, August 30.

Glatten—Captain Charles Cobb, 54 guns, 343 men.
 Romney—Captain John Lawford, 50 guns, 343 men.
 Ifis—Vice-admiral Mitchell, Captain James Oughton, 50 guns, 343 men.
 Veteran—Captain A. C. Dickson, 64 guns, 491 men.
 Ardent—Captain T. Bertie, 64 guns, 491 men.
 Belliqueux—Captain R. Bulteel, 64 guns, 491 men.
 Monmouth—Captain George Hart, 64 guns, 491 men.
 Overysfel—Captain J. Bazeley, 64 guns, 491 men.
 Mistisloff—Captain A. Moller, 66 guns, 672 men.
 Melpomene, Latona, Sharinon, Juno, and Lutine frigates.

Given on board the Ifis, in the Vleider Channel, August 30.

—, *Captain of his Majesty's Ship the* A. MITCHELL.
 —, *by Command of the Vice-admiral.*

Sir, *Ifis, under Sail, in Line of Battle, August 30.*

I DESIRE you will instantly hoist the flag of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately considered friends of the King of Great Britain, my most gracious sovereign, otherwise take the consequences. Painful it will be to me for the loss of good it may occasion, but the guilt will be on your own head.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

ANDREW MITCHELL,

Rear-admiral Storey, or
 the Commander in Chief
 of the Dutch Squadron.

Vice-admiral and Commander in Chief
 of his Majesty's Ships employed on
 the present Expedition.

List of the Dutch Squadron taken Possession of in the Texel by Vice-admiral Mitchell, August 30.

Washington, Rear-admiral Storey, Captain Capelle, 74 guns.
 Gelderland—Captain Waldeck, 68 guns.
 Admiral du Ruyter—Captain Huijs, 68 guns.
 Utrecht—Captain Kolf, 68 guns.
 Cerberus—Captain De Jong, 68 guns.
 Leyden—Captain Van Braam, 68 guns.
 Bechermer—Captain Eilbracht, 54 guns.
 Batavier—Captain Van Senden, 54 guns, under the Vleiter.
 Amphitrite—Captain Schutter, 44 guns, under the Vleiter.
 Mars—Captain De Bock, 44 guns.
 Ambuscade—Captain Riverij, 32 guns.
 Galathea—Captain Droop, 16 guns.

A. MITCHELL.

Ifis, August 30.

THE undersigned vice-admiral in the service of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition to restore the Stadtholder and the old and lawful constitution

tion of the Seven United Provinces guaranteed by his Majesty, having agreed that in consequence of the summons to Rear-admiral Storey, the ships, after hoisting the ancient colours, will be considered as in the service of the allies of the British crown; and under the orders of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-general of the Seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ships, and to summon them by the same to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, so that no complaints may be represented by the officer; the undersigned will send on board of each of the ships to keep proper order, until the intention of his Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as Admiral-general, shall be known, for the farther destination of these ships, of account of which dispatches will be immediately sent off. And to make them aware, that in case their conduct should not be so as may be expected from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the illustrious House of Orange on this occasion, any excess of irregularity will be punished with the severity which the disorders may have been committed merit.

(Signed) ANDREW MITCHELL.

*On board the Washington, anchored under the Vleiter,
30th August.*

Admiral,

NEITHER your superiority nor the threat that the spilling of human blood should be laid to my account, could prevent my showing you, at the last moment, what I could do for my sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian people and its representative when your Prince's and the Orange flags have obtained their end. The traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave officers but vain rage and the dreadful reflection of our present situation: I therefore deliver over to you the fleet which I commanded. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the safety of my officers and the few brave men who are on board the Batavian ships as I declare myself and my officers prisoners of war, and remain to be considered as such.

I am with respect,

To Admiral Mitchell, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Texel.

S. STOREY.

Sir, *Isis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Aug. 31.*

SINCE my letter of the 29th, by Captain Oughton, I received letter from Captain Winthrop, of the Circe, containing a more particular account of the men of war, &c. taken possession of in the New Diep than I had then in my power to send, of which you will receive a copy herewith, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

A. MITCHELL.

Sir,

Helder, August 31.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I this morning took possession of the New Diep, with the ships and vessels undermentioned, and also of the naval arsenal, containing 95 pieces of ordnance. A copy of the naval stores I will transmit you as soon as it can be made out.

I have the honour, &c.

R. WINTHROP.

Ship

Ships.—Urwachten, 66 guns—Broederschop, 54—Hector, 44—
 Justice, 44—Expedition, 44—Constitutie, 44—Bell Antionette, 44—
 Minie, 44—Helder, 32—Follock, 24—Minerva, 24—Venus, 24—
 Alarm, 24.

Dreighlerlahn, Howda, Vreeddlust, Indiamen; and a sheer hulk.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 7, 1799.

*In the Council Chamber, Whitehall, 4th September. Present, the Lords
 of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

IT is this day ordered in council, that the embargo laid by his
 Majesty's order in council, of the 26th of April last, upon all ships and
 vessels within the ports of this kingdom, bound to any of the ports of
 the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, be taken off; and the
 Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury,
 the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the
 Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may
 respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Sept. 9,
 1799.

Downing Street, Sept. 9.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received
 this day from the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, by the
 Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of
 State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Novi, August 19.

THE column under the command of General Kray arrived at
 Alessandria, from Mantua, on the 12th, and on the day following was
 to have proceeded to the place of its destination, on the left of the whole,
 according to the plan of operations which I sent your Lordship some
 time ago. On the 12th the enemy was in motion in different points,
 and it appeared as if he meditated some attack. General Kray was there-
 fore ordered to remain at Alessandria till further orders. General Belle-
 garde, with 8000 men, was at Serzo, and the Field-marshal, with 600
 Austrians, was at Possolo Fomigoio; his advanced posts in front of
 Seravalle. The remainder of the troops was at Rivalta.

On the 13th, the enemy continued to advance in great numbers. The
 Marshal had given orders that no partial action should be engaged in with
 the French; in consequence of which, General Bellegarde was directed,
 upon the approach of the enemy, to march to Ritorta, upon the Orba.
 The advanced posts before Seravalle were also driven in, and the French
 took possession of Novi. On the 14th, General Kray advanced to
 Fresonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to
 cut off a small French column, which had followed General Bellegarde as
 far as Castelferro, but it had, early on the morning of the 14th, turned to
 its right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French force was
 concentrated. The great and extensive plain of Piedmont is terminated

at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which rise so suddenly, and are so steep, that the ascent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Basaluzzo on one side, and towards Scravalle on the other, and upon these heights the enemy was encamped on the 15th, their right towards Scravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Basaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain. The army was commanded by General Joubert, and consisted of six divisions, amounting to about 30,000 men; their object was to raise the siege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the allied army on the 16th; the Field-marshal however determined to anticipate them in their intentions, and orders were given to General Kray to take under his command the corps of General Bellegarde, and to fall upon the left of the enemy, and the Russians were to attack the front of their position. As it was reported that the enemy had detached a considerable corps in the mountains towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army, in order to cover the siege of Tortona, or to march to the support of the Marshal, if necessary. The attack was made by General Kray, at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th; it continued with great violence for several hours, but the difficulty of the ground and the numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Russians also engaged the front of the enemy, but they were repulsed with very great loss. About two o'clock, General Kray made a second attempt upon the enemy's left, while the Russians at the same time again endeavoured to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line. Notwithstanding the utmost bravery of the allied troops, the French maintained their position. Most fortunately at this moment General Melas arrived with 16 battalions of Austrian infantry, attacked the enemy's right, which he beat back without difficulty. Having turned the flank of the enemy, he pursued his advantage, and got possession of Novi. The Russians immediately marched through Novi, supported the attack of General Melas with great vigour, and the whole French line was thrown into confusion and retreated in the greatest disorder. The whole line pursued. General Grouchi, commanding a division, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken prisoner. Three other generals, Cohi, Bordon, and Perignon, 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 47 tumbrils are the result of this victory. I fear the loss of the allies must have amounted to near 5000 men.

I forgot to mention that General Joubert was killed, and that Moreau who was present as a volunteer, has again taken the command of the army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Downing Street, September 9.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 4.

FROM the 27th of August to the 1st of September, the troops continued to occupy the Sand Hills on which they fought. On that day the army marched and took post with its right to Petten, on the German Ocean, and its left to the Oude Sluys, on the Zuyder Zet, with the entrance of the Zuype in front.

A better

A better country is now open to us. We have found some horses and
 dragons, and a plentiful supply of fresh provisions.

The troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well.

The 11th regiment of dragoons are arrived, and have begun to disembark. The transports have been ordered to return to the Downs.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a return of the artillery, ammunition, and engineers' stores captured at the Helder.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Helder, August 31.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, taken on the 28th inst. at the
 different Batteries and Magazines at and near this Place, viz.

Brass ordnance, mounted.—24 24-pounders, 5 9-pounders, 4 6-pounders,
 1 3-pounder, 13 8-inch, and 4 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers; 5 10-inch
 mortars.

Iron ordnance, mounted.—18 24-pounders.

Ditto, dismounted.—41 24-pounders, 56 9-pounders.

Round shot.—713 24-pounders, 2780 12-pounders, 164 9-pounders,
 2 6-pounders.

Case shot.—345 24-pounders, 64 9-pounders, 77 8-inch, and 61 5
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers.

Fixed shells.—148 10-inch, 224 8-inch, 394 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Empty shells.—447 10-inch, 920 8-inch.

Round carcasses.—15 8-inch.

Cartridges (flannel filled with powder).—685 24-pounders, 37 9-
 pounders, 168 6-pounders; 530 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers (paper filled
 with powder).—11 24-pounders, 620 9-pounders (musket ball).—

888 (fuzee ball).—1800.—521 whole barrels of corned powder.

J. WHITWORTH, Lieutenant-colonel,

General Sir Ralph Abercromby, &c. commanding Royal Artillery.

Helder, August 31.

Return of Engineers' Stores taken Possession of in the different Batteries in the
 Vicinity of the Helder.

Wheelbarrows 20, handbarrows 6, baskets 22, spades 30, wooden
 sleds 10, pallisades 2200, pieces of scantling 70, ditto timber 30,
 boards 84, bricks 3000, barrels of tar 7, a very large proportion of
 ropes, bundles of sticks and pickets.

R. H. BRUYERES,

Captain Royal Engineers, commanding,

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 10, 1799.

Admiralty Office, September 10.

LETTER from Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's ship
 the *Eden*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, with its en-
 closures, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received at
 the office.

of a Letter from Captain Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

On board the *Tigre*, off Mount Lebanon, June 16.

MR Morton Eden has forwarded a duplicate of your letter of the 4th
 inst., informing me of the sailing of the French fleet from Brest. I take
 pleasure in stating that this fleet is bound for these seas, to support Buonaparte's
 operations,

operations, not knowing that his expedition to Syria has completely failed, as the enclosed dispatches will inform their Lordships.

My Lord,

Tigre, Acre, May 9.

I HAD the honour to inform your Lordship, by my letter of the instant, that we were busily employed completing two ravelins for the reception of cannon to flank the enemy's nearest approaches, distant only ten yards from them. They were attacked that very night, almost every night since, but the enemy have each time been repulsed with very considerable loss. The enemy continued to batter in breach with progressive success, and have nine several times attempted to storm, but have as often been beaten back with immense slaughter. Our mode of defence has been frequent sorties to keep them on the defensive and impede the progress of their covering works. We have thus been in one continued battle ever since the beginning of the siege, interrupted only at short intervals by the excessive fatigue of every individual on both sides. We have been long anxiously looking for a reinforcement, without which we could not expect to be able to keep the place so long as we have. The delay in its arrival being occasioned by Hassan Bey's having originally had orders to join me in Egypt, I was obliged to be very peremptory in the repetition of my orders for him to join me here: was not, however, till the evening of the day before yesterday, the 5th day of the siege, that his fleet of corvettes and transports made its appearance. The approach of this additional strength was the signal Buonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering assault, in hopes to gain possession of the town before the reinforcement to the garrison could disembark.

The constant fire of the besiegers was suddenly increased tenfold, the flanking fire from a float was, as usual, plied to the utmost, but with less effect than heretofore, as the enemy has thrown up epaulments and traverses of sufficient thickness to protect him from it. The guns that could be worked to the greatest advantage were a French brass 18-pounder in the light-house castle, manned from the *Theseus*, under the direction of Mr. Scroder, master's mate, and the last mounted 24-pounder in the north ravelin, manned from the *Tigre*, under the direction of Mr. Jones, midshipman. These guns being within grape distance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkish musketry, did great execution; and I take this opportunity of recommending these two principal officers, whose indefatigable vigilance and zeal merit my warmest praise. The *Tigre's* two 68-pound carronades, mounted in two gorges, lying in the Mole, and worked under the direction of Mr. Bray, carpenter of the *Tigre* (one of the bravest and most intelligent men I ever served with), threw shells into the centre of this column with evident effect, and checked it considerably. Still, however, the enemy gained ground, and made a lodgment in the second story of the north-east tower; the upper part being entirely battered down, and the ruins in the ditch forming the ascent by which they mounted. Daylight showed us the French standard on the outer angle of the tower. The fire of the besieged much slackened, in comparison to that of the besiegers, and our flank fire was become of less effect, the enemy having covered themselves in this lodgment and the approach to it by two traverses across the ditch, which they had constructed under the fire that had been opposed to them during the whole night, and which were now seen, composed of

and the bodies of their dead built in with them, their bayonets only being visible above them. Hassan Bey's troops were in the boats, though yet but half way on shore. This was a most critical point of the contest, and an effort was necessary to preserve the place for a short time till their arrival.

I accordingly landed the boats at the Mole, and took the crews up to the beach, armed with pikes. The enthusiastic gratitude of the Turks, men, women, and children, at sight of such a reinforcement, at such a time, is not to be described.

Many fugitives returned with us to the breach, which we found defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missile weapons were heavy stones, which, striking the assailants on the head, overthrew the foremost down the slope, and impeded the progress of the rest. A succession, however, ascended to the assault, the heap of ruins between the two parties serving as a breast-work for both, the muzzles of their muskets touching the spear heads of the standards locked. Gezza Pacha, hearing that the English were on the breach, quitted his station, where, according to the ancient Turkish custom, he was sitting to reward such who should bring him the heads of the enemy, and distributing musket-trtridges with his own hands. The energetic old man coming behind, pulled us down with violence, saying, if any harm happened to his English friends all was lost. This amicable contest as to who should defend the breach, occasioned a rush of Turks to the spot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of the first body of Hassan Bey's troops. I had now to combat the Pacha's repugnance to admitting any troops but his Albanians into the garden of his seraglio, become a very important post, occupying the Terreplein of the rampart. There was not above 200 of the original 1000 Albanians left alive. This was no time for debate, and I overruled his objections by introducing the Chifflik regiment of 200 men, armed with bayonets, disciplined after the European method, under Sultan Selim's own eye, and placed by his Imperial Majesty's express commands at my disposal. The garrison animated by the appearance of such a reinforcement, was now all on foot, and there being consequently enough to defend the breach, I proposed to the Pacha to get rid of the effect of his jealousy, by opening his gates to let them make a sally and attack the assailants in flank: he readily complied, and I gave directions to the colonel to get possession of the enemy's third parallel or nearest breach, and there fortify himself by shifting the parapet outwards. This order being clearly understood, the gates were opened, and the Turks rushed out, but they were not equal to such a movement, and were driven back to the town with loss. Mr. Bray, however, as usual, projected the town-gate efficaciously, with grape from the 68-pounders. The effect had this good effect, that it obliged the enemy to expose themselves above their parapets, so that our flanking fire brought down numbers of them, and drew their force from the breach, so that the small number remaining on the lodgment were killed or dispersed by our few remaining hand-grenades thrown by Mr. Savage, midshipman of the *Theseus*. The enemy began a new breach by an incessant fire directed to the southward of the lodgment, every shot knocking down whole sheets of a much less solid than that of the tower, on which they had expended much time and ammunition.

The group of generals and aids-du-camp which the shells from the 68-pounders had frequently dispersed, was now re-assembled on Richard Cœur

Cœur de Lion's Mount. Buonaparte was distinguished in the centre of the semicircle; his gesticulation indicated a renewal of attack, and he dispatched an aid-du-camp to the camp, showed that he waited only for a reinforcement. I gave directions for Hassan Bey's ships to take their station in the shoal water to the southward, and made the *Tigre* signal to weigh; and join the *Theseus* to the northward. A little before sunset, a massive column appeared advancing to the breach with a solemn step. The Pacha's idea was not to defend the brink this time, but rather to let a certain number of the enemy in, and then close with them according to the Turkish mode of war. The column thus mounted the breach unmolested, and descended from the rampart into the Pacha's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the bravest and most advanced among them lay headless corpses, the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet; the rest retreated precipitately; and the commanding officer, who was seen most fully encouraging his men to mount the breach, and who we have since learnt to be General Lafne, was carried off wounded by a musket shot. General Rombauid was killed. Much confusion arose in the town from the actual entry of the enemy, it having been impossible, nay impossible to give previous information to every body of the mode of defence adopted, lest the enemy should come to a knowledge of it by means of their numerous emissaries.

The English uniform, which had hitherto served as a rallying point for the old garrison wherever it appeared, was now in the dusk mistaken for French, the newly-arrived Turks not distinguishing between one hat and another in the crowd, and thus many a severe blow of a sabre was parried by our officers, among which Colonel Douglas, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Jones had nearly lost their lives, as they were forcing their way through the torrent of fugitives. Calm was restored by the Pacha's exertions, aided by Mr. Trotte, just arrived with Hassan Bey, and thus the contest of twenty-five hours ended, both parties being so fatigued as to be unable to move.

Buonaparte will, no doubt, renew the attack, the breach being, as above described, perfectly practicable for fifty men a-breast; indeed the town is not, nor ever has been, defensible according to the rules of art, but according to every other rule it must and shall be defended, not that it is in itself worth defending, but we feel that it is by this breach that Buonaparte means to march to farther conquests. It is on the issue of this conflict that depends the opinion of the multitude of spectators on the surrounding hills, who wait only to see how it ends to join the victors, and with such a reinforcement for the execution of his known projects Constantinople and even Vienna must feel the shock.

Be assured, my Lord, the magnitude of our obligations does but increase the energy of our efforts in the attempt to discharge our duty; and though we may, and probably shall be overpowered, I can venture to say that the French army will be so much farther weakened before it prevails, as to be little able to profit by its dear-bought victory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Rear-admiral Lord Nelson.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

My Lord,
THE providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifested in the defeat and precipitate retreat of the French army, the means

Tigre, at Anchor off Jaffa, May 30.

had of opposing its gigantic efforts against us being totally inadequate, of themselves, to the production of such a result. The measure of their iniquities seems to have been filled by the massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa in cool blood, three days after their capture; and the plain of Nazareth has been the boundary of Buonaparte's extraordinary career.

He raised the siege of Acre on the 20th May, leaving all his heavy artillery behind him, either buried or thrown into the sea, where, however, it is visible, and can easily be weighed. The circumstances which led to this event, subsequent to my last dispatch of the 9th instant, are as follow :

Conceiving that the ideas of the Syrians, as to the supposed irresistible prowess of these invaders must be changed, since they had witnessed the checks which the besieging army daily met with in their operations before the town of Acre, I wrote a circular letter to the princes and chiefs of the Christians of Mount Lebanon, and also Sheiks of the Druses, recalling them to a sense of their duty, and engaging them to cut off the supplies from the French camp. I sent them at the same time a copy of Buonaparte's impious proclamation, in which he boasts of having overthrown all Christian establishments, accompanied by a suitable exhortation, calling upon them to choose between the friendship of a Christian knight and that of an unprincipled renegade. This letter had all the effect that I could desire. They immediately sent me two ambassadors, professing not only friendship but obedience; assuring me that in proof of the latter they had sent out parties to arrest such of the mountaineers as should be found carrying wine and gunpowder to the French camp, and placing eighty prisoners of this description at my disposal. I had thus the satisfaction to find Buonaparte's career further northward effectually stopped, by a warlike people inhabiting an impenetrable country. General Kleber's division had been sent eastward towards the fords of the Jordan, to oppose the Damascus army; it was recalled from thence to take its turn in the daily efforts to mount the breach at Acre, in which every other division in succession had failed, with the loss of their bravest men, and above three-fourths of their officers. It seems much was hoped from this division, as it had by its firmness, and the steady front it opposed in the form of a hollow square, kept upwards of 10,000 men in check during a whole day in the plain between Nazareth and Mount Tabor, till Buonaparte came with his horse artillery and extricated these troops, dispersing the multitude of irregular cavalry, by which they were completely surrounded.

The Turkish Chifflick regiment having been censured for the ill success of their sally, and their unsteadiness in the attack of the garden, made a fresh sally the next night, Soliman Aga the lieutenant-colonel, being determined to retrieve the honour of the regiment by the punctual execution of the orders I had given him to make himself master of the enemy's third parallel, and this he did most effectually; but the impetuosity of a few carried them on to the second trench, where they lost some of their standards, though they spiked four guns before their retreat. Kleber's division, instead of mounting the breach, according to Buonaparte's intention, was thus obliged to spend its time and its strength in recovering these works, in which it succeeded after a conflict of three hours, leaving every thing in statu quo except the loss of men, which was very considerable on both sides. After this failure the French

grenadiers absolutely refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their unburied companions, sacrificed in former attacks by Buonaparte's impatience and precipitation, which led him to commit such palpable errors as even seamen could take advantage of. He seemed to have no principle of action but that of pressing forward, and appeared to stick at nothing to attain the object of his ambition, although it must be evident to every body else, that even if he succeeded to take the town, the fire of the shipping must drive him out of it again in a short time; however, the knowledge the garrison had of the inhuman massacre at Jaffa, rendered them desperate in their personal defence. Two attempts to assassinate me in the town having failed, recourse was had to a most flagrant breach of every law of honour and of war. A flag of truce was sent into the town, by the hand of an Arab dervise, with a letter to the Pacha, proposing a cessation of arms for the purpose of burying the dead bodies, the stench from which became intolerable, and threatened the existence of every one of us on both sides, many having died delirious within a few hours after being seized with the first symptoms of infection. It was natural that we should gladly listen to this proposition, and that we should consequently be off our guard during the conference. While the answer was under consideration, a volley of shot and shells on a sudden announced an assault, which, however, the garrison was ready to receive, and the assailants only contributed to increase the number of dead bodies in question, to the eternal disgrace of the general, who thus disloyally sacrificed them. I saved the life of the Arab from the effect of the indignation of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me from whence I sent him back to the general, with a message, which made the army ashamed of having been exposed to such a merited reproof. Subordination was now at an end, and all hopes of success having vanished, the enemy had no alternative left but a precipitate retreat, which was put in execution in the night between the 20th and 21st instant. I had above said, that the battering train of artillery (except the carriages, which were burnt) is now in our hands, amounting to 23 pieces. The howitzers and medium 12-pounders, originally conveyed by land with much difficulty, and successfully employed to make the first breach, were embarked in the country vessels at Jaffa, to be conveyed coastwise together with the worst among the 2000 wounded, which embarrassed the march of the army. This operation was to be expected. I took care, therefore, to be between Jaffa and Damietta before the French army could get as far as the former place. The vessels being hurried to sea, without seamen to navigate them, and the wounded being in want of every necessary, even water and provisions, they steered straight to his Majesty's ships, in full confidence of receiving the succours of humanity in which they were not disappointed. I have sent them on to Damietta where they will receive such further aid as their situation requires, and which it was out of my power to give so many. Their expressions of gratitude to us were mingled with execrations on the name of their general, who had, as they said, thus exposed them to peril rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourse with the English, which he had broken off by a false and malicious assertion, that I had intentionally exposed the former prisoners to the infection of the plague. To the honour of the French army, be it said, this assertion was not believed by them, and it is thus recoiled on its author. The intention of it was evidently to do away the effect which the proclamation of the

erte began to make on the soldiers, whose eager hands were held
 above the parapet of their works to receive them when thrown from the
 reach. He cannot plead misinformation as his excuse, his aid-du-camp,
 Mr. Lallemand having had free intercourse with these prisoners on board
 the Tigre, when he came to treat about them; and having been ordered,
 though too late, not to repeat their expressions of contentment at the
 prospect of going home. It was evident to both sides, that when a
 general had recourse to such a shallow, and at the same time to such a
 mean artifice as a malicious falsehood, all better resources were at an end,
 and the defection in his army was consequently increased to the highest
 pitch. The utmost disorder has been manifested in the retreat, and the
 whole track between Acre and Gaza is strewn with the dead bodies of
 those who have sunk under fatigue, or the slight wounds; such as could
 walk, unfortunately for them, not having been embarked. The rowing
 boats annoyed the van column of the retreating army in its march
 along the beach, and the Arabs harrassed its rear, when it turned inland,
 to avoid the fire. We observed the smoke of musketry behind the Sand-
 dills from the attack of a party of them, which came down to our boats
 and touched our flag with every token of union and respect. Ismael
 Pacha, governor of Jerusalem, to whom notice was sent of Buonaparte's
 preparation for retreat, having entered this town by land at the same
 time that we brought our guns to bear on it by sea, a stop was put to the
 massacre and pillage already begun by the Nablusians. The English flag,
 hoisted on the consul's house (under which the Pacha met me), serves
 as an asylum for all religious and every description of the surviving inha-
 bitants. The heaps of unburied Frenchmen lying on the bodies of
 those whom they massacred two months ago, afford another proof of
 Divine Justice, which has caused these murderers to perish by the in-
 justice arising from their own atrocious act. Seven poor wretches are
 still alive in the hospital, where they are protected and shall be taken care
 of. We have had a most dangerous and painful duty in disembarking
 and to protect the inhabitants, but it has been effectually done; and
 Ismael Pacha deserves every credit for his humane exertions and cordial
 cooperation to that effect. Two thousand cavalry are just dispatched to
 harass the French rear, and I am in hopes to overtake their van in time
 to profit by their disorder; but this will depend on the assembling of
 sufficient force, and on exertions, of which I am not absolutely master,
 though I do my utmost to give the necessary impulse, and a right direc-
 tion. I have every confidence that the officers and men of the three ships
 under my orders, who, in the face of a most formidable enemy, have
 defended a town that had not a single heavy gun mounted on the land side,
 and who have carried on all intercourse by boats, under a constant fire of
 musketry and grape, will be able efficaciously to assist the army in its
 future operations. This letter will be delivered to your Lordship by
 Lieutenant Canes, first of the Tigre, whom I have judged worthy to
 command the Theseus, as captain, ever since the death of my much-
 respected friend and coadjutor, Captain Miller. I have taken Lieutenant
 England, first of that ship, to my assistance in the Tigre, by whose
 exertions, and those of Lieutenant Summers and Mr. Atkinson, together
 with the bravery of the rest of the officers and men, that ship was saved,
 though on fire in five places at once, from a deposit of French shells
 falling on board her. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A List of killed, wounded, drowned, and Prisoners, belonging to his Majesty's Ships employed in the Defence of Acre, between the 17th of March and 20th May.

Tigre—17 killed, 48 wounded, 4 drowned, 77 prisoners.

Theseus—35 killed, 62 wounded, 9 drowned, 5 prisoners.

Alliance—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Total—53 killed, 113 wounded, 13 drowned, 82 prisoners.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Tigre, this 30th day of May.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A Return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 3d and 9th May, employed in the Defence of Acre.

Tigre—Alexander Finn, seaman, killed; Charles Convey, Joseph Edwards, William Priddle, Morris Shlene, seamen, wounded; Thomas Lamb, midshipman, Martin Christian, John Michael, George Williams, seamen, drowned.

Theseus—David James, Francis Hard, John Nelson, seamen, wounded.

Total—One seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded; 1 midshipman, 1 seamen, drowned.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Tigre,
this 9th day of May.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A Return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 9th and 20th May, employed in the Defence of Acre.

Tigre—John Carter, seaman, killed; Thomas Smith, sergeant of marines, Thomas Knight, Joseph Thompson, private marines, wounded.

Theseus—Ralph Willett Miller, captain, Thomas Seybourne, schoolmaster, James Morrison, Bigges Forbes, Charles James Webb, midshipmen, 21 seamen, 1 boy, 3 private marines, killed; Lieutenant Summers, Thomas Atkinson, master, Robert Tarnish, surgeon, Frederick Morris, chaplain, Lieutenant Beatly, Charles Dobson, midshipman, 30 seamen, 2 boys, 1 sergeant of marines, 5 private marines, wounded; 6 seamen, 3 private marines, drowned.

Total—One captain, 1 schoolmaster, 3 midshipmen, 22 seamen, 1 boy, 3 private marines, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 master, 1 surgeon, chaplain, 1 midshipman, 30 seamen, 2 boys, 2 sergeants of marines, private marines, wounded; 6 seamen, 3 private marines, drowned.

His Majesty's ship Tigre, 30th May.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, September 14, 1799.

Downing Street, September 13.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was received this morning by the ship Sarah Christiana.

Estm

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Fort St. George, May 16.

YESTERDAY I received the enclosed dispatch from Lieutenant-general Harris, containing the details of the capture of Seringapatam: they require no comment, and I am persuaded that no solicitation is necessary to induce you to recommend the incomparable army which has gained this glorious triumph to the particular notice of his Majesty, and to the applause and gratitude of their country. I also enclose a copy of the general orders that I issued on this glorious occasion.

My Lord,

Seringapatam, May 7.

ON the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship a hasty note, containing, in few words, the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d instant, so much destroyed the walls, against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable.

The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as the troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camps, and our outposts, followed by the 12th, 3d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier sepoys taken from the troops of the three presidencies, with 200 of his Highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras sepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major-general Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Caverry under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-general Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop: the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen. Syed Scheb, Meer Saduf, Syed Gofa, and many other of his chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable

able in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Major general Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sulstani, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found, late in the evening, in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred, with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their service to the favourable notice of their king and country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Ardui Khaliq, the elder of the princes, formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our outposts demanding protection. Kerim Sahib, the brother of Tippoo, had before fought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A. Cowl-Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the vakeels from Tippoo Sulstani to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for 4000 horse now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapue, and most of the French, are prisoners: they have commissions from the French government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE HARRIS.

Abstract of a Return of killed, wounded, and missing, at the Assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

Europeans killed—Two captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 58 rank and file.

Ditto wounded—One lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 conductors, 12 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 228 rank and file.

Ditto missing—One sergeant and 3 rank and file.

Natives killed—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto wounded—One jemidar, 2 drummers, and 31 rank and file.

Ditto missing—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the Assault.

Killed—Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, Captain Owen, of the 7th flank companies, Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th, Captain Cormick, of the pioneers.

Wounded

Wounded—Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 77th; Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop, and Lieutenant Laurence, of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy, and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies; Lieutenant Lawe, of the 76th, serving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Antil and Guthrie, of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the engineers, and Captain Prescott, of the artillery.

Copy of general Orders, dated Camp at Seringapatam, May 5.

The commander in chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command on the conquest of yesterday. The effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition as far exceed the pre- limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise. For services so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their country at large.

While Lieutenant-general Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major-general Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the various measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major-general Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who on that great occasion acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The commander in chief requests that Colonel Gent, and the corps of engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgments are due to Major Bearson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merit of the artillery corps is so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the commander in chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the commander in chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowse and his corps of pioneers, which, during the present service, have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant-colonel Money, the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant-colonel Money, the Honourable Lieutenant-colonel St. John, Major Macdonald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded: the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position the troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the commander in chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army, since the commencement of the siege, in all the operations which led to its honourable conclusion,

elusion, has been such as well sustains its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was held by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every arm of the enemy on the outposts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shown in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant-colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the commander in chief requests Lieutenant-colonel Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant-general Harris trusts that Lieutenant-general Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service; in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

Extract from general Orders, dated Seringapatam, 8th May.

LIEUTENANT-general Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday by Major-general Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer, on the very important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct since he has served with the army have not failed to recommend him strongly to the commander in chief.

"If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack."

True copies.

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary.

Copy of general Orders issued by the Earl of Mornington, Fort St. George, 15th May.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-general in council, having this day received from the commander in chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and his congratulations to the commander in chief, to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the conquest of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment by which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of Providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, glorious, and honourable issue.

But the events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the governor-general in council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, in restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine stability.

The Governor-general in Council reflects, with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept place with those of our countrymen at home; that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
September 16, 1799.

Downing Street, September 16.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at the instance of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir, *Head-quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 11.*

HAVING fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 1st instant, and having in view the certainty of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at daybreak, the enemy commenced an attack on the centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force.

The column on the right, composed of Dutch troops, under the command of General Daendels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of General de Manceau, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched on to Crabbe and Zyper Sluys.

The left column of the enemy, composed of French, directed itself to the position occupied by Major-general Burrard, commanding the second brigade of guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great rapidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within a hundred yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were, however, every where repulsed, owing to the strength of our position, and the determined courage of the troops. About ten o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, caissons, and portable bridges. Colonel M'Donald, with the reserve, pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat.

VOL. IX:

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It is impossible for me to do full justice to the good conduct of troops.

Colonel Spencer, who commanded in the village of St. Martin's, defended his post with great spirit and judgment.

Major-general Moore, who commanded on his right, and who was wounded, though I am happy to say slightly, was no less judicious in the management of the troops under his command.

The two battalions of the 20th regiment posted opposite to Cambendamm and Zyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which the regiment has always borne. Lieutenant-colonel Smyth, of that corps, who had the particular charge of that post, received a severe wound in his leg, which will deprive us for a time of his services.

The two brigades of guards repulsed, with great vigour, the columns of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the slaughter of the enemy was great.

I continue to receive every mark of zeal and intelligence from the officers composing the Staff of this army.

It is difficult to state with any precision the loss of the enemy, but cannot be computed at less than 800 or 1000 men; and on our side it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 200 men. Exact returns shall be transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 11.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of Zyp, on the 10th September.

Royal artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

Grenadier battalion of guards—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file wounded.

3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards—5 rank and file wounded.
1st battalion of Coldstream do.—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 3d regiment of do.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 rank and file, wounded.

85th regiment of foot—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

2d battalion of royals—1 subaltern, 3 rank and file, wounded.

92d regiment of foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion of the 17th do.—2 rank and file killed.

2d battalion of do.—2 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 46th do.—1 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 20th do.—14 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 subalterns, 25 rank and file, wounded; 14 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of do.—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

Total—37 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 5 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 131 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, rank and file missing,

Return of Officers wounded.

Major-general Moore; Captain Halket, of the 76th regiment, aid-de-camp to commander in chief; Lieutenant Simpson of the royal artillery; Captain Nevill, of the grenadier battalion of guards; Captain Nevill, of the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of guards; Lieutenant Gordon, of the 2d battalion of the royals; Captain the Honourable John Ramsay, of the 92d regiment of foot; Lieutenant-colonel George Smith, Major Robert Ross, Lieutenants John Colborne, Charles Dervoeux, Christopher Hamilton, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel South, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of foot; Captain-lieutenant L. Ferdinand Ramsay, of the 2d battalion of the 20th regiment of foot.

ALEX. HOPE, Assistant Adjutant-general.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 17, 1799:

Admiralty Office, September 17.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Middleton, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea the 16th of August.

Sir,

ENCLOSED I send you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of my letters to the Earl of St. Vincent, relative to the capture of several of the enemy's privateers on this station, together with a list of all the captures I have made since the 1st of Jan.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

*Flora, in lat. 46 deg. 7 min. N. long. 8 deg. W.
the 26th January.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that yesterday, after a chase of eight hours, I captured L'Intrepide French privateer, of 20 guns, sixes and twelves (18 of which he hove overboard during the chase), and 160 men, out 48 days from Bourdeaux, commanded by Captain Jean Baptiste Cherchy; has captured during her cruise the ships *Caroline*, out of which I have recaptured as per enclosed list; the *Caroline* I have sent in chase of a vessel to the S. W. which I understand, from the captain of the privateer, is the *Jane* of Liverpool, a letter of marque, which, much to the credit of her captain, engaged the privateer for forty minutes. When the privateer struck, the sea was running so high that it was with the utmost exertions of Lieutenants Russell and myself that I was enabled to take possession of her, happily without the loss of the people, as the launch and jolly-boat went down in the act of boarding her; and I have this morning been enabled to exchange the prisoners. It is her first cruise, is coppered, and in light wind sails uncommonly fast; nothing but a gale would have enabled me to come up with her. I directed all my prizes to proceed to Lisbon, but fear from the strong gales we have had at S. W. they have been forced to put up for the Channel.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K.B. Admiral
of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c.*

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A List

A List of Vessels captured by L'Intrepide French Privateer, of Bordeaux during her Cruise of seven Weeks.

Nymph, English brig, recaptured by the Flora, the 16th January.
Six Sisters, American ship, recaptured by ditto, on the 17th January.
Jane, English ship, recaptured by the Caroline, the 27th January.
Anne, brig, of Liverpool.
Favourite, brig, of London.
Another vessel, name unknown.

My Lord,

Flora, at Sea, 15th February

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that I this day, at a chase of seven hours, captured L'Aventure French privateer, of Bordeaux, mounting 14 guns, 10 of which were 36 pound carronades (4 of which he hove overboard during the chase), and 113 men, commanded by Citizen Rey; she is nine days out, without making any capture, and reputed to be the fastest privateer of that place.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

My Lord,

Flora, off Villa Conda, February 27

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that this morning retook the Chateau Margo, English brig, from Oporto bound to Liverpool, that had been captured the day before by two Spanish row-boats; four hours afterwards I perceived two small luggers in shore, one of which I captured after a chase of three hours; proves to be the Diligent of Bajona, mounting two carriage guns, with swivels, &c. and 21 men; she ran out three days from Villa Conda, without making a capture; the other ran on shore in the bay to the northward of Oporto, and sent the boats to destroy her: night coming on, they must have got her off, for the boats returned without being able to find her: as the Mondovi is there, I hope she may be enabled to pick her up.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

My Lord,

Flora, at Sea, April 30

HAVING thought it advisable to see the letter of marque I captured on the 16th instant, to the southward of the Burlings; this day, Captain Roxen bearing E. S. E. 15 or 20 leagues, I fell in with a schooner privateer in the act of boarding a brig under American colours, which, after a chase of 14 hours, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship captured. She proves to be La Legere French privateer, of Bayonne, mounting 14 guns, eight-pounders, and 60 men (four of her guns I hove overboard during the chase), commanded by Citizen Malleux, from Bayonne, in Spain, six days, and has captured one Portuguese brig. I have the greater satisfaction in making the above capture, as she is only six months off the stocks, is coppered, and sails very well. She intended cruising for a convoy that has sailed from England for this country, and for the departure of the Brazil fleet.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

To the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.

*Flora, at Sea, the 25th July, lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N.
long. 10 deg. 47 min. W.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, after a chase of 21 hours, I this day had the satisfaction to capture the Rhuter brig privateer, of Bourdeaux, a new and fast-sailing vessel, commanded by Citizen Bablot, mounting 12 brass guns, of different calibres, and two 18 pound carronades, manned with 104 men, 22 days out, during which time he has only captured one American ship, the Olive Branch, from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, in Virginia, which was in company with the privateer; but as they stood on different courses on my chasing them, and from the length of time I was in chase, rendered it out of my power to retake her.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. R. G. MIDDLETON.

A List of Ships and Vessels captured and recaptured by his Majesty's Ship Flora, R. G. Middleton, Esq. Captain, between the 1st Day of January and the 25th Day of July.

The Prussian sloop Drie Vrienden, belonging to Embden, of 5 men and 60 tons burden, from Lisbon, bound to Embden, laden with sugar, cotton, and fruit, captured by the Shark French privateer, January 3; recaptured January 15, in latitude 45 deg. 56 min. N. longitude 8 deg. 32 min. W.: sent to England; prisoners exchanged at Lisbon.

The English brig Nymph, belonging to Liverpool, of 9 men, and 42 tons burden, from Demerary, bound to Liverpool, laden with coffee, sugar, cotton, and rum, captured by L'Intrepide French privateer, January; recaptured January 16, in latitude 45 deg. 51 min. N. longitude 6 deg. 50 min. W.: sent to England.

The American ship Six Sisters, belonging to Wiscassett, of 9 men and 11 tons burden, from Wiscassett, Massachusetts, bound to Liverpool, laden with staves, spars, &c. captured by L'Intrepide, January 4; recaptured January 17, in latitude 45 deg. 16 min. N. longitude 7 deg. 51 min. W.: sent to Lisbon.

The French ship privateer L'Intrepide, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 10 guns, 157 men, and 220 tons burden, from a cruise, bound to Bourdeaux, captured January 27, in latitude 46 deg. 32 min. N. longitude 8 deg. 32 min. W.

The French brig privateer L'Aventure, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 4 guns, 105 men, and 180 tons burden, bound from Bourdeaux on a cruise, captured February 15, in latitude 42 deg. 21 min. N. longitude 3 deg. 39 min. W.

The English brig Chateau Margo, belonging to Limerick, of 2 guns, 10 men, and 130 tons burden, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit, captured by San Antonio, Spanish privateer: recaptured, February 27, off Vigo.

The Spanish lugger privateer Nuestra del Carmen, alias Diligente, belonging to Bayonne, of 2 guns, 21 men, and 15 tons burden, bound from Bayonne on a cruise.

The French ship L'Aurore, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 8 guns, 33 men, and 160 tons burden, from St. Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee and indigo, captured April 16, in latitude 45 deg. N. longitude 14 deg. 39 min. W.

The

The French schooner privateer *La Legere*, belonging to Bayonne, of 14 guns, 44 men, and 80 tons burden, bound from Vigo on a cruise, captured April 19, in latitude 38 deg. 26 min. N. longitude 9 deg. W.

The English snow *Penelope*, belonging to Falmouth, of 4 guns, 9 men, and 124 tons burden, from Falmouth, bound to Lisbon, laden with hemp, captured by *L'Espion* privateer, off Brest: recaptured April 26, in latitude 39 deg. 53 min. N. longitude 12 deg. 57 min. W.

The English ship *Fancy*, belonging to London, of 14 guns, 250 tons burden, from Leghorn, bound to London, laden with oil, wine, silks, &c. captured by *Le Determine* and *Le Grand Decidé*, about June 17: recaptured June 24, in latitude 43 deg. 54 min. N. longitude 11 deg. 24 min. W.

The English polacre ship *Nelson*, belonging to London, of 12 guns, and 140 tons burden, from Sicily, bound to London, laden with sulphur, captured by *Le Determine* and *Le Grand Decidé*, about June.

The French brig *Le Hazard*, belonging to St. Domingo, of 2 guns, 50 men, and 150 tons burden, from St. Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar and coffee, captured July 2, in latitude 43 deg. 14 min. N. longitude 11 deg. 25 min. W.

The French brig privateer *Rhuiter*, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 16 guns, 104 men, and 150 tons burden, from Bourdeaux, bound on a cruise, captured July 25, in latitude 43 deg. 49 min. N. longitude 11 deg. 47 min. W.

Admiralty Office, September 17.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Mitchell, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ifis, in the Mars Diep, September 4.

Sir,

BY Lieutenant Gibbons, of his Majesty's ship *Ifis*, I have the honour to present to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Admiral Storey's flag, and the colours of the Batavian republic, being the first fruits of my endeavours in the discharge of the duties for which their Lordships have been pleased to confide in me. Lieutenant Gibbons having been unremittingly employed in arranging the signals for the convoy, transports, cutters, &c. till the present time, is most justly entitled to my warmest regard and esteem; I therefore beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice. I have been a great deal employed in the disposal of the Dutch officers on their parole, a business in which I had to pay regard to the wishes of many whom I found entitled to some consideration; I have not therefore yet been able to finish that business, which obliges me to defer giving their Lordships an account thereof until my next letter.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, August 3.

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a list of vessels captured by the boats and tender of his Majesty's ship *Abergavenny*, up to this day; also a copy of a letter from Captain Allen, of his Majesty's

sloop Echo, stating the capture of L'Amazon French ship letter of marque, of 10 six-pounders and 60 men, with a cargo of coffee, which you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

A List of Vessels taken, &c. by the Tender and Boats of his Majesty's Ship Abergavenny.

San Josef merchant ship (in ballast), belonging to Genoa, taken by the launch, the 18th of November, off Portland Point, Jamaica.

Louisa merchant schooner, laden with staves and heading, under Danish colours, French property, by the launch, the 14th of February, in Cow Bay, Jamaica.

Candelacia Spanish merchant schooner, laden with dollars, taken by the launch, the 9th of March, to the westward of Cow Bay.

Rosetta Spanish merchant sloop, laden with mules, taken by the tender, 8th March, in Cow Bay.

Polly merchant sloop, Swedish colours, Dutch property, laden with mules, taken by the tender, 28th March, off White Horfes.

Mid Bergen merchant ship, Swedish colours, Dutch property, in ballast, taken by the yawl 22d May, off Helshire Point.

San Josef Spanish merchant schooner, laden with sugar, taken by the tender, 6th June, off Trinidad, Cuba.

La Fortune French schooner rigged boat, laden with 24,000 dollars, taken by the tender, 25th June, off St. Jago de Cuba.

A Spanish merchant sloop, name unknown, laden with mahogany and stic, taken by the tender, 22d July, off Point Abaco, St. Domingo.

A French armed schooner, name unknown, 50 men, destroyed by the tender, 22d July, off the Isle of Ash.

Hebe merchant schooner, under Danish colours, laden with dry goods and provisions, taken by the tender, 23d July, off Point Abaco.

Olive merchant schooner, under Danish colours, laden with dry goods and provisions, taken by the tender, 24th July, off Point Abaco.

Del Nordische Lew merchant ship, under Danish colours, laden with oil-cloth, dry goods, and provisions, taken by the tender, 27th July, off the Isle of Ash.

(Signed)

S. P. FORSTER.

Sir,

Echo, Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, 29th July.

I BEG leave to inform you, by an order from Captain Smith, commanding his Majesty's ship Hannibal, and senior officer of a Squadron cruising off Havannah, dated May 14, I proceeded to New Providence, and having completed the Echo's provisions and water, I made the best of my way to join the squadron between the Colorados and the Dry Tortugas; by the above order I remained there till the 3d of the month, without meeting the Squadron, on which day, early in the morning, I saw three sail; the largest appearing the most suspicious, I immediately chased; at seven P. M. she hoisted French national colours, and fired a shot; at half past nine, being close up with her, and having returned a shot for her broadside, she struck, and proved to be L'Amazon French ship letter de marque, from Jacquemel, St. Domingo, bound to Bordeaux, mounting 10 six-pounders, and 60 men, cargo coffee. On exchanging prisoners, finding her people very sickly, with the advice of the officers, I put them into an empty Spanish sloop I had taken a few days

days before, and sent them for the nearest Spanish port. The Echo's sails and rigging wanting a complete overhaul, and not having seen the Squadron, I thought it best to accompany the prize into port, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, &c.

JOHN ALLEN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 21, 1799.

Downing Street, Sept. 19.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

The Helder, North Holland, 14th Sept.

I HAVE to acquaint you with my arrival at this place yesterday evening, having sailed from Deal, on board the Amethyst frigate, on Monday morning, the 9th instant.

Upon coming on shore I had great satisfaction in witnessing the disembarkation of eight battalions of Russian auxiliary troops, consisting of 7000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-general D'Hermann, which had arrived from Revel in the course of the preceding day and yesterday morning. I afterwards saw these troops upon their march towards the position occupied by the British near Schagen; and I have great pleasure in assuring you that, from their appearance in every respect the most happy consequences may be expected from their co-operation with his Majesty's arms in this country: Lieutenant-general D'Hermann seems to enter most heartily into our views, and I form very sanguine hopes of receiving essential assistance from his zeal and experience.

I understand that Sir Ralph Abercromby has made you acquainted with his having repulsed the enemy in an attack made upon him on Tuesday last. I proceed to join him at his quarters at Schagen immediately.

I have had the pleasure to meet the Hereditary Prince of Orange here. His Serene Highness is occupied in arranging into corps a large body of deserters from the Batavian army, and volunteers from the crews of the Dutch ships of war, which have proceeded to England. Every assistance shall be given to his Serene Highness to render these corps an efficient addition to our forces.

I am, Sir, Yours,

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK.

Admiralty Office, September 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ommann of his Majesty's Sloop *Buffy* to Lord Duncan, giving an Account of his having captured *Le Dragon*, French Lagger Privateer, of sixteen Guns, belonging to Dunkirk.

My Lord,

His Majesty's Sloop *Buffy*, Yarmouth Roads, Sept. 19.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 16th inst. I perceived a lugger running close along the Dutch coast, and after a short chase drove her so close in shore that she was anchored in the mouth of a very heavy surf, about five miles to the southward of Egmond. Upon anchoring his Majesty's sloop close alongside of her, the colours were struck; and though I scarcely entertained a hope of saving her,

the skill and good management of Mr. Dewmat, the first lieutenant, she was speedily got off. Ten of the crew of the lugger, to effect their escape, took to the boat, eight of whom were drowned by the violence of the surf. She is named *Le Dragon*, commanded by Citoyen Liard, mounts two twelve-pound carronades, and 14 long four-pounders, eight of which were thrown overboard. She was returning to Dunkirk from the coast of Norway.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lord Viscount Duncan, Admiral
of the White, &c. &c. &c.

J. A. OMMANNEY.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brenton, of his Majesty's Sloop *Speedy*, to Lord St. Vincent, giving an Account of the Capture of three Spanish armed Vessels.

My Lord,

Speedy, Gibraltar, August 21.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 9th inst. in company with the Defender British privateer, of Gibraltar, of 14 guns, we captured the Spanish armed vessels, as per margin *, after an action of two hours and a half. Upon seeing us they ran into a small sandy bay, five leagues to the eastward of Cape de Gatte, and moored in a close line, within a boat's length of the beach: we engaged them an hour and three quarters under sail before we could gain soundings, although not more than a cable's length distant from the rocks; but finding the enemy had much the advantage, from our constant change of position, I determined to push for an anchorage, and was fortunate enough to effect one within pistol-shot of the centre vessel. After three quarters of an hour of close action, the Spaniards took to their boats, cutting the cables of two of the vessels, which drove on shore; they were, however, all brought off by our boats, under a constant fire of musketry from the hills.

The privateer having but 22 men was obliged to stand out to procure assistance from a boat she had in the offing, and could not reach the anchorage till the conclusion of the action. The conduct of her commander was highly meritorious throughout, and must have considerably accelerated the event. The officers and men under my command behaved in such a manner as would have ensured our success against a more formidable enemy.

The *Speedy* had but two men wounded, the Defender one, neither dangerous. We found two men dead on board the Spaniards. The remainder of their crews escaped on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAH. BRENTON.

Admiralty Office, September 21.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 26th of June.

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of privateers,

* Santo Christo de Gracia, 8 guns, 6 and 9 pounders.

Name unknown, 10 guns, 6 and 9 pounders.

Name unknown, 4 guns, sixes.

armed and merchant vessels, captured by the Squadron under my command, since my last return, dated the 1st instant, by his Majesty's Ship Camilla, which you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

An Account of Armed and Merchant Vessels captured and destroyed by the Squadron under my Command, since my last Returns, dated the 1st of June by his Majesty's Ship Camilla.

Armed Vessels.

L'Esperance French sloop letter of marque, of 4 guns, 15 men, and 6 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton: taken by the Aquilon.

L'Horison French sloop, of 2 guns, 16 men, and 35 tons, laden with provisions and dry goods: taken by ditto.

A Spanish man of war brig, pierced for 18 guns, only 2 on board, 4 days from Corunna, and 3 from Trinidad, in the Island of Cuba, bound to Havannah, sailed with a mail and dispatches from Corunna, with cargo of sugar on board: taken by the Alarm.

Virgin del Carmen, a Spanish xebec, of 2 guns, 16 men, and 80 tons from La Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, laden with cochineal and sugar, taken by the Greyhound, in company with the Solebay and Echo.

Sarmathe French schooner, of 8 guns (pierced for 16), 69 men, in 139 tons, from St. Thomas's, bound to Jacmel, laden with provisions and dry goods; a fine new vessel: taken by the Diligence.

Santa Dorval, a Spanish packet, of 4 guns, 22 men, and 86 tons from La Vera Cruz, bound to Havannah, commanded by Don Josef Bonafacio, a lieutenant in the Spanish navy: taken by the York, in company with the Carnatic, Alarm, Thunderer, and Volage.

Felice Spanish schooner, of 14 guns, and 80 men, commanded by Don Boæca Negre, in the service of the king of Spain, from Campeachy, bound to Havannah: taken by the Alarm, in company with the Hannibal and Thunderer.

Merchant Vessels.

A Spanish brig, from New Orleans, bound to Havannah, laden with indigo and tobacco: taken by the Alarm, in company with the Carnatic and Thunderer.

Columbia, a schooner, under American colours, from Jamaica, taking going into Havannah, laden with pork, flour, and dry goods: taken by the Alarm.

A Spanish schooner, from Campeachy, bound to Havannah, laden with leather, was under the convoy of a king's schooner (before mentioned): taken by the Alarm, in company with the Hannibal and Thunderer.

A Spanish schooner from Providence, bound to Campeachy, laden with dry goods: detained by ditto.

Schooner Venus, under American colours, taken at anchor under Tables of Mariel, bound to Havannah, laden with sugar, Spanish property, and no papers: taken by the Hannibal and Squadron.

An American ship named Diana, from New York, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy and dry goods; amongst the latter were several bales of canvas, under the denomination of sans nom: taken by the Hannibal.

Spanish schooner *Conception*, with 100,000 dollars on board, from La Vera Cruz, bound to Havannah; the master and ensign in the Spanish navy: taken by the *Greyhound*, *Solebay*, and *Echo*.

A Spanish brig named *Campeacheana*, from Campeachy, bound to Havannah, laden with logwood: taken by ditto.

Ship *Adventure*, under American colours, from Campeachy, bound to a market, laden with logwood; suspicious papers: detained by ditto.

A Spanish schooner, from Campeachy, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with salt: burnt by the *Solebay*.

A Spanish schooner, laden with mahogany: sunk by *La Magicienne*.

A Dutch sloop, laden with wood, from Bonair, bound to Curraçoa: destroyed by ditto.

Golute Zeeker, a Dutch schooner, laden with provisions, from Curraçoa, bound to Acquain: taken by ditto.

Nofra Senora del Carmen, a Spanish brig of 170 tons, from Maracaibo, Carthagena, laden with cocoa, hides, and salt: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner of 35 tons from Maracaibo, bound to Carthagena, laden with cotton: taken by ditto.

Santa Trinidad, a Spanish schooner of 70 tons, from St. Domingo, bound to Acuba; laden with wine and sundries: taken by ditto.

Epiphénia, a schooner, under Danish colours, laden with dry goods and provisions: taken by ditto.

Three French sloops (names unknown), laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

A French sloop, laden with tar: sunk by ditto.

American brig *New York Packet*, from Charlestown, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy and wine; Spanish property: taken by the *Solebay*.

A schooner, under American colours, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, laden with sugar and coffee; Spanish property: taken by the *Maidstone*.

A Spanish sloop, from La Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, laden with sugar: taken by the *Melcager*.

A French schooner, laden with fustic and tobacco: cut out of Agvada by the *Trent*.

Sloop *Alexander*, under Danish colours, of 50 tons, cargo 82,000 pounds of coffee: taken by the *Aquilon*.

French schooner *General Buonsparte*, laden with brandy and wine: taken by the *La Legere*.

A Spanish schooner, from Providence, bound to Port au Piat, laden with dry goods: taken by ditto.

Schooner *Two Friends*, under American colours, from Africa, bound to Havannah, laden with slaves: detained by ditto.

French schooner *La Felicité*, laden with coffee: taken by the *Surprise*.

A French sloop, laden with flour: taken by ditto.

A small French boat: destroyed by ditto.

A French schooner rigged boat, from Port au Pait, bound to Gonaves: taken by the *Albicore*.

An English brig named *Adventure* (had been captured by a Spanish privateer, mentioned in last returns), laden with lumber: retaken by ditto.

A Dutch schooner, laden with provisions: taken by the *Diligence*.

(Signed)

H. PARKER

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, Sept. 21.
Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Esq.
on board his Majesty's Ship Concorde, Basseterre Road, St. Christopher's
27th July.

Sir,

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 21st ultimo, the following vessels have been captured from the enemy by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed.

By the Lapwing—A small Spanish tartanne, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, having on board 350 cases of quicksilver, with some dry goods.

By ditto—The French schooner privateer La Felicité, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 4 guns and 36 men.

By the Bittern—A small French schooner, from St. Bartholomew bound to Guadaloupe, laden with dry goods and salt.

By the Concorde—A French schooner letter of marque, of 4 guns and 25 men, from Guadaloupe to St. Thomas, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton.

By the Unité—A Spanish brig letter of marque, of 6 guns and 25 men, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, laden with wine and dry goods.

By the Hawke—A Spanish brig letter of marque, of 6 guns and 25 men, from Malaga to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods and wine.

By the Southampton—A small Spanish tartanne, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, having on board 350 cases of quicksilver, with some dry goods.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Sept. 21.

1799.

Downing Street, Sept. 24.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir, In my dispatch of the 16th instant I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, at the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 16th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order.

The left column, under the command of Lieutenant-general Ralph Abercromby, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons,
 Major-general the Earl of Chatham's brigade.

Major-general Moore's brigade,
 Major-general the Earl of Cavan's brigade.

First battalion of British grenadiers of the line,

First battalion of light infantry of the line,

The 23d and 55th regiments, under Colonel Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at six o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the first commanded by Lieutenant-general D'Hermann, consisting of

The 7th light dragoons,

Twelve battalions of Russians, and

Major-general Manners' brigade;

the second, commanded by Lieutenant-general Dundas, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Two brigades of foot guards, and

Major-general his Highness Prince William's brigade;

the third column, commanded by Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Major-general Don's brigade,

Major-general Coote's brigade;

marched from the positions they occupied at daybreak the morning of the 19th. The object of the first column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyn, the villages under these heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen: the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuysen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieutenant-general D'Hermann; and the third, to take possession of Oude Carpsel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act, presented in every direction the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage the high sand-hills which extend from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieutenant-generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified posts of Walmenhuysen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals. The bridges cross the only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed, and abbatis were laid at different distances.

Lieutenant-general D'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had succeeded in so great a degree as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounds this village the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Russian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overtook the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not rendered that order which was necessary to preserve the advantages they had gained; and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where, I am much concerned to state, Lieutenant-generals D'Hermann and Tcherichkoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded), and fell back upon Schoreldam, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-general Manners' brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with Lieut-

tenant-general Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuysen, by Major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 3rd regiment under the command of his Highness Prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zype Sluys.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuysen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by Lieutenant-general Dundas. Three battalions of Russians who formed a separate corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by Major-general Sedmoratzky, very gallantly stormed the village on its left flank, while, at the same time, it was entered on the right by the 1st regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of Lieutenant-general D'Hermann's column as was the 3^d regiment of guards and the 2^d battalion of the 5th regiment, to keep up the communication with that under Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney. The remainder of Lieutenant-general Dundas's column, which, after taking possession of Walmenhuysen, had been joined by the first battalion of the fifth regiment, marched against Schoreldam, which place they maintained under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the conclusion of the action.

The column under Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed; and after overcoming the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition, carried by storm the principal post of Ouds Carpel at the head of the Lange Dyke upon which occasion the 4th regiment, under the command of Colonel Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army under the command of General Daendels. The circumstances, however, which occurred on the right rendered it impossible to profit by the brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the highest credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaer. The same circumstances led to the necessity of recalling the corps under Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison.

The whole of the army has therefore re-occupied its former position. The well-grounded hopes I had entertained of complete success in this operation, and which were fully justified by the result of the first, and by the first successes of the fourth attack upon the right, led to the great disappointment I must naturally feel on this occasion; but the circumstances which have occurred I should have considered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, both of his Majesty's and the Russian troops, who have fallen.

The gallantry displayed by the troops engaged, the spirit with which they overcame every obstacle which nature and art opposed to them, and the cheerfulness with which they maintained the fatigues of an action which lasted, without intermission, from half past three o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to describe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this first attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the distinguished merit of those who fell, I have much consolation in being enabled to state that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate success, so far from militating against the general object of the campaign, promise to be highly useful to our future operations. The capture of 60 officers and upwards of 3000 men, and the destruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the interdicted nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own; and in addition to this it is material to state that nearly 15,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no share in this action.

In viewing the several circumstances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expressing the obligations I owe to Lieutenant-generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney, for their able assistance; and to mention my great satisfaction at the conduct of Major-generals Highness Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, whose spirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham and the several officers of my staff exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me most essential service. I am also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of sea-fores, under the direction of Sir Home Popham and Captain Godfrey of the Navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying 18 pound carronade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaar canal; nor must I omit expressing my acknowledgments to the Russian major-generals Essen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

P.S. Not having yet received returns of the loss sustained by the Russian troops, I can only observe, that I understand their loss in killed, wounded; and missing, amounts to near 1500 men.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, September 20.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the action of the 18th September.

1st regiment of light dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.
Grenadier battalion of guards—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file, wounded; 4 sergeants, 23 rank and file, missing.
2nd battalion of the 1st regiment of guards—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant-

lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 42 rank and file, wounded; 43 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment of guards—1 sergeant, rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, missing.

1st battalion of the 3d regiment of guards—2 rank and file killed; sergeant, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, wounded.

27th regiment of foot—1 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 17th regiment of foot—6 rank and file killed; majors, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 34 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of do.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 subaltern, rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 40th regiment of foot—1 subaltern, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, missing.

2d battalion of do.—10 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 5th regiment of foot—5 rank and file killed; lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, missing.

1st battalion of the 35th regiment of foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, majors, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, wounded; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer missing.

1st battalion of the 9th regiment of foot—1 subaltern, 1 staff, killed; 3 subalterns wounded; 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 203 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of the 9th regiment of foot—1 captain, 1 sergeant, rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 97 rank and file, missing.

56th regiment of foot—30 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 33 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file, missing.

Total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 109 rank and file, killed; 7 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 2 captains, 15 subalterns, 20 sergeants, 2 drummers, 345 rank and file, wounded; 22 sergeants, 5 drummers, 463 rank and file, missing.

Return of Officers killed, wounded, missing, and taken Prisoners.

Grenadier battalion of guards—Lieutenant-colonel Morris, Captain Gunthorpe, killed; Colonel Wynyard and Captain New wounded.

3d battalion of the 1st guards—Lieutenant-colonel Cook, wounded; Lieutenant-colonel Dawkins and Captain Forbes, wounded, and taken prisoners; Captain Henry Wheatley, wounded; Ensign D'Oyley, wounded, and taken prisoner.

1st battalion of the Coldstream guards—Lieutenant-colonel Cunningham, wounded.

1st battalion of the 17th foot—Major Grey, Major Cockburne, Captains Grace and Knight, wounded; Lieutenant Wickham, missing, and taken; Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Thomson, wounded.

ed battalion of the 17th foot—Major Wood and Lieutenant Saunders,

1st battalion of the 40th foot—Ensign Elcomb killed; Major Wingfield, Captains Dancer, Thompson, Gear, Myers, and Lieutenant Williams, wounded; Captain O'Donnell missing;

2d battalion of do.—Captain Trollope wounded, since dead; Captains Dancer and Thornton, and Lieutenant M'Pherson, wounded.

1st battalion of the 5th foot—Lieutenant-colonel Stephenson wounded; Lieutenant Harris wounded, since dead;

1st battalion of the 35th foot—Lieutenant-colonel Oswald and Major May, wounded; Major Petit wounded, and taken prisoner; Captain Manary, Ensigns Wilkinson, Deane, and Jones, wounded;

1st battalion of the 9th foot—Lieutenant Woodford and Quarter-master Holles, killed; Lieutenant Smith wounded, and taken prisoner; Lieutenants Grant and Rothwell, wounded.

2d battalion of the 9th foot—Captain Balfour killed; Lieutenant-colonel Crew wounded; Ensign French wounded, and taken prisoner; Ensign Butter missing.

1st regiment of foot—Captains King and Gilman, and Lieutenant, wounded.

N.B. Lieutenant Rowad, of the Royal Navy, wounded; 4 seamen killed; 7 seamen wounded.

50 rank and file of the 1st battalion of the 35th regiment cannot be accounted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of prisoners; it is much feared that nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder wounded and missing.

The Return of the Royal Artillery, received since the general Return was closed.

Five gunners, 4 gunner-drivers, 3 additional gunners, killed.

1st-lieutenant Eligie wounded, and taken prisoner.

Volunteer John Douglas wounded.

Eight gunners, 6 gunner-drivers, 4 additional gunners, wounded.

Seven gunners, 9 gunner-drivers, missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE,

Assistant Adjutant-general.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 28, 1799.

Admiralty Office, September 24,

of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue, Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Isis, near the Helder, Sept. 20.

Sir,
BEG leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed extract of a letter I received from Captain Portlock, of his Majesty's sloop Arrow, giving an account of the capture of a ship and brig of superior force. The gallantry and good conduct displayed on the occasion by Captains Portlock and

and Bolton, their officers and ships' companies, merit my highest praise and thanks.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, that in obedience to your order of the 9th instant, I immediately got under way, accompanied by the *Wolverene*, and proceeded on the service you did me the particular honour to entrust to my care.

On the evening of that day, the tide of flood being done, we anchored abreast of the Texel, and on the afternoon of the following day we anchored on the edge of the Flack or Flat, abreast of Wieringen: at this anchorage I found it necessary to lighten the ship, which was very speedily done, bringing her from twelve feet eight inches to twelve feet and on the day following we turned over the Flack, carrying shoal water from one side to the other. On the morning of the 12th instant we weighed again, and proceeded on for the Fly Island, on approaching which we saw a ship and brig at anchor in the narrow passage leading from the Fly Island towards Harlingen: it was soon perceived that these were vessels of force, and bearing the Batavian republic colours; we approached, the British and ancient Dutch colours flying together, within half gun-shot of the brig, she being the nearest to us, without either of them changing their colours: the Dutch colours were then hauled down, and I made the signal to engage the enemy as coming with them, meaning the *Wolverene* to engage the brig, and to pass to the ship myself.

Captain Bolton anchored his ship in the most masterly and gallant manner, and just in the position I could have wished, which was his weather quarter, at a quarter of a cable distance, and so as to be enabled me, had it been necessary, to give the enemy a broadside passing, without annoying the *Wolverene*, and after heaving on a spring until his broadside bore on the brig, fired one shot, just to try his disposition, upon which the enemy fired three guns to leeward and hauled down his colours.

I made the signal for the *Wolverene* to take charge of the prize and desired the officer sent on board to send her pilot to conduct her Arrow to the ship (my Dutch pilots having declined the charge), as requested of Captain Bolton to follow me to the Jetting Passage, where the ship lay, and then pushed on towards her. We had to turn windward towards the enemy, against a strong lee tide, which retarded our progress much: she lay with springs on her cables, and her broadside opposed directly to our approach, and for twenty minutes before we could bring a gun to bear with effect on her, annoyed us very much and cut us up a good deal in the hull, sails, and rigging; but by bringing the ship up by the stern and head in a very narrow passage at about a quarter of a cable from him, the contest became smart, and was short, for she struck in about fifteen minutes after we commenced our fire upon her, and just before the *Wolverene* (which was present in the most gallant manner to my aid) came up. I sent my first lieutenant to take possession of her, and found her to be the Batavian republic guard-ship *De Draak*, commanded by Captain-lieutenant Van der Mounting 24 guns, 16 of them long Dutch 18-pounders, 2 long English 32-pounders, 6 50-pound howitzers, and 180 men. From the howitzer I rather suppose langridge was fired, as several pieces of iron

locked up in the ship after the action was over. Our loss in killed and wounded (considering the length of time we had to advance on her under every disadvantage, such as being exposed to her raking fire for about twenty minutes, working ship in a very narrow navigation, shortening sail, and anchoring) is very small, having only to lament at present the death of one brave man; there are 9 wounded, some of them badly, and myself slightly in the left knee.

The loss of the enemy I have not as yet been able to ascertain; 2 dead and 3 badly wounded were found on board her; and from the appearance of great quantities of blood, &c. covered with tarpaulins, which Captain Bolton discovered, I am led to think has been very considerable; indeed some of them confess that a number were put into a boat and sent to Harlingen immediately upon the ship striking, and from the number they at present muster not agreeing with the establishment, I am induced to believe that was the case.

On my going on board the *Draak* I found that she had been built for a sheer-hulk, and converted into a guard-ship, extremely old: her masts and rigging very much cut, and the vessel altogether unfit for his Majesty's service, determined me to destroy her; I therefore directed Captain Bolton to perform that duty, which he did effectually, by burning her. This service performed, we weighed, and proceeded towards the *Island*, at which place we anchored on the 15th instant. I immediately sent Captain Bolton to take possession of the Batavian republican ship the *Dolphin*, riding at anchor close to the town of the *Fly*. She on our anchoring hoisted the Orange colours, and the same step was taken on the island. A person came off from the municipality, desiring me to surrender the island to the government of the Prince of Orange; and I have the honour to request you will be pleased to direct some persons to be sent as soon as convenient to take upon themselves the arrangement and management of civil affairs in the island.

The island of *Scheling* has not yet adopted the same step; I shall therefore, if it meets your approbation, take the necessary steps to induce them to do it.

To the captains and officers I have given paroles, which measure I hope will meet your wishes. The prisoners from the ship and brig, amounting to about 230, I have put on board the *Dolphin* until I know your pleasure respecting them (I think they will mostly volunteer for the Prince's service); the command of which ship I have given (until your pleasure is known) to Lieutenant M'Dougal, of the *Wolverene*: this officer, from his zeal at all times (from Captain Bolton's report), is particularly so on the service we were at present employed, I think, will merit your protection. And now, Sir, permit me to have the honour of expressing to you the sentiments of gratitude I feel at the conduct of all those employed under me in this little expedition: each individual has behaved well. To Captain Bolton, his officers, and his company, I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which he pushed his ship on in attempting our assistance; indeed I cannot but acknowledge the greatest obligations to Captain Bolton for his conduct at all times.

To the officers of every description, seamen, and marines, of the *row*, I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of their cool and determined bravery; they acquitted themselves as Britons. To Mr. Gilmour, my first lieutenant, the greatest praise is due, for the prompt manner

manner in which he caused my orders to be executed in bringing the ship to an anchor under a heavy fire from the enemy; I therefore take the liberty of recommending this zealous good officer to your protection; he is an old follower of mine, has been two voyages round the world with me, and was one of the three young midshipmen that remained with Lieutenant Riou during the distress of his Majesty's ship Guardian: I therefore hope my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will deem him worthy of promotion. I have given him the temporary command of the Batavian republican brig Gier, and shall send her round to the Texel as soon as possible. She mounts 14 long Dutch 12-pounders, with a complement of 80 men. She is a most complete vessel, quite new, copper-bottomed, well found, and never yet at sea, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service, only wanting men. I mean to take four of her guns out, for the purpose of arming four schoots to act hereabouts, either on the defensive or offensive.

Underneath is a list of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's sloop Arrow, and also a statement of the British and Batavian force.

List of the killed and wounded.

Killed—John Shean, seaman.

Wounded—Captain Portlock, William Wilson, master's mate, dangerously; Francis Yeats, carpenter's mate, slightly; Joseph Thompson, dangerously; John Speak, badly; Philip Sanders, badly; William Palmer, slightly; Philip M^cGarnet, slightly; James Groves, slightly; 10 men—Richard Haines, boy, slightly.

Statement of the British and Dutch Force.

BRITISH.

Arrow, 28 guns, 38-pound carronades.
Wolverene, 12 guns, 2 long 24-pounders.
Total—Forty guns and 180 men.

DUTCH.

Draak, 24 guns, 6 50-pound brass howitzers, 2 32-pounders, 16 12-pounders, long guns.
Gier, 14 guns, 12-pounders, long guns.
Two schooners, each 4 guns, 8-pounders, long guns.
Four schoots, each 2 guns, 8-pounders, long guns.
Total—Fifty-four guns and 380 men.

I must, in justice to the captain of De Draak, say, that he fought very gallantly; I wish, for his honour, it had been in a better cause.

I have the honour to transmit this dispatch by Lieutenant Red commanding his Majesty's brig Speedwell.

Admiral

Admiralty Office, Sept. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's Ship Alcmena, to Lord St. Vincent, giving an Account of the Capture of a Spanish Ship and Brig laden with naval Stores for the Arsenal at Ferrol, and a French Sloop from St. Domingo.

*His Majesty's Ship Alcmena, River Tagus,
30th July.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I stood into the harbour of Lugo on the 18th instant, towards sunset, and running between two Spanish vessels at anchor, distant from each other near two cables length, sent Lieutenants Warren and Oliver with parties armed to board them and make out, which service they executed in a spirited and masterly manner. On their appearance under sail, two forts and a detached gun opened round us, which I returned; the heavy smoke of my guns, and my closing, prevented the enemy directing theirs to effect.

One of the prizes, named *La Felicidad*, a ship between 7 and 800 tons, pierced for 22 guns, is loaded with hemp, a few lower masts, and ship timber; the other, named *El Bisarro*, a brig near 400 tons, with ship timber and iron, both bound to the arsenal at Ferrol.

I am obliged to Mr. Hammond, commanding the *Phoenix* privateer of Jersey, for the intelligence: he followed in, and gave every assistance to the prizes. On the 25th instant I sent him in chase, and captured a French sloop from St. Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

H. DIGBY.

*Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of
the White, &c. &c. &c.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 1, 1799.

Downing Street, September 28.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant-colonel Ramsay, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Zurich, Sept. 8.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy made attack this morning, with about 3000 men, on the post of Woldi-off, in front of Zurich, occupied by about 600 men of the Russian garrison of Essen.

The enemy, by advancing rapidly, and availing themselves of the darkness of the night, contrived to fall rather unawares on a small advanced piquet, and some prisoners fell into his hands at the commencement of the affair: it terminated, however, in a manner which, if it were possible, would add to the distinguished reputation of the Russian troops, and the enemy were driven back to their camp in great disorder. The battalion of Essen, who, without hesitation, notwithstanding the proportioned superiority of the enemy's force, immediately advanced on them and charged them with their bayonets.

The

The Russians lost about 30 men killed and wounded; that of the French has not been ascertained, but there is reason to suppose, from the number of dead left upon the field, and other circumstances, that was more considerable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Admiralty Office, September 30.

Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Babet, Enkhausen Road, Sept. 24.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that the weather having moderated on the 21st instant, I shifted my flag to the Babet: though blowing a gale of wind the day before Captain Mainwaring, by his great exertions, had lightened her sufficiently for the pilot to take charge, and the captains of the bomb-vessels made equal exertions for the same purpose, having lightened their respective ships to twelve feet eight inches. I left the Isis, Melpomen and Juno, with yards and topmasts struck, having taken all the seam and marines that could be spared from them, with Sir C. Hamilton Captains Dundas and Oughton, and a proper number of officers and large schuyts to assist me in the expedition; about ten we weighed the Babet, accompanied by the four bombs, L'Espiegle and Speedwell brigs, and Lady Ann lugger, and Prince William armed ship.

We fortunately had a fair wind, which raised the tide considerably over the Flats, though in many parts we had only twelve feet six inches. On our approaching Medenblic at noon, I made the signals for the Dutch and gun-brigs to weigh and join me; and at three P.M. I anchored with the Squadron off Enkhausen, and a boat came off with four men wearing Orange cockades; in consequence of which I went on shore attended by the captains: we were received by all the inhabitants with every testimony of joy at their deliverance from their former tyrannical government, and in the highest degree expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the House of Orange.

I proceeded to the Stadthouse, and having summoned all the old and faithful Burgomasters, who had not taken the oath to the Batavian republic, I instantly reinstated them, until his Highness the hereditary Prince of Orange's instructions were received; to whom, and to the Royal Highness the Duke of York, I immediately sent an express, and at the same moment summoned before me and dissolved the municipality, amidst the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants around the Stadthouse, part of them at the same time cutting down the tree of liberty which they instantly burned; all of which was done in the most loyal, quiet, and regular manner.

I have detached Captain Boorder, in the Espiegle, with the Speedwell, to scour the coast from Steverén to Lemmer; but previous to going on that service I sent him to Steverén, to bring me intelligence of the disposition of the inhabitants: he returned yesterday morning, and the pleasing information of their having hoisted the Orange colours, and most of the neighbouring towns had done the same, and the inhabitants

inhabitants joyfully complying with the same terms as Enkhausen and Edendelic; I have likewise detached the Dart, with two gun-brigs, to cut off the communication with Amsterdam and the towns in East Friesland that have not returned to their allegiance.

Our appearance in the Zuyder Zee with such an unexpected force has had a most wonderful and happy effect, and given the greatest confidence to those well disposed to the House of Orange.

I shall not lose a moment's time in moving forward, when the wind and tide will permit, to complete, as far as lies in my power, what is fully entrusted to my charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Evan Nepean, Esq.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty Office, October 1.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gore, of his Majesty's Ship Triton, to Sir J. Warren.

Sir,

Triton, at Sea, Sept. 13.

THIS morning a lugger came out of L'Orient, which, on coming near, endeavoured to escape, but I got up with and captured her: she is called Le St. Jacques, mounts 6 4-pounders, and 16 men, bound to Rochefort, with a cargo of shells, consisting of 662 of thirteen inches, with other things. She belongs to the republic, is new, and in good condition.

I remain, &c. &c.

JOHN GORE.

Rear-admiral Sir John Warren,

K. B. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 8, 1799.

Admiralty Office, October 8.

Abstract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Babel, off Enkhuyzen, Oct. 1.

THIS morning a lieutenant of the *Espiegle* brought me the accompanying letter, which I have sent for their Lordships' information. Much zeal and gallantry have been displayed by Captains Bolton and Boorder, with their officers and men.

Sir,

Wolverene, Lemmer Roads, Sept. 29.

ON Friday morning, at six o'clock, I came to an anchor with the *Wolverene* and *Piercer*, close to L'*Espiegle*, distant about six miles from *Ammer*; from Captain Boorder I received every information I could procure. Finding the enemy had 1000 regulars in the town, and desperately determined to defend it, I immediately gave directions for commanding the flotilla which Captain Boorder, with his usual judgment, had arranged. He had pressed two schooners; on board of each were put two of *Espiegle*'s 6-pounders, which, with the 2 flat-bottom boats and *Isis*'s gun, formed a very respectable armament.

Being willing to spare the effusion of human blood, especially of innocent victims, on Saturday, at daylight, I sent Captain Boorder on with the following letter;

Sir,

Sir,

RESISTANCE on your part is in vain; I give you one hour to send away the women and children. At the expiration of that time, the town is not surrendered to the British arms, for the Prince of Orange, your soldiery shall be buried in its ruins.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

W. BOLTON,

Captain of his Majesty's ship *Wolverene*.

To the Commandant of Lemmer.

Soon after Captain Boorder's departure, I weighed and stood to shore. About nine, A. M. I observed him returning, and soon after a flag of truce came out of the harbour. Before Captain Boorder arrived, I noticed the gun-boats, which had been moored across the harbour, moving towards the canals; I instantly dispatched Lieutenant Simpson, with a flag of truce, to inform them that I considered the removal, or any other military arrangement, as a breach of the armistice, and if persisted in I should instantly bombard the town. Before he returned, the flag of truce came on board with the following letter:

To Captain Bolton.

Commandant,

I HAVE received your summons; the municipality requests twenty-four hours to send to their proper authority to accede to your demands.

(Signed)

P. VAN GROUTTEN,

Commandant.

N. B. Please to send an answer by the bearer.

I immediately replied as follows:

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter, and have the honour to inform you that if the Prince's colours are not hoisted in half an hour after the receipt of this, I shall bombard the town.

Your obedient servant,

To Mynheer P. Van Grouthen, Commandant of Lemmer.

W. BOLTON.

I dispatched the Dutch officer, and informed him I was coming down into my disposition before the town. I found, by Captain Boorder's report, that the north part of the pier was considerably reinforced by some 12 pounders, taken from the gun-boats, which made a little alteration in our disposition necessary; and I was concerned to find my brave Dutch pilot declare, that from the southerly winds the water was so low that the *Wolverene* could not get in. Finding it a regular oozy flat for two miles, I pushed through the mud until within musket-shot of the shore. The gun brigs passed ahead within pistol-shot of the pier; but both, as well as myself, were, and not in the most favourable position, completely aground; but seamen ought never to be at a loss. The enemy notwithstanding the flag of truce, commenced a heavy fire, which, at an instant, was returned from every part of the squadron: the action continued nearly an hour, when the enemy flew from their quarters.

the soldiers deserted the town, and the Piercer's boat's crew planted the British standard on the pier. I do not wonder at the strong opposition, as the troops were mostly French.

I cannot too much praise the valour and conduct of the officers and men under my command. Lieutenants Mends and Field led their gun-brigs in with great courage; the same with the officers who commanded the schoots and flat boats. I feel great obligation to Captain Boorder for his assistance; but his praise is beyond my commendation. Lieutenant Reddy, of the Speedwell, and Lieutenant Simpson, of the *Alis*, distinguished themselves particularly; the former I sent with a flat boat to get off the Piercer; the latter the Haughty. To Captain Boorder I confided the arrangements on shore. The gale freshened fast, and it was necessary to preserve the *Wolverene*; with some difficulty her bow was hove round: the wind fortunately came round to the southward; and by starting all the water, with a heavy press of sail for two miles, I dragged her through the mud, steering by sails only into eleven feet water, where she now lies. All last night it blew excessively hard, the ship struck repeatedly, but using every means to lighten her, she rode it out tolerably well. This morning, at ten o'clock, I observed a body of the enemy advancing against the town, along the northern causeway. I immediately sent to Captain Boorder, to apprise him of the danger: in a little time the town was attacked on all sides; but very soon I had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy retreat. From the mast-head I perceived the town is nearly surrounded by water, so that a few brave men, with a flotilla on the canal, can most effectually defend it. I have no doubt but a well-timed succour to these people would cause the whole province to throw off the French yoke.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

Vice-admiral Mitchell, &c.

WILLIAM BOLTON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
October 8, 1799.

Downing Street, Oct. 7.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was received late this evening, from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Zuyper Sluys, Oct. 4.

THE inclemency of the weather which prevailed at the time of writing my last dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having, in some measure, subsided, and the necessary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d; and I have now the happiness to inform you, that after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the distinguished valour of his Majesty's and the Russian troops prevailed throughout; and the enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the

Vol. IX.

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extensive

extensive range of sand-hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where this well-fought battle was principally contested were from the sea-shore in front of Egmont, extending along the sandy desert or hills to the heights above Bergen, and it was sustained by the British columns under the command of those highly-distinguished officers General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieutenant-general Dundas, whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour.

On the night of this memorable day the army lay upon their arms, and yesterday moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaer, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee.

The enemy's force, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, consisted of between 25 and 30,000 men, of whom a very small proportion only were Dutch. General Daendels, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French troops, who have been continually reinforcing themselves, and whose loss has been very great, were commanded by Generals Brune, Vandamme, and Boute.

From the continuance of the action, and the obstinacy with which it was contested, the victory has not been gained without serious loss. At present I am not in possession of particular returns; but I have the satisfaction to say that no officer of rank has fallen. The British army has to regret Major-general Moore's being wounded in two places, and the Russian army, Major-general Emme's being also wounded; but I am happy to say that their wounds are not of a nature to lead me to apprehend that I shall long be deprived of the assistance of their abilities and gallantry. It is impossible for me at this moment to do justice to the merits of the other generals and officers of the allied army who distinguished themselves, as I must defer until to-morrow paying my tribute of praise to them and to the troops generally, as well as giving the details of the battle of the 2d instant. My attention is seriously engaged in making the arrangements which are necessary for occupying a forward position in front of Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, to which line the enemy has retreated. I entertain no doubt that the extent of country which will now be under the protection of the allied army, and rescued from French tyranny, will afford an opportunity to its loyal inhabitants of declaring themselves. The town of Alkmaer, which is the seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its gates to our troops, and a considerable number of the Dutch troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's standard.

In order that you may be in possession of such information as want of time will not at present allow me to detail, I charge my aid-de-camp Captain Fitzgerald with this dispatch. He is entirely in my confidence, and I request leave to recommend him to his Majesty as an officer of superior merit and intelligence.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 12, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, July 21.

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed and merchant vessels captured by the Squadron under my command, since my last return, dated the 26th of June.

I am, &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

Armed Vessels.

A French sloop of 3 guns and 13 men, cut out from under a battery at Rio de la Hache, and afterwards scuttled by the Stork.

A French cutter named *Le Degourde*, of 8 guns and 35 men, with a cargo of wine, brandy, and dry goods, from Bourdeaux, bound to Cape François—taken by the Pelican.

A Spanish xebec of 16 guns, laden with wine, brandy, and dry goods, from whence unknown, no papers found—run on shore off the east end of Porto Rico, and got off afterwards by the boats of the *Acasta*.

A Dutch schooner, named *Governor Lauffer*, of 2 guns, 19 men, and 90 tons, from Jackamel, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee—taken by the *Diligence*.

A French schooner, name unknown, of 4 guns (pierced for 14), from Cape François, bound to Europe, laden with coffee and cocoa—taken by the *Sparrow*.

Merchant Vessels.

Ship *Hope*, under American colours, from Havannah, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with wine and dry goods—detained by the *Alarm* and *Quirrel*.

Brig *Union*, under American colours, from Havannah, bound to Campeachy, laden with dry goods, brandy, and fish; had broke bulk at Havannah—detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*, from Havannah to La Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods—taken by the *Hannibal*, *Thunderer*, *Maidstone*, *York*, *Volage*, and *Echo*.

Brig *Quinty Bay Cook*, under American colours, from St. Thomas, bound to Havannah, with 97 bags of quicksilver—cargo taken out, hull liberated by ditto.

Schooner *Pegasus*, under American colours, bound from Jamaica to Havannah, with 68 slaves—detained by ditto.

Schooner *Sally*, under American colours, from Havannah, bound to Charlestown, with 72 boxes of sugar, cargo taken out, hull liberated—detained by ditto.

A Spanish felucca, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with 40 boxes of quicksilver, and a valuable assortment of dry goods—taken by the *Trent*.

English snow George, from Madeira, bound to Quebec, laden with wine—taken on the 6th June by a Spanish privateer brig, of 20 guns, and retaken on the 8th July by ditto.

Spanish schooner Santa Martha, with cotton, scuttled—cargo saved by the Stork.

French schooner Rosalie, from Mole St. Nicholas, bound to Rio de la Hache, in ballast; taken by the Dutch schooner De Liefde, from Jack-
amel to Curaçoa, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

A schooner under Danish colours, from St. Thomas, bound to Ant
Cayes, laden with dry goods and provisions—detained by ditto.

A schooner under American colours, from Santa Cruz, bound to
Havannah, with 24 slaves, some candles and soap—detained by the
Pelican.

A Danish brig from Hamburgh, cleared out for St. Thomas, but
bound to Cape François, laden with sundries (wine and dry goods
chiefly)—taken by ditto.

Ship Hercules, under Danish colours, from Altona, bound to Cape
François, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

A Spanish schooner, laden with mahogany, from St. Domingo, said
to be bound to Jamaica—taken by the Brunswick.

A schooner under Danish colours, from St. Thomas, bound to New
Orleans, laden with provisions—detained by ditto.

Ship Thomas, under American colours, from Mantanzas, bound to
Charlestown, laden with 1230 boxes of sugar—detained by the Volage.

Ship Diana Clark, under American colours, from New York, bound
to Havannah, laden with rice and sundry merchandise—detained by
ditto.

Spanish polacre, St. Josef Joachim, from Havannah, bound to Bar
celona, laden with pimento wood—taken by the Maidstone and Vol
lage.

Brig Ariel, under American colours, from Jeremie, bound to Balh
more, with a cargo of 146,000 pounds of coffee—taken by the York
and Maidstone.

Schooner Lydia, under American colours, from Truxillo, bound to
Havannah, laden with sugar and indigo—taken by ditto.

Brig Romulus, under American colours, from Havannah, bound to
Charlestown, with 662 boxes of sugar—detained by ditto.

Ship Flora, with Spanish and American papers, from Carthagena
Spanish main, bound to New York and Cadiz, with a cargo of cotton
and fustic, and 81,000 dollars in gold (secreted)—taken by ditto.

Schooner Fair American, under American colours, from Barraco
bound to Baltimore, with 188,000 pounds of coffee, and 10,000
pounds of sugar—detained by ditto.

Brig Sally, under American colours, from St. Thomas, bound to
Havannah, with 23 new negroes—taken by the Lark.

A Dutch schooner, named Kleine, from Curaçoa, bound to Acquai
laden with dry goods and provisions—taken by the Diligence.

A French schooner, named Helene, from Jackamel, bound to Cu
raçoa, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

A French schooner in ballast, cut out of Maregot by the boat
ditto.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
October 24, 1799.

Downing Street, Oct. 24.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this afternoon received from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Alkmaer, Oct. 6.

I DISPATCHED my aid-de-camp, Captain Fitzgerald, on the 4th instant, with an account of the success obtained over the enemy on the 4th; and circumstances at that moment not enabling me to give the particulars of that day's action, I shall now enter into a detail of the occurrences which then took place. The disposition I have already transmitted to you of the intended attack, will show that it was determined that a vigorous effort should be made on the left of the enemy, where the French troops were posted and concentrated about Bergen, a large village surrounded by extensive woods, through which passes the great road leading to Haerlem, and between which and the sea lies an extensive region of high sand-hills, impassable for artillery or carriages, difficult and very embarrassing from their depth and broken surface for cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding, from all these and other circumstances, to any movements being attempted in them by a large body of infantry. Behind these sand-hills, and to the enemy's right, through the whole extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low country, every where intersected with dikes, canals, and ditches, which it rested with the enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever manner and in whatever points he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful attempts against his right. His centre was supported by the town of Alkmaer: and water communication gave him, in every direction, the advantage of drawing from and profiting by the resources of the country. The delays, which the unusual severity of the weather at this season, and the whole of our situation, rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his position by new works, which bore a formidable appearance, and threatened much resistance. Under all circumstances, it was evident, that it was only by a great advantage gained on the enemy's left that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our situation by opening the sphere of our resources and future exertions. The combined attacks were therefore made in four principal columns: the first on the right, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of Major-general D'Oyley's brigade, Major-general Moore's ditto, Major-general Earl of Cavan's ditto, Colonel M'Donald's reserve, nine squadrons of light dragoons, commanded by Colonel Lord Paget, and a troop of horse artillery, marched by the sea-beach against Egmont-Loe, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank. Of the second, consisting of Russian troops, commanded by Major-general D'Essen, the greater proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke through the villages of Schep and Schorel upon Bergen, by the road which all the way skirts the foot of the sand-hills of Camperdown, about 300 feet high, presenting a steep face to the country, much wooded, but from their summit gradually sloping towards the sea. Part of this column, under Major-general Sedmoratsky, debouched from the Zuyper Sluys, and

were destined to cover the left flank of the remainder of the Russian troops moving under the sand-hills, to co-operate with the brigade under Major-general Burrard in the attack of Schoreldam, and to combine their attack upon Bergen with the troops upon their right. The third column, under the command of Lieutenant-general Dundas, consisted of Major-general Earl Chatham's brigade, Major-general Coote's ditto, Major-general Burrard's ditto, and one squadron of the 11th light dragoons. Major-general Coote's brigade was ordered to follow the advanced guard of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column from Petten, to turn to the left at the village of Campe, and proceeding under the hills, to take the Slaper Dyke in reserve, and clear the road to Groete and the heights above it, for that part of the Russian column which marched by the Slaper Dyke, whose right Major-general Coote was to cover, during its progress towards Bergen, by detaching the required number of troops into the sand-hills. Major-general Lord Chatham's brigade was to follow that part of the Russian column which marched from the Zuyper Sluys, to turn to the right, and falling into the road in the rear of Major-general D'Essen's corps, to join such part of Major-general Coote's as moved along that road to proceed in support of the Russian column, covering its right upon the sand-hills, and from them ultimately to combine with that column in its attack upon Bergen; for which purpose these two brigades were to extend as much as possible to the right, and endeavour to connect themselves with the right column. Major-general Burrard's brigade was ordered to move from Tutenhoorn and Crabendam upon the left of the Alkmaer canal, to combine, with the corps under Major-general Sedmoratsky, its attack from Schoreldam, which was further supported by seven gun-boats moving along the above canal. Major-general Burrard was to communicate upon his left with the fourth column under Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, consisting of Major-general his Highness Prince William's brigade, Major-general Manners' ditto, Major-general Don's ditto, two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons, and two battalions of Russians. This column covered the whole of the left of our position to the Zuyder Zee, and was destined to threaten the enemy's right, and to take advantage of every favourable circumstance that should offer. Proportions of artillery of reserve were attached to each column, and to the Russian column about 200 Cossacs and hussars. The force of the enemy was computed at 25,000 men, much the greater proportion of which were French. The state of the tide determined the march of the right column, which proceeded from Petten at half past six o'clock in the morning. Its advanced guard, composed of the reserve under Colonel M'Donald, viz. 1st battalion of grenadiers of the line, 1st battalion of light infantry ditto, 23d regiment of infantry, and 55th ditto, drove the enemy from Campe and from the sand-hills above that village, and continued its march upon the ridge of those hills, inclining a little to the left. Major-general Coote's brigade, which next followed, turned to the left at Campe, and advancing as far as the extremity of the Slaper Dyke and the village of Groete, cleared the road for the Russian column under Major-general D'Essen. Part of this brigade, in connexion with Colonel M'Donald's corps, drove the enemy from the sand-hills to the right and front of the Russian column, and continued moving forward upon the sand-hills, a little in advance of the Russian troops. Major-general Sedmoratsky's corps had marched from the Zuyper Sluys as soon as the enemy had abandoned Groete, and advanced across the plain between the Al-

maer canal and the road by which Major-general D'Essen moved, whose left he joined, whilst his own left was protected by the fire of the gun-boats and the advance of Major-general Burrard's corps. The enemy, who had gradually retired from Schorel, were now formed in considerable force from Schorel to Schoreldam, and kept up a very warm fire from the cannon which they had posted at different points of their line. Major-general Lord Chatham's brigade moved in the rear of Major-general Sedmoratsky's corps, close behind which it was formed in the plain. The column under Major-general D'Essen proceeded along the road upon Schorel, whilst Major-general Coote's brigade was rapidly driving the enemy from the ridge of sand-hills above that village and to its right. Colonel M'Donald's corps had moved considerably to the right, with a view to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged with the enemy, who were in very considerable force in the sand-hills. — After some delay the enemy were driven, about eleven o'clock, by the Russian troops, and by the gun-boats and Major-general Burrard's brigade upon their left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which Major-generals D'Essen's and Sedmoratsky's corps took post, and continued the remainder of the day engaged in a cannonade with the enemy, posted in the village of Bergen, and between it and the Koe Dyke. Schoreldam was occupied by Major-general Burrard, whence he continued his attack (in conjunction with the gun-boats) upon the enemy, who was strongly posted on the Koe Dyke. In this situation it became necessary to make a great effort to clear the summit of the sand-hills of the enemy, who occupied them in great numbers, and for a great visible extent quite beyond Bergen. The left of Major-general Coote's brigade was then above Schorel, and the regiments which composed it were separated by very considerable intervals, and extended a long way into the sand-hills. The 85th regiment being on the right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the enemy, who showed a disposition to come upon the right of the brigade. I therefore directed Lieutenant-general Dundas to march Major-general Lord Chatham's brigade from the plain into the sand-hills, to the right of Major-general Coote's, leaving one battalion (the 31st), to move close under the hills parallel with the left of Major-general Coote's brigade. This movement was admirably executed; and Major-general Lord Chatham's brigade having arrived at some distance behind the 85th regiment, and outflanking it by about two battalions, the line was formed, and the whole was ordered to advance at a brisk pace to gain the heights about three quarters of a mile distant across a scrubby wood, and then by a gradual ascent to the summit of the sand-hills. The 85th regiment at the same time charged, and drove the enemy before them, who, being thus taken in flank and rear, retired precipitately towards his right, and took post on the summit of the heights which hang over Bergen, whilst the remainder of Major-general Coote's brigade having also moved forward, joined the left of Major-general Lord Chatham's. — The 85th regiment took post in a favourable situation upon those heights, so as to block up and command the avenue and great road which leads through Bergen. From the heights the enemy were driven in the village of Bergen, and the woods and plains about it, wavering and apparently in great uncertainty; but Lieutenant-general Dundas's corps not being able alone to undertake the attack of the village and heights, or to bring cannon into the sand-hills, the enemy re-occupied the heights in force, and kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musketry on the

the heights occupied by the British, and by which the latter were sheltered. A considerable body of the enemy advanced along the avenue, and made a spirited attack to regain the heights on the post of the 89th, but were driven back with loss, and that regiment gallantly maintained their position during the rest of the day against other attempts of the enemy. A large body of the enemy having been seen moving to their left, three battalions of Major-general Coote's brigade were marched beyond the right of Lord Chatham's, to support him, and extend the line. The 27th regiment, posted at the termination of another avenue from Bergen, were attacked by a considerable body issuing from the woods; the regiment having, however, by a spirited charge, driven the enemy into the wood, no further attempt was made by them from that time (about half past three P. M.) to dislodge Lieutenant-general Dundas's corps.—The extension of his line had now brought its right very near to the reserve, and Colonel M'Donald, who had been advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the considerable resistance he had experienced, and was now warmly engaged with a body of the enemy, lining a sand-hill ridge which crosses the downs in a perpendicular direction, and which had probably had moved from Bergen and Egmont-op-te-Hooff, with the view of turning Lieutenant-general Dundas's right flank. Lieutenant-general Dundas therefore sent down the 29th regiment on the left of Colonel M'Donald, close to the road leading from Bergen to Egmont, and although the enemy's position appeared steep and formidable, a general and rapid attack was made. The advance of the 29th regiment was the signal for the whole on the right of it to move forward briskly, which was done with such spirit, that they were soon at the bottom of the enemy's position; and ascending the hill without stopping, they pushed their advantage with such vigour as to drive the enemy totally from the sand-hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and as the close of the day was fast approaching, Colonel M'Donald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of General Sir Ralph Abercromby. The heights of the sand-hills surrounding Bergen for about three miles, remained crowned and possessed by eleven British battalions.—General Sir Ralph Abercromby had marched, according to the disposition along the beach, with Major-general D'Oyley's, Major-general Moore's, and Major-general Lord Cavan's brigades, the cavalry and horse artillery (the reserve, under M'Donald, not having been allowed to the great extent of the sand-hills, to rejoin him, after turning the left at Campe). The main body of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column had proceeded without meeting with much resistance in the early part of the day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced, and his troops harassed, by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand-hills on his left, to cover that flank against the troops whom the enemy had placed in the sand-hills. The admirable disposition, however, which was made of his troops, and their determined spirit and gallantry, enabled him to arrive within a mile of Egmont. Here he was seriously opposed by a considerable corps of French infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-te-Hooff and the high sand-hills in its front, and who had formed a very strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left upon the beach. The engagement was maintained, during several hours, with the greatest obstinacy; in no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the example of General Sir Ralph Abercromby

and the general and other officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them by an enemy then superior in number, and much favoured by the strength of his position. Late in the evening, the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget, was driven, with considerable loss, nearly to Egmont-op-Zee: his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right; and General Sir Ralph Abercromby having soon after been joined by the reinforcements under Colonel M'Donald, took post upon the sand-hills and the beach, within a very short distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the troops lay upon their arms during the night. Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater part of his corps in front of Drixhoorn, whence he threatened an attack on Oudt Carspel, in and near which was placed the principal force of the enemy's right, and could at the same time have supported any part of the line which might be attempted. Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, seconded by the active exertions of the general officers and troops under his command, executed, with his usual ability, that part of the disposition with which he was intrusted, and effectually prevented the enemy from sending any detachments to his left.—On the 3d, at daybreak, the enemy evacuated their strongly fortified posts at Oudt Carspel and the Lange Dyke, retiring upon Saint Pancras and Alkmaer: the above posts were very soon after occupied by Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney.—The enemy still continued in the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon and in some force on that side of it next to the Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater part of their force, during the night, and before mid-day the village was taken possession of by the 85th regiment. About one, General Sir Ralph Abercromby entered Egmont-op-Zee, and in the evening the Russians, under Major-general D'Essen, advanced from the ground, where (as I have already stated) they had halted the preceding day, to Egmont-op-te-Hooff. Major-general Burrard, who, when the enemy retired from Bergen, had advanced to Koe Dyke, was ordered in the evening to occupy, with a detachment from his brigade, the town of Alkmaer, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and had been entered nearly at the same time by patrols from his and Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney's corps: the exhausted state of the troops, from the almost unparalleled difficulties and fatigues which they had to encounter, prevented me from taking advantage of the enemy's retreat to Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, which, in any other country, and under any other circumstances, would have been the consequences of the operations of the army upon the 2d. Of the loss sustained by the enemy, the reports are so various that I cannot venture to say any thing decisive; but, from all circumstances, I have reason to think it must have exceeded 4000 men. Seven pieces of cannon and a great proportion of tumbrils were taken. The prisoners being immediately sent to the Helder, I cannot at present give a statement of their number, but I do not believe it exceeds a few hundred men.—Under Divine Providence this signal victory obtained from the enemy, is to be attributed to the animating and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristics of the British army, and which on no occasion were ever more eminently displayed; and has it often fallen to the lot of any general to have such just cause of acknowledgment for the distinguished support he that day experienced from

from the officers under his command.—I cannot in sufficient terms express the obligations I owe to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Lieutenant-general Dundas, for the able manner in which they conducted their respective columns, whose success is in no small degree to be attributed to their personal exertions and example. The former had two horses shot under him.—I must also state my warm acknowledgments to Lieutenant-general Hulse, Major-generals Lord Chatham, Coote, D'Oyley, Burrard, and Moore, for their spirited efforts upon this occasion, and the abilities which they showed in the conduct of their respective brigades. The latter, by his ability and personal exertion, very materially contributed to the success of this column; and although severely wounded through the thigh, continued in action for near two hours, until a second wound in the face obliged him to quit the field. Much praise is due to Major-general Hutchinson, for the manner in which he led the 5th or Lord Cavan's brigade; and I hope it will not be considered as an improper intrusion, if I take this occasion to express my sincere regret that an unfortunate blow from a horse, in going into action, by fracturing his leg, should have deprived me of his Lordship's services. Colonel M'Donald distinguished himself by his usual spirit and ability in the command of the reserve, as did Lord Paget, who commanded the cavalry upon the beach, and whose exertions are deserving of every praise. I must I omit expressing my thanks to Lieutenant-colonels Whitworth and Smyth, who commanded the artillery of reserve, and to Major Judson, of the horse artillery. The detachment of seamen, under the command of Captains Goddard and Jurcoling, were upon this, as upon former occasion, of the most essential service, in the direction of the gun-boats. The conduct of Major-general Knox, who was attached to the column of Russian troops, was such as to afford me the greatest satisfaction.—I enclose the returns of the loss of the British and Russian troops, and must repeat my sincere regret that the advantages we have obtained (however brilliant) have been so dearly bought. In closing this dispatch, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my approbation of the staff of my army, and in particular of the exertions and abilities shown by Lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, deputy quarter-master-general.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK.

Head-quarters, Alkmaar, October 6.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Battle of Bergen, fought on the 22 of October.

7th, or Queen's own light dragoons—2 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 rank and file, 25 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

11th light dragoons—1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

15th, or King's light dragoons—2 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; Lieutenant-colonel, 9 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 horses missing.

Royal artillery—9 rank and file, 34 horses, killed; 1 captain, 4 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded.

Grenadier battalion of the line—4 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 sergeants, 59 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 30 rank and file, missing.

Light infantry battalion of the line—4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, sergeants, 57 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Grenadier battalion of guards—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

2d, or Queen's regiment of foot—2 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, drummer, 13 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

27th regiment of foot—4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, drummer, 40 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

20th ditto—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, sergeant, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, missing.

85th ditto—1 subaltern, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, captains, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 66 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of the royals—7 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 61 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

25th regiment of foot—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 61 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

49th ditto—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 30 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 50 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, missing.

79th ditto—1 captain, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

92d ditto—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 54 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 4 captains, 6 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 175 rank and file, wounded; 39 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of the 17th ditto—2 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 5 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion of the 40th ditto—1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

3d battalion of ditto—1 staff wounded.

1st battalion of the 20th ditto—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of ditto—3 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 29 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

63d regiment of foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, sergeants, 33 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 4th ditto—1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of ditto—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, missing.

3d battalion of ditto—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

1st regiment of foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 6 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

23d ditto—7 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 3 drummers, 49 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

55th ditto—1 major, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Company of riflemen, 6th battalion of the 60th regiment of foot—6 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Total—1 major, 5 captains, 5 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 21 rank and file, 44 horses, killed; 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 22 captains, 39 subalterns, 1 staff, 46 sergeants, 7 drummers, 980 rank and file, 78 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 178 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

Return of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Staff—Major-general Moore, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant-colonel Sontag; Major Calcraft, of the 25th light dragoons, aid-de-camp to Colonel Lord Paget; Captain W. Gray, of the Queen's regiment, brigade-major of the 3d brigade; Lieutenant Charles Jackson, of the 40th regiment, acting on the staff with the Russian army, wounded.

15th light dragoons—Lieutenant-colonel Erskine wounded.

Royal artillery—Captain Nichol, wounded, since dead.

Grenadier battalion of the line—Captain Leith, of the 31st regiment of foot; Captain Pratt, of 5th regiment; Lieutenant Stafford of the 1st regiment; Lieutenant Philpot, of the 55th regiment; Volunteer Barrington, wounded; Captain O'Neill, wounded, and missing.

Light infantry battalion of the line—Captain Robertson of the 13th regiment of foot; Captain Hitchman, of the 3d battalion of the 4th foot, wounded.

27th foot—Captain Archibald M'Murdo, Adjutant and Lieutenant George Tuthill, Quarter master and Ensign John Ryan, Ensign W. T. Brasier, wounded.

29th ditto—Captain White, Lieutenant Tandy, Lieutenant Rowan, Lieutenant Bamfield, wounded.

85th ditto—Lieutenant Nester, killed; Lieutenant-colonel Ross, Captain Bowen, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Keilly, wounded.

2d battalion royals—Captain Barnes, Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Ainslie, Lieutenant Frazer, Lieutenant Edmondson, Lieutenant Patton, Ensign Birmingham, wounded; Lieutenant Hope, wounded and taken prisoner.

25th foot—Captain-lieutenant J. Weir Johnston, Lieutenant Hugh M'Donald, killed; Major S. V. Hinde, Captain George Callender, Captain F. P. Scott, Captain F. C. Carew, Lieutenant Alexander W. Light, Lieutenant James Peat, Lieutenant John A. Grant, Lieutenant John Austin, wounded.

49th foot—Captain Archer, Ensign Ginn, killed; Major Hutchinson, Captain Sharp, Captain Robins, Lieutenant Urquhart, Ensign Hill, wounded; Lieutenant Richard Johnston, missing.

70th ditto—Captain James Campbell, of the grenadiers, killed; Colonel Alan Cameron, Lieutenant M'Donald, Lieutenant M'Neil, Lieutenant Rose, wounded.

94th ditto—Captain William M'Intosh, Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant Gordon M'Hardy, killed; Colonel Marquis of Huntly, Captain John Cameron, Captain Alexander Gordon, Captain P. Grant, Lieutenant G. Frazer, Lieutenant Charles Chad, Lieutenant Donald M'Donald, Ensign Charles Cameron, Ensign John M'Pherson, Ensign James Bent, wounded; Captain John M'Leas, wounded and taken prisoner.

2d battalion of 17th ditto—Lieutenant Wynne, Lieutenant Morrison, wounded.

2d battalion of the 40th foot—Quarter-master Phillips, wounded.

1st battalion of the 20th foot—Captain Pawlett, wounded.

2d battalion of ditto—Ensign Mills, wounded.

63d foot—Captain M'Niver, Lieutenant Lee Gite, Ensign Hall, wounded.

1st battalion of the 4th foot—Ensign F. B. Carruthers, wounded.

31st foot—Ensign P. King, wounded.

23d foot—Lieutenant A. M'Lean, Lieutenant William Keith, wounded.

55th foot—Major William Lumden, killed; Lieutenant W. H. Dixon, wounded.

Royal navy—Lieutenant Rowad and 3 seamen, wounded.

ALEX. HOPE, Assistant Adjutant-general.

Head-quarters, Egmont-op-Hoof, Oct. 5.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the Russian Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Battle of Bergen, on the 2d of October.

1 field-officer and captain, 3 subalterns, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 157 privates, killed or taken prisoners; 1 general, 1 field officer and captain, 18 subalterns, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 365 privates, wounded.

Total—170 killed or taken prisoners, and 423 wounded.—50 horses killed.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 7.

THE enemy, after the action of the 2d, having taken up the position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence before he had an opportunity of strengthening by works the short and very defensible line which he occupied, and to oblige him still further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements, which I had information were upon their march.—Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced posts, which the army took up on the 3d instant, in front of this place, of Egmont-op-te-Hoof and Egmont-op-Zee, to be pushed forward, which operation took place yesterday morning. At first little opposition was shown, and we succeeded in taking possession of the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a position on the sand-hills near Wyck-op-Zee: the column of Russian troops, under the command of Major-general D'Essen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced post at Baccum (which was material to the security of that point), was vigorously opposed, and afterwards attacked by a strong body of the enemy, which obliged General Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in support with the reserve of his corps. The enemy on their part advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line, from Limmen to the sea, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us masters of the field of battle. The conflict however has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a loss (in proportion to the numbers engaged), as any of those which have been fought by the brave troops composing this army since their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported

supported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions. The corps engaged were,

Major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards.

Major-general Burrard's ditto.

Major-general Earl of Chatham's brigade.

Major-general Coote's ditto.

Major-general the Earl of Cavan's brigade, commanded by Major-general Hutchinson.

The reserve, under the command of Colonel M'Donald.

Part of the 7th and 11th light dragoons.

And seven battalions of Russians.

To General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other general officers in command of the brigades before mentioned, as also to Colonel M'Donald my warmest acknowledgments are due, for their spirited and judicious exertions during this affair; nor ought I to omit the praise due to Colonel Clephane, commanding four companies of the 3d, and one of the Coldstream regiments of guards, who, by a spirited charge, drove two battalions of the enemy from the post of Acher Sloop, making 200 prisoners. I have sincerely to regret, that in the course of the action Major-general Hutchinson received a musket-shot wound in the thigh, which, however, is not serious. I have not yet received any reports of the killed and wounded, but I am apprehensive that the number of British is not less than 500, and that the loss of the Russian troops, as far as I can understand, amounts to 1200 men. I shall, as early as circumstances possibly admit, transmit particular returns.—The loss of the enemy upon this occasion has been very great; and, in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 prisoners fell into our hands. I am, &c.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. FRÉDÉRIC.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 9.

I HAVE already acquainted you with the result of the action of the 6th instant, which terminated successfully to the allied arms, and at the same time pointed out the necessity of the movement which produced this affair. From the prisoners taken upon the 6th instant I learnt the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced since the action of the 5th by two demi-brigades, amounting to about 6000 infantry, and of their having strengthened the position of Beverwyck, and fortified strongly in the rear of it, points which it would still be necessary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked. It ought also to be stated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmirind, in an almost inaccessible position, covered by an inundated country, and the *debourchs* from which were strongly fortified, and in the hands of the enemy; and further, that as our army advanced, this corps was placed in our rear. But such obstacles would have been overcome, had not the state of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the necessary supplies arising from the above causes, presented difficulties which required the most serious consideration. Having maturely weighed the circumstances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty on a point of so much importance to consult with General Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Lieutenant generals of this army, I could not but consider, as their opinion was unanimous on the subject, that it would be for the benefit of the general cause to withdraw the troops from their advanced position, in order to wait his Majesty's further instructions. I must request you will again represent to his Majesty the distinguished conduct

his army; which, whilst acting under the pressure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceased to be actuated by the noblest feelings for the success of the public cause, and the honour of the British arms. As there are many points resulting from our present situation, upon which you may require particular information, and such details as cannot be brought within the compass of a letter, I have thought it necessary to charge my secretary, Colonel Brownrigg, with this dispatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army. I transmit a return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's and the Russian troops in the action of the 6th instant. I most heartily lament that it has again been so serious, and that so many brave and valuable men have fallen.

I am yours,

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Action of the 6th October.

11th light dragoons—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 18 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

Royal artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Grenadier battalion of the line—4 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, sergeant, 49 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

Light infantry battalion of ditto—5 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, sergeants, 34 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Grenadier battalion of the guards—1 rank and file killed; 18 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion of the 1st guards—3 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 21 rank and file, missing.

1st battalion of Coldstream ditto—1 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 3d regiment ditto—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, wounded.

2d, or Queen's regiment of foot—1 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

27th regiment of foot—17 rank and file missing.

28th ditto—25 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 40th ditto—30 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 26th ditto—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of ditto—7 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, missing.

63d regiment of foot—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 140 rank and file, wounded; 45 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 4th ditto—15 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 39 rank and file, wounded; 19 rank and file missing.

2d battalion of ditto—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 35 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 10 subalterns, 169 rank and file, missing.

3d battalion of ditto—2 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

31st regiment of foot—1 subaltern, 10 rank and file, killed; 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 82 rank and file, wounded; 33 rank and file missing.

3d ditto—6 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 35 rank and file wounded.

55th ditto—2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 7 captains, 23 subalterns, 1 staff, 23 sergeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 subalterns, 13 sergeants, 2 drummers, 569 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant-colonel Philip Bainbridge and Ensign M'Curtis, of the 1st battalion of the 40th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Lieutenant Forster, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Grenadier battalion of line—Lieutenant Dunn, of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of foot; Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st battalion of the 5th ditto.

Light infantry battalion—Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3d battalion of the 4th foot; Lieutenant Nicholson, of the 2d battalion of the 35th ditto; Ensign Parsons, and Volunteer J. M'Innis, of the 1st battalion of the 9th ditto.

Colonel Maitland and Ensign Burke, of the 3d battalion of the 1st guards.

Surgeon Babington, of the 1st battalion of the 3d ditto.

Major Campbell, Captain Newnan, Lieutenant Stevens, and Ensign Fevel and Humphries, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of foot.

Captains Masters, Wallace, and Torrence; and Ensign Drurie, of the 2d battalion of the 20th ditto.

Captain-lieutenant John Wardlow; Lieutenants Bennet, Pascall, Sankey, and M'Intosh, of the 63d regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Hodgson; Ensigns Johnston, Carruther, and John Nicholls, of the 1st battalion of the 4th ditto.

Captains Gilman and Palman; Lieutenants Deare and Wilson; Ensigns Highmore and Archibald, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Majors Wynch and Horndon, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Ensigns Williams, Johnston, and King, of the 31st regiment of foot.

Names of Officers missing.

Lieutenant-colonel Lake, of the 3d battalion of the 1st guards.

Lieutenant-colonel Cholmondeley; Major Pringle; Captains Archibald Brodie, Gilmore, Chaplin; Lieutenants Gasley, Wilson, Deare, Willebraham; Ensigns Brown, Ellis, Hill, Anderson, M'Pherson, Tryor, of the 2d battalion of the 4th foot.

Captain Williamson; Ensign Algeo, of the 3d battalion of ditto.

ALEX. HOPE

Assistant Adjutant-general

N.

VOL.

N. B. 7th light dragoons—2 rank and file, 2 horses killed; 7 rank and file, 6 horses wounded; 2 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

15th ditto—2 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.

The returns did not come in till the 20th.

11th light dragoons—7 men and 7 horses prisoners of war, not in the above return.

Head-quarters, Zuyder Sluyt, Oct. 23.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Russian Forces, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Action of the 6th October.

8 subaltern officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, and 353 privates, killed or taken prisoners.

5 field officers and captains, 21 subaltern officers, 34 non-commissioned officers, and 675 privates, wounded.

Total—382 killed, or taken prisoners, and 735 wounded.

(Signed) D'ESSEN, Major-general.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 15, 1795.

Downing Street, October 25.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Trigge and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, commanders in chief of his Majesty's land and sea forces in the Leeward and Windward Barbadoe Islands.

Head-quarters, Paramaribo, August 23.

Sir, IT affords me very particular satisfaction to have the honour of acquainting you, that the colony of Surinam surrendered to his Majesty's 20th inst. and that the British troops took possession of Fort New Amsterdam, the principal fortress, on the following day.

On receiving your instructions of the 24th of June by Lord Hugh Seymour, I lost no time in making such arrangements as were necessary for collecting troops from Grenada and St. Lucia, which, with those I proposed taking from Martinique, would complete the number directed to be employed in the reduction of this settlement.

The Admiral conceiving it advisable to dispatch Captain Ekies in the Amphitrite to examine this coast and prevent any vessels getting in with intelligence, it afforded me an opportunity of sending Lieutenant-colonel Muxley, commanding engineer, to make such observations as might be useful on the occasion.

The troops being assembled at Fort Royal, embarked the 30th of last month on board the different ships appointed to receive them; and the squadron, consisting of 2 line-of-battle ships and 5 frigates, with some small craft carrying stores and provisions, put to sea on the 31st ult.

On the 11th of this month we made the coast to windward of the river Surinam, and fell in with the Amphitrite frigate, which had been sent forward from Martinique for the purposes I have already mentioned. She was afterwards, on the 12th, and again on the 14th, ordered to reconnoitre the coast, and ascertain with precision the strength

of the post at Bram's Point, which defends the entrance of the river. This service was executed by Lieutenant-colonel Shipley with great zeal and judgment; and, had it been necessary to effect a landing, his observation would have proved of the most essential service.

Captain Ekins of the *Amphitrite*, and Lieutenant Senhouse commanding the *Requin*, were generally employed as parties of observation, and have great merit for the zeal and activity which they evinced in the execution of the fatiguing and arduous duty entrusted to them.

The Squadron stood in towards Surinam on the 16th inst. and came to anchor off the mouth of the river that afternoon, when it was agreed between Lord Hugh Seymour and myself to summon the colony to surrender, which was accordingly done in the evening. But, as the governor requested forty-eight hours to consider the proposals, his answer was not received till the 18th, which was delivered by a deputation from the colony, composed of some military officers and gentlemen inhabitants of the settlement, who were empowered to treat with us generally on the terms proposed, but not authorized to conclude the capitulation finally, the ratification of the several articles being reserved for the governor.

It being impossible, from the shallowness of the water, to proceed up the river with the line-of-battle ships, a disposition was made on the morning of the 19th to remove the troops from the *Prince of Wales* and *Invincible* to the small craft, which was immediately effected; when they, with 4 frigates (the *Admiral* and myself being in one of them) got under way, and in the afternoon anchored two miles above the entrance of the river. A detachment of the 60th regiment was then landed, and took possession of the redoubts and battery at Bram's Point, called Peit Keyn, which had been previously abandoned.

In the situation now described, the Squadron continued till the night of the 20th instant, when the capitulation was returned finally ratified and confirmed by the governor, which enabled us to proceed on the following day with the ships and small craft lying within the river, to Fort New Amsterdam, which was then taken possession of by 400 men of the 5th battalion of the 60th, under the command of Major Dorfner, the acting adjutant-general, Major Thomas having also landed with this detachment.

The garrison of Fort New Amsterdam consisted of about 750 men, 500 of whom were the Walloon guards, and 250 Dutch troops, who were allowed to march out with the honours of war.

On the 22d inst. the redoubt Leyden and battery *Friderici*, the redoubt and battery *Purmerent*, fort *Zeelandia*, and the town of *Paramaribo*, the capital of this settlement, were taken possession of by the British troops in his Majesty's name.

It became impossible, from the distance of the river *Marawina* and *Suramina*, to take immediate possession of the several posts there situated; but the troops who formerly occupied them having since entered into his Majesty's service, now hold them for the British government.

I am very happy to be enabled to add, that the troops found in the colony, as well as the inhabitants, evince the utmost satisfaction, and appear perfectly contented and happy in the change they have taken place.

I have also great pleasure in acquainting you that our troops landed in perfect health, which is in a great measure to be attributed to the attention they received from the navy whilst on board ship.

My knowledge of the officers and men employed on this expedition warrants me in saying, that, had there been occasion for greater exertions than were found necessary, his Majesty would have had every reason to be satisfied with their services: as it is, many must be content to have their merits unknown till some more trying occasion shall present itself; for on this we must acknowledge, that the acquisition of this valuable colony is to be attributed to the sense entertained by the people of the advantage of having the exercise of their religion, the execution of their laws, and the enjoyment of their property secured by the British government, added to the abhorrence in which they have long held French principles and French oppression, rather than to the effect of our exertions or the dread of our force. From these causes, I am persuaded his Majesty will find the inhabitants loyal subjects, and the military who enter into his service faithful servants.

I am particularly indebted to Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour for his cordial co-operation during the whole of this undertaking, and have great pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the navy in general. In the various arrangements since my arrival in the West Indies, on this and every other occasion, I have derived very essential assistance from the knowledge and experience of Major Thomas, the acting adjutant-general, acquired by his having served the greater part of the last and present wars in this country.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a return of the ordnance found in the several forts and batteries.

I have charged my aide-de-camp, Captain Browne, with this dispatch, who will have the honour of giving you such further information as may be required relative to the surrender of this colony.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

T. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

Paramaribo, August 28.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, in the different Forts and Batteries in the Colony of Surinam.

Ordnance, on travelling carriages—14 heavy 18-pounders, 6 heavy 12-pounders, 6 heavy 6-pounders, 4 medium 3-pounders, 4 8-inch howitzers: on wood beds—4 8-inch mortars, 4 five and two tenth inch mortars.

Ordnance, on travelling carriages—17 24-pounders, 11 18-pounders, 21 12-pounders, 4 8-pounders, 19 6-pounders, 47 3-pounders: on skids—11 24-pounders, 16 18-pounders, 7 8-pounders, 29 6-pounders, 36 4-pounders, 17 3-pounders, 20 swivels.

Razell-hooped powder—127 whole barrels, 428 half barrels, 117 water barrels.

Cartridges filled for 18 and 12-pounders—48 barrels.

950 musket ball cartridges.

39 pounds paper cartridges filled—2039 24-pounders.

ditto—343 18-pounders.

ditto—961 12-pounders.

X a 21 ditto

- 2½ ditto—118 8-pounders.
 2 ditto—640 6-pounders.
 1 ditto—1325 3-pounders.
 3 ditto—28 8-inch howitzers.
 Round shot—6043 24-pounders, 6582 18-pounders, 8141 12-pounders, 360 8-pounders, 4034 6-pounders, 4537 3-pounders.
 Grape quilted shot—169 24-pounders, 47 18-pounders, 61 12-pounders, 40 8-pounders, 148 6-pounders, 1685 3-pounders, 100 2-pounders.
 Case shot—69 24-pounders, 48 18-pounders, 159 12-pounders, 3 8-pounders, 158 6-pounders, 447 3-pounders, 160 half pounders.
 Balls of iron—20 barrels.
 Empty shells—490 10-inch, 770 8-inch, 455 5 and 2½ 10th-inch.
 Fixed shells—98 8-inch, 80 5 and 2½ 10th-inch.
 Light balls—16 8-inch, 12 5 and 2½ 10th-inch.
 Musket balls in boxes—5431 pounds.
 Pistol balls in boxes—1800 pounds.
 5480 bird shot, for the Indians.
 259 carbines.
 129 fuzes, with bayonets.
 891 muskets, with bayonets.
 69 American muskets, without bayonets.
 19 blunderbusses.
 33 ship muskets.
 70 artillery carbines, with bayonets.
 38 officers' fuzes.
 31 rifles.
 37 short muskets.
 2 musketoons.
 7 espontoons.
 51 pistols.
 79 artillery sabres.
 148 infantry sabres.
 50 jager sabres.
 5 basket-hilted swords.
 100 boarding pikes.
 26 pouches and belts, for artillery.
 133 slings for muskets.
 523 cartouch-boxes, with belts.
 518 shoulder-belts, with scabbards.
 1124 handspikes.
 500 muskets, in possession of Dutch troops.
 With a very large proportion of ordnance and engineer stores.

THOMAS BRADY, Brigadier-general,
 commanding Royal Artillery.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the enclosed articles of capitulation, in which this colony surrendered to his Majesty together with the papers relating to the particulars thereof, are now in the hands of the Hon. the Secretary of War.

THO. TRIGGS, Lieutenant-general.
 HUGH SEYMOUR, Vice-admiral.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

By Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Islands.

A SQUADRON of his Britannic Majesty's ships being arrived upon the coast of Surinam with a very considerable military force, we seize the first moment to offer terms so evidently for the advantage of the colony placed under your command, that we trust they will immediately be subscribed to; and particularly as the similar mark of our sovereign's gracious disposition has been productive of every possible happiness and advantage to your late sister colony of Demerara.

We have sent Captain William Cayley, senior captain of the squadron, and Lieutenant-colonel the Baron de Rottenberg, commanding a battalion on this expedition, with these terms for your consideration, and shall wait twenty-four hours for your decision on this subject. Should the offer made on our part in the name of his Britannic Majesty not be accepted, you must yourself be answerable for the effusion of blood and the loss of property which may be the consequence of terms not being attended to in time, which are formed for the general welfare of the colony over which you are placed, as well as the comfort and happiness of its individuals.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

H. SEYMOUR, Vice-admiral.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, August 16.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, and Jurian François Friderici, Governor-general of the Colony of Surinam and its Dependencies, Major-general of Infantry, and Commander in Chief by Sea and Land in the said Colony.

According to which the said colony and its dependencies shall be put under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majesty, in conformity to the summons which has been sent by the said commanders in chief, on board his Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, the 16th August 1799, and the additional articles proposed by the said Governor-general, and agreed to by the said commanders in chief the 19th August 1799.

Art. I. The colony of Surinam, with its dependencies, shall immediately be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and shall quietly and peaceably submit to his government.

II. The inhabitants of the colony shall enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the immediate and entire possession of their private property, whether on shore or afloat, which only being excepted as may appear to belong to the subjects of the King of Spain or to those of the French republic, the ancient laws and customs which have hitherto been observed in the colony respecting property, continuing in force.

III.

III. All ships of war, artillery, provisions, and stores, in the public magazines and warehouses, as well as the effects of every description belonging to the public, shall be given up to his Britannic Majesty in the state they now are, regular lists being immediately taken by officers appointed for this purpose by each of the contracting parties.

IV. All the debts of the colony which may exist at the moment of these terms being acceded to, shall be cleared by the produce of the taxes and imposts of the said colony, or by its revenues.

V. No change whatsoever shall take place in the laws of the colony, without it shall hereafter appear for the mutual advantage, and even with the concurrence of the parties interested on that subject.

VI. In case the colony of Surinam remains in the possession of his Britannic Majesty at the conclusion of a general peace, it shall enjoy every right and every commercial privilege enjoyed by the British colonies in the West Indies.

VII. The troops now in the colony of Surinam, as well as the officers belonging to the different corps serving under its present government, may, if they wish it, enter into his Britannic Majesty's service on the same footing, with respect to appointments and pay as the rest of his army, provided they take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty, and engage to serve him where their services may be required. Seamen will likewise be admitted into his Britannic Majesty's service, and will be sure to receive every possible encouragement.

VIII. The persons employed in the civil administration of the colony, who shall be recommended for their good conduct, may, on requesting it, continue in their present offices while their behaviour is proper, and that it accords with the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, which they will be required to take: but the command of the troops must be placed in the hands of the British officer who shall be named by his Majesty, or by the commander in chief of his troops employed in the West Indies.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

H. SEYMOUR, Vice-admiral.

(Signed)

FRIDERICI

Dated on board his Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*, in the river Surinam, the 20th August 1799.

Additions and Explanations proposed by his Excellency the Governor-general of the Colony of Surinam, J. F. Friderici, respecting the Article of Capitulation proposed by their Excellencies Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour &c. &c. &c.

Art. I. That the offer made respecting the secure enjoyment of private property shall be confirmed, with no other exceptions than those contained in the summons.

Ans. Already agreed to.

II. That the trade of neutral powers shall be continued on the same footing on which it now is, especially with respect to the Americans to whom the inhabitants of the colony have great obligations.

Ans. Already agreed to, as far as is necessary to place the colony of Surinam on the same footing as that of Demarara. The proposals made

made in favour of the Americans cannot be acceded to, but shall be transmitted to the British government, whose favourable disposition towards America cannot be doubted.

III. That the officers and soldiers who are desirous of entering into the service of his Britannic Majesty shall be employed during the present war in the defence of this colony, and that those who do not choose to enter into his Majesty's service shall be allowed to remain in the colony as private persons, or to go to any other place.

Ans. This request cannot be granted consonantly with our instructions; but it is so reasonable, and is at the same time so much what the Commander in Chief wishes, that there can be little doubt but the object of the troops on this point will be accomplished. The troops which have been raised and continued at Demarara is a proof of this. The latter part of this article, respecting the soldiers who do not wish to enter into his Britannic Majesty's service, is granted.

IV. That vessels and every thing necessary shall be provided to transport the Walloon guards now in the service of this colony to one of the ports of Spain in Europe; and that in other respects they shall be treated according to the stipulations entered into with them.

Ans. Being uncertain of the number to which the Walloon guards amount, and ignorant of the means of transporting them from the colony, it is impossible to fix upon any precise conveyance for them; but the spirit of the request will be conformed to, and 100 or 200 of them shall immediately be removed either to Spain, or to one of its colonies; being understood that both officers and men are to be considered prisoners of war, and that they are not to serve against Great Britain until regularly exchanged.

V. That the troops at present under the orders of the Governor, General of the colony, shall, on giving up the forts in which they are, march out with the honours of war, and ground their arms on the glacis of the forts, by command from their own officers; and that they shall in other respects be treated with the attention they have deserved by their good conduct and attention to the colony.

Ans. Granted.

VI. The usual honours of war, of firing their guns before they strike their colours, shall be allowed to the men of war in the colony.

Ans. Granted.

VII. In what time is the article relative to private property to be understood?

Ans. On the subject of property it will be right to observe, that the habitations as well as property of individuals will be equally respected, whether they are present in the colony or not; such only being excepted from our protection as are now serving against Great Britain. Property of that description will be put in sequestration, until instructions are received from the British government on that subject. The same rule will be observed towards French proprietors, who may be resident in France or any of its dependencies.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

(Signed)

H. SEYMOUR, Vice-admiral.

FRANCIS

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, October 12.
LIEUTENANT Senhouse, of his Majesty's brig *Requin*, arrived this afternoon with dispatches from Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Sir, *Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, Aug. 31.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the articles of capitulation signed on the 20th inst. for placing the very valuable colony of Surinam under his Majesty's protection; an event on which I most sincerely congratulate their Lordships.

Having been taken very ill on Tuesday last, I have not since been in a state to attend to business, which I hope will be admitted by their Lordships as a sufficient apology for my not giving them a detailed account of this fortunate event. I have, however, sent a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State, for their Lordships' information.

I have sent Lieutenant Senhouse, in the *Requin* armed brig, with my dispatches, whose intelligence, zeal, and activity, have recommended him most strongly to my notice, and will, I hope, to their Lordships' favour and protection.

I am not able at present to forward an account of the vessels captured at Surinam, two of which I have been obliged to take into his Majesty's service until their Lordships' pleasure can be known; but I shall take the first opportunity of sending that account for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c. &c. &c. **H. SEYMOUR.**

The French corvette, *L'Huilar*, a very fine vessel, only seven months old, mounts 20 6-pounders, now serving as the Surinam Hoop, and Lieutenant Cole, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

The Camphaan brig, of 16 guns, late belonging to the government of Holland, now serving under the same name, and Lieutenant Thwaites, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

Sir, *Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, August 31.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have just received from Captain Western, of his Majesty's ship *Tamer*, giving me an account of his having on the 26th instant captured the national corvette *Republicaine*, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by Citizen Le Bozée, capitaine de frigate, after an action of ten minutes on which I beg to congratulate their Lordships.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. **H. SEYMOUR.**

My Lord, *Tamer, off Surinam, August 29.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Monday morning the 26th instant, a little after daylight, being then about four leagues to westward of Orange, I discovered a strange sail, bearing

W. N. W.

W. N. W. and having the evening before had a running fight with a large French corvette, who escaped by getting into shoal water and the darkness of the night, and conceiving the fall in sight to be the same, I immediately gave chase: about half past five P. M. I got alongside of her, when after about ten minutes close action she struck, and proves to be the national corvette *Republicaine* (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozée, capitaine de frigate), of 32 guns, 24 long nines, and eight 32-pound carronades, and 220 men, from Cayenne on a cruise, and had taken two Americans. I had two seamen wounded in this business; and my sails and rigging a good deal damaged: the enemy is almost a wreck, and I have towed her up here with me; her loss I understand to be nine killed and twelve wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,

THO. WESTERN.

Vice-admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 19, 1799.

Downing Street, October 19.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copy and extract, have been received from Lieutenant-colonel Ramsay and Lieutenant-colonel Clinton, by Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, dated Head-quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30.

My Lord,

IT is with extreme concern I inform your Lordship, that an attack has been made on the allied army, the result of which has been favourable to the enemy. The combined operations of the allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and six battalions of the army, commanded by General Morjakof, were detached to Uznach on the 25th, for the purpose of increasing the force destined to act in that quarter. The enemy, who was, no doubt, apprized of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning; a brisk attack of musketry was heard on our left in the neighbourhood of Wallishofen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighbourhood of Baden. The attack on our left was intended merely for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy passed the Limmat in great force in the neighbourhood of Weiningen, between Zurich and Baden. By this manœuvre they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the eight battalions under the command of Generals Markof and Durnakof, who were posted between Weiningen and the Rhine; and after leaving a corps for the purpose of observing and attacking them, they ascended the Limmat towards Zurich. A regiment of dragoons being, in consequence of the detachments that had been sent away and the troops that had been drawn to the left, the only force remaining in the part where the passage was effected, the enemy advanced and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any resistance of consequence: the plain in the front of Zurich between the Limmat and the heights, which, running parallel to the Limmat, form a continuation of the Albis to the north-west, being occupied

occupied at the same time by a line of their infantry and cavalry, with a very numerous train of artillery, attacked with great vigour the troops in front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their right the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed. At a late hour in the forenoon some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmat, but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town; and notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position on the side of the enemy, rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At length the French made themselves masters of part of the Zurich Berg, and nearly surrounded the town. The attack on the position of General Hotze had terminated rather in favour of the Austrians; but General Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action, and General Petrarich, who succeeded to the command of the army, having resolved, in consequence of the loss he had sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach. The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich and the position in that neighbourhood, without delay. On the 26th, in the morning, the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the course of that night in the neighbourhood of Eglisau and Schaffhausen, without experiencing any loss of consequence during their march. We have to regret the loss between two and three thousand men killed, wounded, and missing; a ten pieces of cannon with a part of the baggage have fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Russians; but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these. The army, under the command of General Kosakof, is at present posted with its right towards Eglisau, and its left to the Lake of Constance. By a letter just arrived from Field-marshal Suwarrow appears that he has taken the Mount St. Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schweitz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN RAMSAY

Extract of Dispatch from Lieutenant-colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, at Head-quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30.

YOUR Lordship has already, no doubt, received accounts, through France, of the calamities which have befallen us in this country, which our losses have, most probably, been exaggerated to a great degree. Aware of this, I would, if possible, have sent your Lordship an account; but it was impossible for me to give a correct statement of the real state of things, which was much worse to appearance when they first arrived here, than at present.

General Petrarich has retreated from the different positions between Uznach and Rheinech, where it is supposed he has already crossed the Rhine, and this part of Switzerland may be considered as completely evacuated for the present; it is the more unfortunate, as the successes of Field-marshal Suwarrow would have rendered the success of the projected operation almost certain, if we had fortunately been able to retain our position. At present the Field-marshal's situation will be rendered very critical, if timely notice has not been received by him.

the retreat of the armies. I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that from the reports I have received, there is reason to apprehend that the Swiss regiments of Bachman and Rovore have suffered considerably. I have as yet had no exact accounts, and I will defer therefore making any report to your Lordship till another opportunity occurs, as I am in hopes their loss has been chiefly occasioned by dispersion, in which case it will probably every day diminish.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel H. Clinton, to Lord Grenville, dated Bellinzona, September 16.

HAVING been directed by Lord Mulgrave to attend Field-marshal Saurau on his march to Switzer and, and to transmit to your Lordship accounts of the proceedings of this army, I have the honour to inform you that it reached Tavence, about ten miles short of this place, yesterday evening; having performed, in five days, a distance of 116 English miles. It was the Field-marshal's intention to have recovered, by the length of his marches, the three days lost by the false alarm for the safety of Tortona; but the assemblage of mules, which was ordered to be made at this place, not being completed, and the impossibility of carriages proceeding any further in the mountains, obliges him to halt for one day.

Extract of a Letter from Munich, September 20.

TWO thousand four hundred men, as a part of the Elector's contingent, are to march on the first of next month, from the neighbourhood of Donauwerth, to join the army of the Archduke Charles. The plan for forming into military corps the inhabitants of the Palatinate, is to have effect throughout the circle of Bavaria. It is framed for 20,000 men, and is to be commanded, in Bavaria, by Major-general Duroy, an officer enjoying a high military character.

Head-quarters, Savigliano, Sept. 18.

ON the 16th, the Austrian army arrived at Bra. On the same day the French advanced from the side of Coni and Pignerol, to Fossano and Savigliano. In the latter place they succeeded in taking by surprise an Austrian detachment, consisting of 400 men, with two pieces of cannon. It was reported that the French intended the day following to form a junction of all the different corps in the vallies, for the purpose of advancing into the plain with the greater security, in order to pillage and plunder the country. To prevent this movement, the main army marched from Bra in two columns, on the 17th; one under the command of General Kray, attacked Fossano. The enemy, who were in force there, defended themselves with great bravery for near two hours; but the superior courage of the Austrian troops obliged them to abandon the post, with the loss of about 250 prisoners. The Austrian General Schendorf, an officer of great reputation, was very severely wounded. The column of General Melas took possession of Savigliano without resistance. Two pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners were taken. The whole army will encamp near this town to-day.

I am, &c,

BENTINCK.

Admiralty Office, October 19.
CAPTAIN Digby, of the *Alemene*, captured on the 15th ult. *Le Deux Amis* French brig letter of marque, of 68 guns and 69 men, from France, bound to St. Domingo.

The Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship *Excellent*, chased and came up with a brig, which proved to be a French corvette, called *l'Aretuse*, carrying 18 9-pounder guns and 153 men, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, from Port d'Orient, bound to Cayenne and dispatches, that were destroyed previous to her capture. She is a new vessel, of large dimensions, and sails well.

From the **LONDON GAZETTE**, October 22, 1799.

Admiralty Office, October 22.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Mitchell to Evan Napier, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Isis, near the Vlieter, the 15th instant.

I ENCLOSE a copy of a letter from Captain Campbell, giving an account of the capture of four gun-boats in the Zuyder Zee, and a copy of a letter from Captain Boorder, containing an account of two unsuccessful attacks made by the enemy on Lemmer; by all which their Lordships will perceive that I cannot too highly extol the gallantry and good conduct of these Captains, and of the officers and men under their command.

Sir, *His Majesty's Gun-brig Huffy, off Marland, Oct. 7.*

I BEG to inform you, that I yesterday sailed from Ufk, with the *Huffy*, *Defender*, and *Cracker*, brigs, and the *Isis* schuyt; and having reached this place by four A. M. I proceeded with the boats to attempt cutting out the Dutch gun-boats lying on or near the Pampus; and am happy to say, succeeded in getting possession of four, without the loss of a man. They each mount four long guns or carronades, and have between 20 and 30 men; one of them built on purpose for a gun-vessel quite new, carrying two long eighteen pounders in her bow, and two eighteen pound carronades on her broadside; the rest are schuyts.

I beg to recommend your notice Messrs. Hall and Winter, middie men, for their spirited behaviour on this occasion, as also all the seamen engaged, for their alacrity in boarding, and good conduct after having gained possession. I have sent the *Defender* with charge of the gun-boats and have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Mitchell, &c.

PATRICK CAMPBELL

Enchuyzen.

Commander of his Majesty's Sloop *Du*

Sir,

Lemmer Town, West Frisland, Oct. 11.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at five o'clock this morning the enemy made a general attack on this town in four different parts. Their advanced party attempted to storm the north battery. We got them between two fires; our tars, with pikes, surrounded them, and they immediately laid down their arms. Their force was one officer, one serjeant, one corporal, and 28 men; two of the latter killed. We had no sooner secured our prisoners than they attacked us with the remainder of their force, 670 in number: our little army did wonders; for with

sailors and marines our force was only 157. We fought them for four hours and a half, when the enemy gave way in all directions: I immediately ordered the marines to pursue them. Their breaking down a bridge prevented their colours and two field-pieces from falling into our hands; but before this was effected, the heavy fire from the marines had killed 18 of the enemy, and wounded about 20; and in their general attack they had five men killed and nine wounded.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the men and officers under my command. Lieutenant Wyburn of the marines, as also Lieutenants Howel, Higginson, and Gardner, behaved with honour to themselves and credit to their country. Lieutenant Norman of the navy, as also Mr. Lane, Mr. Iron, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Petty, distinguished themselves in a most gallant manner, as did likewise the whole of the sailors and marines.

It affords me great satisfaction to inform you we had not a man hurt.

William Bolton, Esq. Captain of his I am, &c.

Majesty's Gun-vessel *Wolverene*.

JAMES BOORDER.

Admiralty Office, October 22.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship *Isis*, the 18th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you the copy of a letter to me from Captain Winthrop, giving an account of his having captured a sloop of war and an armed schooner, by which their Lordships will perceive that he acquitted himself with his usual zeal and good conduct; and that the officers and men under his command are entitled to my highest commendations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

Sir,

Circe, River Ems; Oct. 11.

BEING detained here by contrary winds, which deprived me of the pleasure of acting with you in the Zuyder Zee, I proceeded to reconnoitre the port of Delfzel, where I discovered a sloop of war and a schooner lying within musket-shot of the batteries; and conceiving it practicable to carry them by a *coup de main*, I gave the necessary orders for that purpose, but the weather proving tempestuous, nothing could be effected until the 8th at night. Delfzel being distant twenty miles from the Circe, the boats proceeded with the first of the tide, and arrived there just as the moon went down; at which time I ordered the attack to be made by Lieutenant Maughan upon the ship, and Lieutenant Pawle upon the schooner, who boarded and carried them in a most gallant manner, and I am happy to say without any loss, notwithstanding the enemy's guns were loaded, primed, and the matches lighted. The name of the ship is the *Lynx*, mounting 12 guns, 8 and 12-pounders, and 75 men; that of the schooner, the *Perseus*, of eight four-pounders, and 40 men.

The officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this service deserve my warmest acknowledgments for their cool, silent, and steady conduct, to which our success was in a great measure owing; and I feel great satisfaction in having an opportunity to do justice to the merits of my first lieutenant, Mr. Maughan, whose zeal for the service I have often witnessed; and also to Mr. Pawle, my second lieutenant, whom I have had frequent occasion to commend,

To

To Lieutenant Buckle, of the Hawke cutter, and Captain May, a naval officer in the service of the Prince of Orange, who very handsomely volunteered their services with me on this occasion, I am much indebted for their advice and assistance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Vice-admiral Mitchell, &c. &c. &c. R. WINTHROP.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 22.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Le Barr, commanding the *May Flower*, private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Guernsey, the 14th inst.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty to advise you, for their Lordships' information, that I yesterday returned from a cruise of six months in the private ship of war the *May Flower*, belonging to this island, during which I captured a Spanish gun-boat, mounting two long brass 18-pounders and 43 men; and a Spanish packet, cutter rigged, mounting eight guns, four, four of which are brass, and four swivels, and 27 men; the former I sent into Minorca and the latter into Gibraltar, besides which I also captured four merchant-vessels, as per list at foot hereof, three of which I saw safe in port, and the fourth I left on the 8th inst. in the homeward-bound Lisbon fleet, under convoy of his Majesty's ships the *Impregnable*, *Excellent*, and the *Alcmene* frigate.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES LE BARR.

In Minorca—The Caroline French brig, about 90 tons, from Leghorn to Toulon, laden with hemp and twenty boxes plates of tin.

In Gibraltar—A brig under Danish colour, from the coast of Spain, laden with four hundred and five pipes and sixty hogheads of brandy.

In Lisbon—The St. José Spanish latine bark, from Rio de la Plata to Barcelona, with sixty tons of cocoa, seventy hides, and a few bales of cotton.

Left, on the 8th instant, with the homeward-bound Lisbon fleet, the Spanish schooner Santo Christo del Grao, about 90 tons burden, from Cadiz to La Guayra, with various kinds of merchandise.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 26, 1799.

Admiralty Office, October 23.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K.B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Torbay, the 21st inst.

Sir,

IT is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you that Lieutenant Jauncey, of his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, is just arrived here from Plymouth, by whom I have received a letter from Captain Young, stating his having captured, on the 16th instant, the *Thetis* Spanish frigate, with much treasure and a valuable cargo of cocoa on board; also informing me, that another Spanish frigate, her consort, has, no doubt, been taken by the *Naiad*. Enclosed is a copy of Captain Young's letter, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

BRIDPORT.

My Lord, *British Majesty's Ship Ethalion, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 21.*

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that, on the 18th inst. at three P. M. in latitude 44 deg. 55 min. longitude 9 deg. 33 min. west, we discovered three large sail on the weather bow, evidently men of war, steering S. E. with all sails set. I immediately tacked, and stood under easy sail, with an intention to speak to the sternmost, or to follow them till daylight, with a view to ascertain their force. On a nearer approach to the above ship she made the private signal, concluding from that the other two ships were enemies, I made all possible sail in chase. At daylight I found her to be his Majesty's ship Naiad, and another frigate in company, which I took to be the Alcmena, and two large frigates ahead. At seven the Naiad made my signal the pass the sternmost, and stand on for the headmost. At nine A. M. being within random shot of the sternmost, I fired a few guns in passing, which made her alter her course. At half past eleven the headmost ship bore up athwart us, at the distance of half musket-shot: by the abilities and meritorious conduct of the officers, the steady spirit and prompt obedience to my orders of the seamen and marines, with a well-directed fire of two broadsides from the Ethalion, and a running fight of an hour, exchanging bow and stern chases, the latter part within half pistol-shot, I had the pleasure of seeing her haul down Spanish colours to his Majesty's ship under my command.

She proves to be the Thetis Spanish frigate, of 36 guns, 12 and 6-pounders, and 250 men, commanded by Don Juan de Mendoza, from Vera Cruz, bound to any port in Spain she could fetch, with 1,411,526 dollars and a quantity of cocoa on board. I have the additional satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that not a single man is hurt on board the Ethalion. The other Spanish frigate is called the Brigida, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou, the same force and lading as the Thetis. The last time I saw the Naiad, which was just before the action took place, was nearly within gun-shot of her; and I have no doubt of her being captured.

I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Lieutenant Pym, the senior officer; the able assistance I received from him on the quarter-deck, and his indefatigable exertions in shifting the wounded masts and yards on board the Thetis, do him the utmost credit. I cannot pass over in silence the praise due to Lieutenants Jauncey and Quilliam, for their great attention to the guns on the main-deck, nor that of Mr. Ducker the master, and Lieutenant Peake of the marines, for their aid on the quarter-deck; the warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines, also merit your Lordship's notice.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ethalion—None killed or wounded.

Thetis—One killed and nine wounded.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 24.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d instant.

Sir,

CAPTAIN Digby, of his Majesty's ship Alcmena, is just arrived here; he came from Plymouth by land, charged with dispatches from Captain Pierrepont, of his Majesty's ship Naiad, stating, with other occur-

occurrences, the important capture of the Santa Brigida Spanish frigate consort of the Thetis (as stated in Captain Young's letter of yesterday date), copies of which you will herewith receive for their Lordship's information, whom I sincerely congratulate upon this fortunate event which does so much credit to Captain Pierrpont, and all the officers, seamen, and marines of the different ships under his command, for the meritorious and persevering conduct manifested upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

BRIDPORT.

My Lord, *Naiad, off Cape Finisferre, O.S. 10.*

I HAVE the greatest pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that the ships named in the margin* (which your Lordship has done me the honour to put under my orders) captured yesterday morning, the Spanish frigate Santa Brigida, of 46 guns, and having on board 300 men, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou.

This frigate, my Lord, in company with another called the Thetis left Vera Cruz on the 21st August last, and I had the good fortune to fall in with them both, on the evening of the 16th inst. in latitude 44 deg. 1 min. N. long. 12 deg. 35 min. W. at eight P. M. the Naiad then single ship, and to which I immediately gave chase; before midnight discovered them to be vessels belonging to the enemy, and was joined by the Ethalion: when the day broke I was also joined by the Alcmena when the Triton was discovered far astern still. Owing to the superior sailing of the latter ship, after a chase which lasted thirty-two hours, I set myself down as indebted for a most valuable capture. The two frigates, at seven A. M. perceiving themselves not in a state to withstand our united force, took different routes, upon which I made the Ethalion signal to pass the sternmost ship of the enemy, as she at that time took the lead in point of sailing, and stand for and engage the headmost vessel which was obeyed with that alacrity by Captain Young, that I make no doubt but she has experienced a similar fate to her companion; but the Santa Brigida made a determinate push on a southern course, a separation of course took place.

The latter frigate of the enemy having rounded Cape Finisferre on the morning of the 18th instant by her fast sailing, about five o'clock her commander shoved so very close to the rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, who was first in pursuit (Captain Gore being regardless of everything but closing with the enemy), struck upon the said rocks, going seven knots at the time. I fear her damage is considerable; however she was soon off again, and commenced an animated fire on the enemy as did Captain Digby, with an officer-like presence of mind, keeping that direction to cut off the entrance of Port de Vidre. At eight A. M. the three frigates closed with the enemy amidst the rocks of Commarun at the entrance of Muros, when the colours were hauled down, and we found ourselves all in foul ground together. A fortunate breeze sprang up from the shore, and we were enabled to put the ships' heads to the sea and began to shift prisoners, when a Spanish Squadron, consisting of four large ships, one with a broad pendant, came out of Vigo, with an intention, I suppose, of rescuing the prize. This being the opinion

* Naiad, Triton, and Alcmena.

Cap

Captains Gore and Digby also, every exertion was made to secure the prisoners and get the ships under my command ready to receive them; but on their perceiving my determination they bore up and ran into Vigo. Light and variable winds have kept me still in sight of the Spanish coast, which is to-day one continued blaze; and as I was aware of another squadron of Spanish ships being in Corunna, have thought it my duty to keep all together for the protection of the prize, which is of immense value, having on board 1,400,000 dollars, independent of a cargo of equal estimation. My companions in chase, Captains Gore and Digby, make the most favourable report of the zeal and perseverance of their respective officers and crews: and in justice to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, I can only say, that their anxiety to get alongside the enemy's frigates whilst alone, was equal to what it was afterwards when my force became superior; and on that, as on all former occasions, I profited by the able assistance of J. H. Marshall, my first lieutenant, to whom I have given charge of the prize. I enclose a list of killed and wounded on this occasion either by shot or casualties. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. PIERREPONT.

Triton—1 seaman wounded.

Alcmene—1 seaman killed; 1 petty officer and 8 seamen wounded.

Santa Brigida—2 seamen killed; 8 seamen wounded.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, October 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Twysden, of his Majesty's Ship *Revolutionaire*, to Admiral Kingsmill.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship *Revolutionaire*, Cove, Ireland, Oct. 15.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the 11th instant, the wind blowing then a heavy gale from the S. S. W. we discovered a strange sail to leeward, which we immediately pursued, and had the good fortune to capture at five P. M. after a chase of 114 miles in nine hours and a half: she is called *Le Bordelais*, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns, mounts 16 long 12-pounders brass, with eight 36-pounder brass carronades, and 200 men, out nineteen days from Passage, and had captured one American ship loaded with tobacco, and one Portuguese ship from Cork with provisions. She is a most beautiful new ship, well calculated for his Majesty's service; was the largest, and esteemed the swiftest sailing privateer out of France. I send a copy of her dimensions for your information. I am, &c. &c. &c.

T. TWYSDEN.

Length aloft 145 feet; ditto at gun-deck 136; breadth of beam 33; depth in hold 15½; displaces 620 tons.

Admiral Kingsmill, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, October 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, of his Majesty's Ship *Phaëbe*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cove of Cork, the 15th instant.

Sir,

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that, on the 11th instant, in latitude 48 deg. N. longitude 24 deg. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French privateer *Le Grand Ferrailleux*, of 16 guns, brass

brass

Vol. IX.

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brass six-pounders, manned with 121 men. She had been out sixteen days from Bourdeaux, and had not taken any thing.

I am, &c.

ROBERT BARLOW.

Admiralty Office, October 26.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brenton, of his Majesty's Sloop Speedy, relating the Destruction of three Spanish Vessels he chased on the 3d instant.

Sir,

Speedy, at Sea, Oct. 4.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday, whilst running through the Gut of Gibraltar in sight of the British convoy, I observed a number of small vessels coming out of Algeiras, and concluded they were Spanish gun-boats endeavouring to cut off some of the merchant-ships; I therefore steered for them, in order to keep them as far as possible from the body of the fleet, but upon our near approach, perceiving they were Spanish coasters (eight in number), under the protection of a cutter and schooner, made all sail in chase, and soon separated the two sternmost from the body: they ran under the guns of a castle, which opened a fire upon us, and prevented our bringing them off. We continued the pursuit of the others, passing under the shot from Tariffe Castle, and at four P.M. came up with four more in a bay to the eastward of Cape Trafalgar; one immediately anchored near a fort, and the other three under a castle which had one gun mounted: as it blew very heavy from the eastward, and being on a lee-shore, we could not go as near them as I could wish, but anchored within four cables length, and bringing our guns to bear upon the castle (which appeared to be in a very ruinous state, and did not return our fire) and the vessels, in a very short time, compelled the Spaniards to abandon them all, first cutting their cables, by which means they drove on shore. I then sent Lieutenant Parker to endeavour to bring them off, and shortly after Mr. Marshall (the master) to assist; or, if that was not practicable, to set them on fire; neither of which could be effected, from the heavy surf breaking entirely over them, and rendering the approach dangerous to the boats. They, however, boarded them, brought away some of their fire-arms, threw the remainder overboard, leaving them full of water and complete wrecks. One vessel was laden with brandy and paper, one with English manufactures (cutlery, hardware, &c.), and the third in ballast.

I beg leave to express the high satisfaction I received from the conduct of Lieutenant Parker, in boarding the vessels under the walls of the castle, while exposed to musketry from the beach; also of Mr. Ricketts the purser, who was a volunteer upon that service. The attention of Mr. Marshall, the master, to the anchoring his Majesty's sloop, and the able assistance I have received from him upon former occasions, render him worthy of the fullest confidence.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Rear-admiral Duckworth, &c. &c. &c.

J. BRENTON.

Admiral

Admiralty Office, October 26.

Copy of a Letter from Captain H. Digby, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Alcene, to the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. dated in the Tagus, the 3d of August.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I captured, on the 1st ult. the Deux Amis French brig letter of marque, six guns and 60 men, bound to St. Domingo, from France.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

H. DIGBY.

Downing Street, October 26.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Clinton, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, with dispatches, of which the following are copies.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 26.

IN my late communications I have represented to you the circumstances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its forward position in front of Alkmaer, within that which it at present occupies, and which I trust will have appeared to his Majesty sufficient to warrant the measure.

The season of the year, which has already assumed here the aspect of winter, gave me, from day to day, additional reason to apprehend that any attempt towards a prosecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with decisive advantages, whilst the impossibility of covering the troops in the narrow district of the country in our possession during the winter, and the precarious state of supplies to be expected in that season, added to the conviction I felt that the most advisable measure to be pursued, was to remove with the army to England; an operation which, although it might have exposed the army to some loss in its execution, I judged in my mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impression, and considering that serious loss might ensue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armistice, in conjunction with Vice-admiral Mitchell, with General Brune, commanding the French and Batavian armies, of which the conditions are enclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large number of prisoners of war, now in our hands, yet I trust will not be thought by his Majesty an inadequate compensation for many valuable lives which must have been lost, after the object which has hitherto directed them, no longer promised success; and when the only means which presented themselves of ensuring a secure retreat, were those of resorting to the destructive measure of inundation from the sea, which, as it would have involved the inhabitants of the northern part of this province in ruin for a series of years, must have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice of the British nation.

I rest confident that the motives which I have here detailed will excuse me to his Majesty for having acted without waiting for previous instructions from home, and that I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that

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my conduct in this respect has met with his Majesty's gracious approbation.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK.

TRANSLATION.

Articles agreed upon between Major-general Knox, duly authorized by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian Army, and Citizen Rostollan, General of Brigade and Adjutant-general, duly authorized by Citizen Brune, General and Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention, all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

II. The line of demarkation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out-posts, as they now exist.

III. The continuation of all works, offensive and defensive, shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands, and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of November 1799, without committing any devastations, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or otherways injuring the sources of navigation.

VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

VII. General Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries and the progress of the embarkation. His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.

VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored without conditions, to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners for each, to be determined between the two republics. Major-general Knox shall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.

IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into complete execution; and it is further agreed, that the Dutch Admiral de Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaer, the 18th of October 1799, by the undersigned general officers, furnished with full powers to this effect.

(Signed)

J. KNOX, Major-general.

(Signed)

ROSTOLLAN.

Sir,

Sir, *Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 20.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's forces under my command, between the 6th and 10th instant.

I am, &c.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

FREDERICK.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 10.

Return of killed, wounded, missing, and left in Alkmaar, of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, between the 6th and 10th of October.

18th light dragoons—15 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 horses, wounded; 1 staff, 1 sergeant, 1 horse, missing.

2d battalion royals—1 subaltern, 9 rank and file, missing.

25th regiment of foot—14 rank and file missing.

79th ditto—2 sergeants, 8 rank and file, missing.

92d ditto—4 rank and file missing.

Total—15 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 4 horses, wounded; 1 subaltern, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Return of Officers wounded and missing.

18th light dragoons—Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, Captain Hay, wounded; Quarter-master Mr. Kelly missing.

2d battalion royals—Lieutenant Lyster missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE,

Assistant Adjutant-general.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 29, 1799.

Downing Street, October 29.

A DISPATCH, of the which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant-colonel Henry Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Cairo, October 9.

WHEN I sent your Lordship my last dispatch on the 2d instant from Glaris, the report from General Rosenberg, whose division composed the rear-guard, had not reached head-quarters. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the enemy, having received a considerable reinforcement from Zug, renewed, on the 1st instant, their attack near the village of Muten, where, in consequence of the fatigue the troops had undergone the preceding day, they had been obliged to halt. A strong column of the enemy advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, skirting the foot of the mountains on each side, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Russians. The division of General Rosenberg consisted of eight weak battalions and two regiments of Cossacs. Discovering the intention of the enemy, he left five battalions as a reserve, and with three (the breadth of the valley not admitting of a greater front), supported by the Cossacs, he attacked the centre of the enemy; their heavy guns for a moment gave them an advantage; but nothing could withstand the steadiness of the Russian attack. In the hurry of their retreat, an ammunition-waggon was overset, which choked the

the only road by which the cannon could move; three pieces were immediately taken possession of by the Russians. The flank columns seeing their centre pierced, fled. General Rosenberg profited of the confusion of the enemy, and pursued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they lost above 500 men and 13 officers, and 1020 men were taken prisoners. The Russians had in this affair about 300 men killed and wounded.

It was the 4th in the evening before the sick and wounded could be transported to Glaris; the road not admitting of the passage of artillery the guns were destroyed. On the 5th the army marched by the valley of Semst to Elm; the difficulty of the roads made it impossible to remove the wounded. The enemy followed the rear-guard, and gained some trifling advantages over it during the first three or four miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Russians, they desisted from any further attempt. On the 6th, the army passed the Danter Mountain, which the snow that had fallen during the last week had rendered dangerous, and several mules and baggage-horses were lost on the march. The army is now assembled at this place, and after two days of repose it is the Marshal's intention to form a junction with the army of General Kosgakov.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Translation of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of September 27.

LIEUTENANT Pizzenberg arrived yesterday with accounts from General Melas, that having received credible information that the enemy was collecting and receiving fresh reinforcements on the banks of the river Stura, he dispatched General Gottesheim with seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of dragoons, opposite the entrance of this valley to plant themselves in the most advantageous position between Fossano and Savigliano, so as to observe accurately all the motions of the enemy.

The enemy in effect attacked on the 14th instant the advanced posts of the aforesaid generals, particularly on the right wing: but as he, together with an accurate knowledge of the country, profited by the skill of an experienced commander of the out-posts, the enemy was not in a condition with all the advantages of situation, to gain possession of the important posts of Fossano and Savigliano.

The enemy, however, having received fresh reinforcements, amounting to 15,000 men: this consideration, and at the same time the disadvantages of the ground intersected by hedges, where General Gottesheim might easily have been surrounded by the superiority of their numbers, induced him to advance nearer to the army, and to evacuate Savigliano in the evening, and Fossano after midnight.

Under these circumstances the army on the 16th had encamped at Bagnasco and although it was not to be expected, that, with the aforesaid troops the enemy would attempt to attack it in this position, yet their assembling in the valley of Stura, and the probability of their uniting themselves with the troops at Pignerole, as well as with those who had marched from Genoa towards Piedmont, excited the attention of General Melas, and induced him to attack (before the enemy could gain time to execute the intention) that part of their force which was separate from the rest and advanced too forward.

For this purpose a proportionate part of the army marched in two columns, the first, commanded by General Kray, to Savigliano; and the second, under General Melas, to Fossano. The columns marched from their camp at eleven o'clock, and arriving at the place of destination at half past four, the attack of Savigliano took place at five. The regiments of Furstenburg and Stuart led the columns, and performed all that could be expected from brave and heroic troops. The commanders of these two regiments, Colonels Auerburg and Weber, as well as the rest of the officers, displayed proofs of personal courage and resolution. The enemy defended themselves with great skill, and it was not till after the Adjutant-major Brusch had, by order of General Melas, attacked with one battalion of Stuart, and a party of cavalry, that they fell into disorder and fled towards the Maira, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon. However, as the enemy still made resistance on the left wing, the grenadier battalions of Schiassinati were ordered to advance upon them with drums beating and without firing a shot. This battalion fully executed its orders; the enemy was every where defeated, and the post of Savigliano was retaken. The night prevented the rapid pursuit of the enemy. In the meanwhile General Melas received information that the attack made on the side of General Kray had met with the most complete success, that in the same night the post of Fossano was abandoned, and early in the morning taken possession of by our troops.

On this the regiments of Alvinza and Huff contributed the most to the success; and Field-marshal-lieutenant Kray cannot enough praise the discernment and prudence of General Seckendorf, who commanded the vanguard, and was wounded in the foot; as well as the distinguished conduct of Colonels Schrokinger and Adorean.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was above 1000 men, in prisoners 900; and would have been much greater if night had not come to their assistance. Our loss amounted to 92 killed, and 528 wounded, missing 63; total 683.

Almost at the same time, viz. on the 15th, the enemy, with a strong body of troops, coming from Pignerole, attacked a small body of ours at Arafco, and drove in our fore-posts. As soon, however, as he began to advance against Schalenza, and was formed with his front near the Chaussée, having sent forward a number of Tirailleurs, Colonel Schaueroth commander of the 7th regiment of hussars, and of a small corps of infantry, suffered him to approach within cannon-shot, and then opened so brisk a fire from six pieces of cannon, ordering at the same time an attack on the left flank and in the rear, by two divisions of hussars, that after an engagement, which lasted till the night, the enemy was completely repulsed, and Colonel Schaueroth resumed his former advanced posts.

This expedition, in which the enemy lost in killed and wounded above 400 men, is said to have been led on by General Championnet in person.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 2, 1799.

Downing Street, Nov. 2.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieutenant-colonel Ramsay, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Stachach, Oct. 15.

THE Russian army under the command of General Korsakoff took up a position, after its retreat from Zurich, with its right to Eglisau and its left to Constance. The bridges of Dieffenhofen and Stein were occupied by it in front, and a garrison of 2000 men were placed in tête-de-pont at Buesingen, a village between Dieffenhofen and Schaffhausen, where a pontoon bridge had been placed by the Austrians. On the 8th the enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Buesingen. It was evident that he came for the purpose of reconnoitring the position, and though he retired in the evening there was reason to believe he had not retreated far. An immediate attack on the tête-de-pont was expected. On the morning of the 9th, General Korsakoff resolved to pass the Rhine for the purpose of driving the enemy from their position. He took with him 10 battalions and 22 squadrons. The army advanced for about a league without discovering any traces of the enemy: they at last, however, found him in considerable force, and strongly posted, with his left to the village of Schlatten, and his right to a wood, which he had also occupied. It is impossible for words to do justice to the intrepidity with which the Russians immediately attacked them. The whole line fell upon them with their bayonets, and the French flew for protection to the woods, where, under cover of the chasseurs, they endeavoured to take a second position: they were driven from this likewise by the Russians; and a third position, which they took in the neighbourhood of the village of Tublikon, was likely to have proved still more unfortunate to them: two of their battalions had already thrown down their arms, and were on the point of surrendering, when a regiment of French cavalry, followed by a large column of infantry, commanded by Massena in person, came in view and saved them.

The object of the expedition was to drive the enemy from the woods in the neighbourhood of the tête-de-pont; and this object being effected it became no longer prudent, with so small a corps, to risk an action with a force now become so superior, or to advance further unsupported against the enemy, who, from the neighbourhood of their army, had an opportunity of receiving still greater reinforcements. After driving the enemy therefore nearly to the river Thur, the army retreated by the road on which they had advanced, and entered their camp about 10 o'clock in the evening. While these operations were going on in the neighbourhood of Buesingen, the enemy attacked the bridge of Dieffenhofen, and the town of Constance, which confirmed us in the belief that the attack would have taken place on the tête-de-pont, if the defensive operations on the side of the Russians had not prevented it. At Dieffenhofen they were repulsed by General Wornoff, who, with a

small number of men, very gallantly defended himself during the whole of the day; and, after occasioning a very great loss of men to the French, took several prisoners and three pieces of cannon.

At Constance, where the corps of the Prince of Condé were stationed, the enemy were more successful. The position which the Prince was obliged to take up for the defence of the town, was vastly too extensive for his small number of men, and being unable to guard all the different points sufficiently, the enemy, after directing all his efforts unsuccessfully against their front, contrived at last to advance a corps unperceived through the vineyards, force the left of the position, and enter the town before the rest of the Prince's corps, who had commenced their retreat, were enabled to reach it. On their arrival at the gates, they found them in the possession of the enemy, and no other retreat left but that which was to be obtained by forcing their way through a town, of which the streets were already occupied. In effecting it they sustained a considerable loss; but the gallantry which was displayed by all the corps, and particularly by the grenadiers of Bourbon, in the execution of this desperate measure, was, as I am informed, entirely beyond the reach of praise. The loss of Constance was accompanied by the loss of the bridge at that place, and this latter circumstance endangered considerably the left of the Russian position. General Korsakof, on receiving the intelligence, thought it advisable to concentrate his force and retire his men from the tête-de-pont during the night, a measure which has now become a matter of regret, the bridge of Constance having been retaken on the 10th.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship that our loss in these different attacks amounts to nearly 1500 men, killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable; but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining it. A considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands at the attack of Buefingen, but, with the exception of about 50, they contrived to make their escape during the retreat. Four pieces of cannon fell into our hands, three of which, already mentioned, at the attack of Dieffenhofen, the fourth in the neighbourhood of Schlatten.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 5, 1799.

Admiralty Office, November 5.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Yorke, of his Majesty's Ship Stag, to Lord Bridport.

My Lord,
ON the 10th instant, and in the latitude of the entrance of the Baronne, longitude 4 deg. W. Cambrian in company, we fell in with a sail, to which immediate chase was given; one, L'Heureux privateer letter of marque, carrying 10 brass fixes, from Cayenne to Bourdeaux, laden with red dye, cotton, cocoa, coffee, and sugar, &c. was taken possession of by the Stag; the other a large Bourdeaux privateer, of Vol. IX.

Stag, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 26.

N

26

26 guns, outward bound, on a cruise, was left to the better sailing, and I trust good fortune of the Cambrian.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, &c. &c.

J. S. YORKE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 15, 1799.

Admiralty Office, November 15.

A Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Palermo, 1st October, introduces the following.

Sir,

Civita Vecchia, October 5.

I AM to request you will inform their Lordships, that I took possession of Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and Tolfa, on the 29th and 30th ultimo, with 200 marines and seamen of the Culloden and Minotaur, and have already embarked and sent off near 3000 of the enemy; I now wait for transports to get off the remainder, which I suppose about 2000 more.

General Bouchard takes possession of Rome at the same time by the same treaty; all public property to be restored: their Lordships may rely on every exertion on my part to put the capitulation in full force, and trust I shall succeed.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Sir,

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 5.

IN obedience to orders from Lord Nelson, I have the honour to send you, for their Lordships' information, a copy of the articles of capitulation I have made with the French general Garnier, to clear the Roman state. As I knew the French had all the valuables of the Roman state packed up ready for embarking, and the coast at Civita Vecchia forming a deep bay, with hard W.S.W. gales and heavy sea, which prevented the blockade from being so close as was necessary to prevent the enemy from carrying off those truly valuable articles, I therefore thought it best to grant the liberal terms I have, to get them out of this country, where they have committed every excess possible.

I trust what I have done may meet their Lordships' approbation.

I beg you to represent to their Lordships, that I received every assistance from Captain Louis, who went to Rome and arranged the evacuation, and taking possession of that place, with General Bouchard with great ability and exertion, and much to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Articles proposed for the Convention between the General of Division Garnier, Commander in Chief of the French Troops, and those of Italy and other Allies now in the Roman Republic in a State of Siege, and Commodore Trowbridge, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Squadron, lying at Civita Vecchia, on the Part of Great Britain and its Allies.

Art. I. Considering that neither the French troops, nor the troops of their allies at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and posts within the jurisdiction

of those places, have been regularly besieged by the troops of his Sicilian Majesty or those of his allies, his said Majesty consents that the troops of France and the Italian or Polonese troops serving with them, as also all persons attached or belonging to those forces, together with their wives and children, shall quit the Roman territory, in order to be sent to France and to the ports of Villa Franca or Antibes, on board vessels to be provided for that purpose by the commanding officer of the British forces; it is, however, to be understood, that the officers, troops, and other persons, to be so embarked, shall be properly victualled by the English government, during the whole of their voyage, and that the expense attending such victualling shall hereafter be accounted for by the French republic.

Ans. Considering that Civita Vecchia, Corneto, Tolfa, and all the Roman state, under the command of General Garnier, has not been regularly besieged, but blockaded, I will grant to the troops of the respective garrisons to march out of the places with all the honours of war, to have their muskets, swords, and bayonets, and not to be considered as prisoners of war on their being sent to France or Corsica, as may be most convenient. The French general shall be allowed to take from the public stores at Rome provision for the march to Civita Vecchia.

Proper provisions shall be put on board for the voyage, to be paid for by the government of France hereafter.

II. The troops above mentioned shall assemble at Civita Vecchia within eight days after the acceptance of the present convention, and remain there under their own guard, with the honours of war, until the arrival or junction of the transports in which they are to be embarked; and when the number of vessels necessary for that purpose shall be assembled, the said troops shall file off and embark accordingly, with drums beating, colours flying, a lighted match, and two field-pieces, or howitzers, with their appurtenances; and be also allowed to carry away their firelocks, bayonets, side-arms, and cartouch-boxes, together with all the effects belonging to each individual of the said troops, who shall moreover not be considered as prisoners of war.

Ans. The transports are ready—St. Angelo and its dependencies under General Garnier's orders on the other side Tolfa, to be delivered to the regular troops under Marshal Bourcard.

The French garrison shall march out with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, in forty-eight hours after the capitulation is signed; but no field-pieces or howitzers allowed; only muskets, bayonets, swords, and cartouch-boxes, and not to be considered as prisoners of war.

III. Twenty four hours after the present convention shall have been signed and accepted, a detachment of 400 men shall land from his Britannic Majesty's ships; 100 of whom to be stationed at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards to occupy the horn-work at the Roman gate, conjointly with a like number of French troops; the remaining 300 to march to Rome, accompanied by a French detachment; and on their arrival at that city, to be put in possession of the gate of Cavallegiere, and the hospitals; at which two places an equal number of French troops shall be stationed, until the complete evacuation of Rome.

Ans. Civita Vecchia and Corneto to be put in possession of the British troops as soon as possible after the signing these articles as a courier

courier can come from Rome; and the garrison to be embarked and sent to France.

General Bourcard will have directions to give a sufficient guard of regular troops to escort the garrisons of Rome and its dependencies.

IV. The sick belonging to the French and their allies, not in a condition to be removed, shall be allowed to remain at Rome and Civita Vecchia, and be considered as under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majesty and his allies, subject, however, to the domestic superintendence of a French commissary, and be treated and taken care of as heretofore, by their usual medical attendants, &c. who shall be permitted to continue with them at the two places above mentioned.

Whatever expense may attend the victualling of the said sick, shall be reimbursed to the proper persons by the French republic; and on the recovery of the sick they shall be conveyed by sea to the nearest port of France, together with the medical and other persons who may have attended them in the hospitals, and whose presence at Rome or Civita Vecchia may be no longer necessary, after the whole of the sick shall be recovered.

Ans. The sick belonging to the French garrisons shall be assisted by their proper surgeons, at the expense of the French republic, and shall be sent to France when they are well.

V. With a view to the due execution of the preceding article, an assistant shall be appointed to the commissary of war at Rome, for the purpose of enforcing the French regulations in the different hospitals, and seeing that the sick are treated according thereto; and he shall correspond, as far as relates to these particulars, with the commanding officer of the English troops, and their allies, who may happen to be at Rome or Civita Vecchia. The French general shall nominate an officer to take charge of the depôt which may be formed at Civita Vecchia for the convalescents, according as they shall be discharged from the hospitals.

Ans. The general may leave such assistants to the sick as he may think necessary.

VI. The French troops and their allies, leaving Rome for Civita Vecchia, shall be provided with the necessary conveyances for their baggage, as also with a sufficient number of boats for the removal of the sick, who may be judged by the medical people to be in a condition to be sent to the last-mentioned place. The like means of conveyance for the several public accountants, whether of the troops or civil administrations, such as civil commission, national treasury, civil and military appointments, &c. &c. shall be also provided by the officer commanding the English troops, and their allies, who shall have entered the city of Rome in conformity to the third article of their convention; and he, the said commanding officer, will have regard to the requisitions which shall be made to him by the commissary of war entrusted with the chief management of this service relating to the division of the French army.

Ans. General Bourcard will furnish carts, boats, &c. for the accommodation of the French garrison of St. Angelo and its dependencies, and the baggage that may belong to it. Especial care shall be taken to convey such sick and wounded soldiers as may be in a state to be removed, to Civita Vecchia. In case waggons, &c. cannot be procured immediately, they shall be sent by the first opportunity to France.

VII. The French troops and their allies shall proceed to Civita Vecchia in the course of two days, according to stated marches; they shall

shall set out on the first day for Monteroni, and on the second proceed to their destination; they shall be supplied from the storehouses at Rome with the supplies necessary for their subsistence during their march; and the officer commanding the English troops, and their allies, shall provide the means of conveying those supplies.

Ans. Answered before.

VIII. All private property, whether moveable or otherwise, belonging to the French or their allies in the Roman territory, shall be respected, and remain at the disposal of themselves or their agents.

Ans. Private property never molested.

IX. All description of property, as well as objects of art, belonging to the French republic, throughout the whole extent of the Roman republic, shall be also respected; and the French nation have liberty to leave one or more persons at Rome for the purpose of arranging and preserving the several articles, until the French government shall take such measures relative to this matter as may appear most consistent with the national interests.

Ans. Public property was never before demanded in the long course of service I have seen; of course, wholly inadmissible.—Public property must be given up.

X. The cavalry corps belonging to the French and their allies shall be allowed to return to France by land, taking their horses with them, as also their arms and baggage: they shall be escorted by a detachment of 50 mounted Austrian troops, or their allies, as far as the advanced posts of the nearest French army. All French officers, or the officers of the allies of France, who shall be desirous of following the above-mentioned cavalry corps, with their horses, servants, carriages, and baggage, shall be at liberty to do so, and the necessary lodgings, provisions, and forage for this little column, during its journey, be provided by means of the interposition and good offices of Commodore Trowbridge, with the persons in authority belonging to those governments through whose territories the troops may pass.

Ans. Cavalry horses, being public property, must be delivered up. The remainder of the article inadmissible.

XI. An officer of artillery shall be appointed by each party to draw up a report of the ordnance and other military stores and ammunition remaining in the garrisons of the castle of St. Angelo, Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and the surrounding towers; and an officer of experience shall also be appointed on each side to make a report as to the actual state of the above fortresses with a view to their surrender, and likewise that of the plans and charts in their dependency.

Ans. Agreed.

XII. Such citizens of Rome and other persons as shall now form, or may have heretofore formed a part of the constituted authorities of the Roman republic; and those also who shall have served the republican cause, by their patriotic works, or taken up arms for that purpose, shall be at liberty to depart with the French troops, and on the same terms as they do, or remain in the Roman territory, free from all kind of molestation, on account of their political opinions or avocations, during the time they shall have exercised either their civil or military functions.

Ans. As long as the Romans conduct themselves with propriety, and are obedient to the laws, they will not be molested. Such Romans as choose

choose to embark with the garrisons, have my full leave, taking with them their private property.

XIII. Commodore Trowbridge, on the part of his Britannic Majesty and his allies, engages, on the good faith of the English, that no individuals within the Roman territory shall be incommoded or persecuted on account of their opinions; that their persons and property shall be alike respected; and that they shall moreover be at all times allowed the necessary passports to enable them to leave the Roman territory, with entire liberty to make such transfer or disposition of their property as they may think fit.

Ans. Answered before.

XIV. Any neutral vessels which may be in the port of Civita Vecchia, shall be allowed to be employed as transports for the conveyance of the troops, and be afterwards permitted to return to their former employments; and vessels belonging to the republics of France and Rome, which may also be at the port above mentioned, shall be employed in like manner, and not held subject to confiscation as prizes.

Ans. Proper transports are provided.

XV. Two covered vessels (that is, vessels not subject to examination) shall be allowed, and chosen from amongst those above mentioned, belonging to the French and Roman republic.

Ans. Inadmissible.

XVI. The storehouses of Civita Vecchia shall remain in the possession of the French, until the troops shall be on the point of embarking; and the French general allowed to take therefrom the supplies necessary for the division, passing his word that he will not suffer any waste, nor permit more to be taken away than the army may require.

Ans. As long as the garrison remains, the storehouses may be kept, but no more of any species of provisions to be issued than the usual allowance.

XVII. The French ambassador to the Roman republic shall enjoy in the most ample manner the privileges attaching to his character, according to the rights of nations, and be at liberty to leave Rome, and return to France either by land or water, taking with him whatever number of carriages he may judge necessary for his own personal accommodation, and the convenience of the persons attached to the embassy, as well as for the conveyance of their effects and the diplomatic papers. Should the ambassador prefer a conveyance by sea, he shall, together with his effects and those of the persons in his suite, and the archives of the embassy, be conveyed on board an English ship to some of the ports of Villa Franca, Antibes, or Toulon.

In this article are understood to be comprehended the secretary of embassy, the secretaries and other persons attached to the embassy, and people composing the suite of the ambassador. The members of the civil commission from the French republic residing at Rome; their agents, and persons attached to such commission, shall also be understood as coming within the description of persons comprehended in this article; and they (the said members) shall be at liberty to take away with them the papers appertaining to their commission, together with their own personal effects, and those of the other persons belonging to the said commission.

Ans. A proper English vessel is ready for the reception of the ambassador and his suite, to carry him to France, with the baggage.

Public

Public papers, belonging to the Roman state, to be delivered to General Bourcard.

No public papers to be taken away which in any shape are belonging to the Roman state.

The agents to be sent to France by sea.

XVIII. The town of Ancona, being under a separate command, shall not be understood as comprehended in the present convention.

Ans. The places to be given up are understood to be those under the command of General Garnier; Ancona is excepted.

XIX. The articles of the present convention shall not be construed as affecting or tending in any respect to prejudice the sovereign rights or independence of the Roman republic.

Ans. Not understood.

XX. In case of any difficulty arising with respect to the interpretation of the articles of this convention, such articles shall be explained in favour of the French and their allies.

Ans. Agreed.

Done and concluded at a council of war the 10th Vendemaire, eighth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

T. TROWBRIDGE.

(Signed)

P. GARNIER.

The foregoing treaty was made, concluded, and agreed upon, between us, the above-signed, in order to its having full and entire effect, according to the answers of Commodore Trowbridge, placed under the respective articles proposed by General Garnier.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, eighth year of the republic, 20th Sept. 1799.

(Signed)

P. GARNIER.

(Signed)

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Additional Articles to the Convention made between the General of Division Garnier, Commander in the Roman Republic in a State of Siege, and Commodore Trowbridge, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Forces before Civita Vecchia.

Art. I. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall take possession of the fort and town of Civita Vecchia, the 7th Vendemaire (20th September), in the afternoon. The French troops of the garrison will remain in the barracks, as it will be mentioned hereafter; they will be allowed at the gate of the barracks a guard of honour of their own nation.

The British troops shall take possession of Corneto the 8th Vendemaire (30th September) in the morning; the French troops at Corneto will be at Civita Vecchia the same day, to be placed in the barracks as above. His Sicilian Majesty's troops shall take possession of Rome and Fort St. Angelo the 8th Vendemaire (30th September), two hours after midnight, in a sufficient number, and shall be placed according to the dispositions that may be proposed by General Garnier to General Bourcard, so as to assure the tranquillity of the town, and protect the evacuation of the French. The French shall begin to evacuate Rome the 8th Vendemaire (30th September); a second column shall march the next day, and the third, which will be the last, shall set out the day after.

They

They shall also repair to Monteroni the day of their departure, and the day succeeding they will arrive at Civita Vecchia.

They will take with them in the route 2 field-pieces and 1 howitzer, which they will deliver to the British commodore as soon as they arrive at Civita Vecchia.

Agreed.

II. General Garnier, or for him the French commandant of the city of Rome, agreeably with General Bourcard, shall continue to give the French and the Romans, at the suit of the army, public orders to regulate their evacuation, until the departure of the last French column.

Agreed.

III. The 9th Vendemaire (or the 1st of October), the French troops in the barracks of Civita Vecchia shall be so embarked, that their barracks may be occupied by the first column coming from Rome, arriving the same evening at Civita Vecchia. This column shall be embarked the next day, to give room in the evening to the second column. This shall embark the 11th Vendemaire (4th October), to make way to the third column, which shall embark the day after their arrival.

The sick shall be embarked the last, and the most commodious vessels shall be kept for them.

Agreed.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, and eighth republic (or 27th September 1799).

(Signed)

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 16.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Talbot, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 12th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from hence at one o'clock A. M. on Sunday the 10th instant, and was forced to return this day, from the badness of the weather. At nine the same morning I sailed, Beechy Head N. W. by N. three leagues, a schooner was seen from us close to a brig. On seeing the Eurydice, the schooner stood to the S. W. and the brig hove to and hoisted his ensign union downward. I hauled up and spoke her: she told me that she had been attacked by the schooner, and that one of her men was very badly wounded. I sent a boat with the surgeon on board, and made sail after the privateer. At eleven saw his Majesty's sloop Snake on our lee bow; seeing us, she hauled up and joined in the chase. At three o'clock the privateer finding that the Eurydice was nearly within gun-shot, and coming up with her very fast, bore up, and attempted to cross the Snake, which she was not able to effect, from the good management of Captain Lewis: she then lowered her sails, and was taken possession of by him.

The privateer proved to be L'Hirondelle, mounting 14 3 and 4 pounders, 50 men, and commanded by Pierre Meric Dugerdin, belonging to Calais, from whence she sailed on Saturday morning; had taken nothing this cruise. One of the crew I found to be an Englishman, and have confined him till their Lordships' pleasure is made known to me.

I am sorry to add, that the surgeon has been obliged to take off the arm of the man that was wounded in the brig; he is now on board of the Eurydice, and hope from the skill and great attention of Mr. Pardie, the surgeon, that he will do well. The brig is called the Diana, of Sunderland, bound to Portsmouth, laden with coals. Great credit is due to the master and crew for the resistance they made to so superior a force.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN TALBOT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 23, 1799.

Downing Street, November 23.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lieutenant-colonel the Honourable Alexander Hope, Deputy Adjutant-general to the army lately serving in Holland, from Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, Bart. by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, transmitted by him to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Swan Cutter, at Sea, Nov. 20.

I HAVE from time to time reported to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the progress which had been made in the embarkation and departure of the British and Russian troops which were left under my command, in the province of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked yesterday morning, when, the wind being fair, the whole of the ships of war and transports remaining in the Texel left that port. Every thing belonging to the army was brought off, excepting a small proportion of damaged provisions, a few waggons, and about 300 draught horses of little value, for which there was no tonnage; of these, the latter alone were saleable, but they bore so small a price, that I thought it better to distribute the whole to the magistrates of the different villages in and near which the army had been cantoned, to be delivered to any of the inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable consequences of war. Several large Dutch Indiamen and other ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present state, but which might have been fitted out as ships of war by the enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any further purpose, through the exertions of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Captain Bovar. The desire of complying most strictly with the articles of the agreement entered into between his Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the navigation of the Nieuwe Diep. Vice-admiral Dickson, as well as myself, made it our study to comply in this, as in every other instance, with the articles of agreement, and must do the French general the justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same spirit. Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to his Royal Highness's instructions, discharged every just demand of the inhabitants of the country which had been occupied by the army; and I was happy to find that very few claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my power to satisfy. The embarkation of the troops, difficult from the multiplicity of the arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the

state of the weather, was carried on with the utmost zeal and activity by Vice-admiral Dickson, and the officers and seamen under his command. I feel particularly indebted to Captain Lawford, of his Majesty's ship Romney, who was left on shore, and had the immediate direction of the embarkation, for his exertions, and his attention to every branch of his Majesty's service, and to Captain Woodriffe, principal agent of the transport service, for his great zeal in the execution of the duties of that situation. I have the honour to be, &c.

The Hon. Col. Hope, Adjutant-general, &c. JAMES PULTENEY.

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruise off the Texel, to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port. It was agreed by the French general, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should, as a matter of course, be allowed to depart.

Supplement to the Account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 20th ultimo.

General,

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 15.

THE late hour at which your letter reached me last night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaer Major-general Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is entirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Duke of York;
Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian Army.

To General Brune, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 15.

BY virtue of the authority, and in obedience to the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of the combined English and Russian army, Major-general Knox will have the honour of communicating with General Brune, commander in chief of the French and Batavian army, and of stating to him, that in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of the Zuyp: that in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England, and masters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, the Zuyder Zee, and the ocean, it depends upon us either to await the period when a favourable change of weather and of circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees, and without risk, from this country, retaining possession of such detached points as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves. In the event of our recurring to this last-mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops intrusted to our care; and for this purpose (however distressing, however ruinous to the inhabitants and to the country the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt.—Having perfectly at our disposal the sea-dykes, both towards the ocean and

the Zuyder Zee, as well as the interior dykes, we should in that case be reduced to the terrible necessity of inundating the whole country of North Holland, and of adding to this calamity every destructive evil which must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our retreat.

We should, under such circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess of rendering the navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and destroying the Nieuwe Diep; works upon which so many years labour, and such immense sums, have been expended. Our system of carrying on war having on all occasions been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity and the strongest sense of duty could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have ever directed the conduct of the English nation. From these considerations, and from our persuasion that General Brune and the Dutch people must be actuated by similar motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood, by the amicable arrangement of a point which is, perhaps, the object of both parties, and from our anxiety, in case of a different result, to stand justified to the whole universe, from whatever destruction may in consequence devolve upon this country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of November next, all the coasts, the islands, and the interior navigation of Holland, without committing any act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation, or laying the country under any inundations.

For this purpose, we propose that a suspension of hostilities shall take place until the period above specified: That during this interval we shall remain in full possession of all the points, and of the whole extent of country we occupy at this moment, and that the line of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies; and that this line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our choosing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our quitting it altogether: That during the above-mentioned interval no interference shall be allowed, nor any objections be started, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their respective possessions; and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force: That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances under which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops entitles them to expect on such an occasion. If these proposals accord with the wishes, and are conformable to the intentions of General Brune, there can be no difficulty whatever in carrying them into execution in three days from the date hereof.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Original of the above-mentioned proposals, which are now in the possession of the British Government, and which are now in the possession of the British Government.

*The French and Batavian Armies.**Equality.**Liberty.**Head-quarters, at Alkmaar, the 15th of October,
the 8th Year of the French Republic.**Brune, General in Chief, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the
combined English and Russian Army.**General,*

MAJOR-GENERAL Knox, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your secretary, will communicate my answer contained in an explanatory note.

*(Signed)***CITIZEN BRUNE,***General in Chief of the combined French and Batavian Army.**Head-quarters, at Alkmaar, the 15th of October,
the 8th Year of the French Republic.*

THE Duke of York, commander in chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no damage shall be committed, no sluices opened, or dykes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian army. These motives would not have been brought forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means sufficient for advancing into the country; for in that case he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and, in short, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconveniencies arising from the unfavourable season. We ought consequently to look to advantages in an arrangement, proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command. The terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary result of a cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the dykes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, and the villages to be burnt, for the mere purpose of committing such acts of violence; as such conduct would be contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe and of his own nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such measures as might be useful to his own army, or detrimental to ours; but we look upon such accidents as inseparable from a state of war. No object of advantage to us appears therefore to result from the proposals which have been made. Since, however, the sufferings of humanity come under the consideration of the Duke of York, General Brune is ready to meet the honourable feeling; and, in doing so, declares that the following stipulations, on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities, are obviously just, that he cannot depart from them:—

I. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell and Admiral Storey, shall be restored to the Batavian republic with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient powers to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his court an equivalent compensation.

II. Fifteen thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be conditionally released and sent home. The mode of selection, and the proportion for each country, to be settled between the governments of the two republics. The Batavian Admiral de Winter shall be considered as exchanged. This article shall in no degree prejudice or interfere with the cartel of exchange at present established.

III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army. An officer of artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this article is complied with.

IV. The army under the command of the Duke of York shall within forty-eight hours evacuate the position of the Zuyp; its advanced posts shall be withdrawn to the height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian army shall preserve the positions it occupies at present, taking up, however, its advanced posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a vidette at the height of Callants-Oog.

V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands of the Batavian republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation of the country.

VI. All ships of war or other vessels, having on board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

VII. To guarantee the execution of these articles, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected amongst the officers of rank in his army.

By order of General Brune, Commander in Chief of the combined French and Batavian Army.

(Signed)

VEVRY, Secretary.

General,

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 17.

I SEND back Major-general Knox with my answers to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, Duke of York,

Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian Army.

To General Brune, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 17.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of the combined English and Russian army, proposed to General Brune, commander in chief of the French and Batavian army, an arrangement equal to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the farther effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of its ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce. In answer to which, General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity, than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe. Devastation or destruction

tion is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little does either accord with the disposition of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; but there are duties pre-emptorily prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the odium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the measure necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement. Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other; persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his Royal Highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major-general Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it. It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British government every communication which has taken place between his Royal Highness and General Brune.

Articles proposed in the explanatory Note of General Brune.

Ans. to Art. I. His Royal Highness will on no account treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.

Ans. to Art. II. This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined army must sustain, should its embarkation be resolved upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the result; but as, in the event of the army's carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected; his Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise, in the name of the British government, that 5000 French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. Nothing further in this article can be agreed to.

Ans. to Art. III. The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

Ans. to Art. IV. On no account will it be consented that the army shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp, and persons properly authorized shall be admitted from time to time to ascertain and report upon this point for the satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are to our position. It must be further understood, that, on his part, General Brune will not allow any approaches or offensive preparations to be carried on; and that the French and Batavian army shall remain in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.

Ans. to Art. V. The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and at this season of the year

any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible; but to prevent any difficult or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed, that the suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of the month of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.

Anf. to Art. VI. The ships of war, or other vessels immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.

Anf. to Art. VII. Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army.

(Signed)

H. TAYLOR, Sec.

Sir,

Alkmaar, October 17.

I HAVE seen General Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his Royal Highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition on the part of General Brune to enter fairly into the subject. In respect to the essential article of the fleet, General Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directors, to make the delivery of it a *sine qua non*; and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance that his Royal Highness would forward the demand to his court. In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demands to 2000 men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled. I beg his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Hon. Colonel Hope, Adjutant-general, &c.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 18.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from General Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch army, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz. "His Royal Highness's will, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible." If General Brune expects any thing further to pass on that subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better. In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, his Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter further into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE,

To Hon. Major-general Knox, &c. Deputy Adjutant-general.

Sir,

Sir,

Alkmaar, Oct. 18, Three P. M.

I HAVE received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you that every thing is settled to his Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which General Bruue has given immediate orders to all his posts that hostilities shall cease, and that no further work of any kind shall be carried on; he requests his Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenhuyfen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Hon. Colonel Hope, Adjutant-general, &c.

P. S. General Bruue has sent off to Amsterdam, to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the flotilla there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 26, 1799.

Admiralty Office, November 26.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Searle, commanding the Courier Cutter to Lord Duncan.

My Lord,

Courier, Yarmouth Roads, Nov. 24.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that in pursuance of your orders of the 21st instant, I proceeded to sea, and at five P. M. of the day following, observed a suspicious sail bringing to a bark, when I hauled my wind to speak them, and in passing the latter, was informed the chase was an enemy; I immediately made all possible sail after her and had the good luck to come up with her next morning at nine A. M. Lowestoffe N. W. by W. ten or twelve leagues, when after a close action of fifty minutes, she struck her colours, and proved to be Le Guerrier cutter privateer, mounting 14 guns, four-pounders, with 44 men, commanded by Citizen Felix L. Sallemant, out five days from Dunkirk, and had captured the Nile brig, of London, laden with coals.

I have to lament the loss of Mr. Stephen Marsh, the master, who was killed at the commencement of the action, and two men wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy was four killed and six wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncan, &c. &c. &c.

T. SEARLE

Admiralty Office, November 26.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Young, commanding the Ann Cutter, giving an Account of his having captured a small Privateer, to Vice-admiral Lutwidge.

Sir,

Ann Cutter, Downs, Nov. 25.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the evening of the 21st instant after a chase of five hours, Breechy Head bearing N. N. E. distant three or four leagues, I captured Le Petit Diable French cutter privateer Monsieur Simon Robert Saltit command, out two days from Dieppe with small arms only, and eight men on board, the remainder having been sent in a light sloop, cut out of Seaford Roads on the night of the 20th instant, and sent for France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge.

R. YOUNG, Lieutenant

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
November 28, 1799.

Downing Street, November 28.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received this day from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Montenaux, Oct. 26.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that a report was this morning received by General Melas from General Karaczai (who commanded a corps of 6000 men near Novi, to observe the chief débouché from Genoa), stating that he had been attacked by superior numbers of the enemy, and, after a very severe engagement, had been obliged to retire, with considerable loss, to Alessandria, where he had taken up a position behind the Bormida. General Kray marched this morning with a considerable reinforcement, and I hope will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progress. A resolution has been taken on the part of the Commander in Chief immediately to embody the Piedmontese army; these troops are to be placed, in every respect, upon their ancient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and are, in no manner whatever, to be made subject to Austrian discipline. The Piedmontese troops that are employed have behaved, upon all occasions, in the most gallant and honourable manner. Vast numbers of deserters come in daily, who all describe the distress of the enemy, for want of provisions, to be extreme.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Centale, Nov. 6.

IN my last letter I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that in consequence of information having been received that a large detachment of the enemy was coming from the side of Savoy, the army made a movement to its right. The French having taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Salucco, threatening our communication with Turin, General Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his right; and a camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano. These operations, when connected with the system of defence only, upon which this army had so long been acting, deceived the French into a belief that the Austrians were in full retreat. The evacuation of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the purpose of adding a very considerable force to the army, confirmed still more this opinion. Elated with these hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the 3d took possession of Savigliano.

On the 4th, the enemy marched in three columns to attack the Austrian army. The first column marched from Savigliano by Marene, the second by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Fossano, which had been put in a state of defence, and was occupied by a considerable garrison. It happened that the Austrian army moved with the same intent, at the same time, and in the same number of columns, and upon the same roads. Lieutenant-general Ott commanded the right

Vol. IX.

P

column,

column, Lieutenant-general Elsnitz the centre, and Major-general Göttersheim the left. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola; it was not till after a very severe engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott pursued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon and above 1000 prisoners. The column of General Elsnitz, that was destined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable resistance. The action lasted for several hours, and it was not till the arrival of the column of General Ott from Savigliano upon the rear of the French, that victory declared in favour of the Austrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in pursuit of the enemy: General Ott by Villa Fallette, General Elsnitz by Valdigne. The army halted at night at Centalo. The column of General Göttersheim repulsed the French from Fossano to Murazzo. It will appear surprising, that while our army was at Centalo, a division of the French army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi, with the Stura in their rear, over which there was no bridge.

Early in the morning of the 5th the army marched in two columns to Ronchi and Murazzo. The enemy, surprised, made no resistance, and 200 prisoners were taken without any loss. It appears that the French army was completely defeated, and that this division was left there without orders. The Austrians have made in the two days above 3000 prisoners. The army being extremely fatigued, remained at Ronchi; but this morning, General Melas having determined to follow up his success with the greatest vigour, the army marched in two columns, one upon the intrenched camp of the Madonna del Almo, and the other upon Casaglia; the enemy retreated every where upon our approach: it is reported that the French are retiring over the mountains.

It is impossible to do justice to the valour and perseverance of the Austrian army. The operations of the army prior and subsequent to this affair, when considered in a military point of view, entitle the Commander in Chief to the admiration of the whole world.

Accounts were received yesterday from General Kray, that he had attacked the enemy near Alessandria, had obliged them to retire to Ponzolo Formigio, with the loss of 1000 prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. BENTINCK

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 30, 1799.

Admiralty Office, November 30.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant F. G. Bond to Lord St. Vincent.

My Lord,

Netley, Oporto, October 17

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 10th of October, in with Vigo, the Netley recaptured a brig from Gibraltar laden with brandy. By dropping the boat, and continuing under a press of sail, we were enabled to cut off the privateer from Bayonne, the fort of which we exchanged several shot: she proved a Spanish schooner, belonging to Muros, and called El Orelly, y los Tres Amos, mounting 4 carriage guns and 4 brass 3-pounders on swivels, with a complement of 52 men. The prisoners exceeding the number of our maining crew, I judged it expedient to land them at this place, w

they have been delivered to the Spanish consul, and the necessary receipt for them obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Admiral of the White, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

November 27.

THE Hope schooner arrived last evening with the small French lugger mentioned in the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Frissell.

Sir,

His Majesty's hired Lugger Fanny, Nov. 21, at Sea.

THE Start bearing N. N. W. 15 leagues, I saw two sail to windward, which I perceived to be an English schooner in chase of a French lugger, then running before the wind, and upon my hoisting French colours the lugger kept for us; at eleven o'clock A. M. we fired two shots at the lugger, when she immediately struck, and proves to be a French privateer belonging to Granville, armed with swivels and small arms, and 13 men: out one day; had taken nothing.

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c.

W. FRISSELL.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lanyon, of the Kent hired Cutter, to Vice-admiral Lutwidge.

Sir,

His Majesty's hired Cutter Kent, Downs, Nov. 28.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. the North Foreland bearing W. by S. five leagues, at eight P. M. I fell in with and captured a French lugger privateer, from Calais, called the Four Brothers, Citizen Charles Deslobier captain, carrying 4 guns, 4 pounders, besides swivels and small arms, and 24 men: had been out of Calais one day, and had not taken any vessel, and have sent the privateer to Ramsgate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge.

W. LANYON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 7, 1799.

Admiralty Office, December 7.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North-Seas, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth, the 3d inst.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Dunbar, of his Majesty's sloop Driver, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here this morning Le Barras schooner privateer, belonging to Dunkirk; manned principally with Danes and Swedes.

His Majesty's Sloop Driver, Yarmouth Roads,

My Lord,

December 3.

THE early return of his Majesty's sloop under my command to this anchorage, from the service she was employed upon, has been occasioned by my wish to land 57 French prisoners that composed the officers and crew of a very fine schooner privateer, *Le Barras*, of 14 guns, belonging to Dunkirk, out four days from Ostend, commanded by Citizen Fromentin, which vessel I captured (the *Vigilant* hired lugger in company) on the 30th ult. ten leagues N. W. of the Texel.

I am happy to add, she had only made one prize, the *Jane* of Hull, from Sunderland, with coals for Embden: the master and part of the seamen I found on board the schooner, making in all 67 in number.

J. DUNBAR.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Seas, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, December 4.

Sir,

I TAKE great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have just received from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's sloop *Jalouse*, giving an account of his having captured the French lugger privateer the *Fantaisie*, belonging to Dunkirk, which I had sent him in quest of on the 24th of last month, and have no doubt the uniform zeal and exertion of this officer will meet with due attention from their Lordships.

DUNCAN.

My Lord,

His Majesty's Ship Jalouse, at Sea, Nov. 30.

YESTERDAY I had the good luck to fall in with the privateer your Lordship sent me in quest of, and after a chase of five hours I captured her: she is a new copper-bottomed lugger, of 14 guns and 60 men, called the *Fantaisie*, of Dunkirk, and had the day before taken four laden colliers, close in with Flamborough Head. I determined to get towards Ostend, and this day I retook the *Sally* of Lynn, one of her prizes; the others I have great hopes of falling in with. I feel great pleasure in having rescued four masters and 35 British seamen from the horrors of a French prison. The lugger is just refitted, well stored, cost 2600*l.* sterling, and I think well calculated for his Majesty's service.

J. TEMPLE.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 3d instant.

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Raccoon*, giving an account of his having captured a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 4 swivels.

S. LUTWIDGE.

Sir,

Sir, *His Majesty's Ship Racoon, Downs, Dec. 3.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, at daylight, Portee E. S. B. I fell in with a French lugger privateer, to which I immediately gave chase; and an hour after I had the satisfaction to capture her. She proves to be *Le Vrai Decide*, of 14 guns, 12 swivels, and 60 men (nine of whom had been left on shore when she landed), commanded by Citizen Delgardri, belongs to Boulogne, out thirty hours, in company with three others, and had not taken any thing. His Majesty's ship *Cormorant* was in sight, and joined in the chase.

ROBERT LLOYD.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, giving an account of his having captured on the 3d instant, *L'Intrepide* French privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, belonging to Calais. The *Racoon* anchored in the Downs this morning; and I have the satisfaction of learning from Lieutenant Coxwell, that the wound which Captain Lloyd has received in the head from a half-pike is not dangerous. He also informs me, that soon after the action the *Stag* cutter joined, and went in pursuit of the brig mentioned, in Captain Lloyd's letter.

Sir,

His Majesty's Sloop Racoon, Dover Roads, Dec. 4.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at ten P. M. Dover north about five or six miles, I observed a lugger board a brig: I soon discovered her to be an enemy, and made all sail in chase; after a running fire of about forty minutes I laid her alongside, when we were received with a smart fire from the cannon and small arms, which was immediately returned with success. Finding themselves unable to make any further resistance, bowsprit and foremast gone, they thought it fit to strike. She proves to be *L'Intrepide*, of Calais, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, quite new, commanded by Citizen Saillard, sailed from Boulogne four o'clock yesterday evening.

I feel myself much indebted to Lieutenant Coxwell (the only commissioned officer I had on board) for the great assistance I received from him, as well as the other officers and men, for their attention in obeying my orders. It is with satisfaction I have to state (through Providence) that there is only one man wounded, and myself slightly. The privateer has lost 13 in killed and wounded.

I am sorry to state that the brig captured was the *Welcombe*, from London to Plymouth, with malt; and it was out of my power to pursue her, as I must have lost my foremast, all my fore-shrouds being gone on the starboard side. It gives me particular pleasure to have deprived the enemy of a vessel which they considered the largest and best sailer from Calais.

ROBERT LLOYD.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 6th inst.

Sir,

ENCLOSED I transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Griffiths, of his Majesty's sloop *Atalante*, giving an account of his having yesterday morning captured a French lugger privateer, called the *Succes*, with 6 guns and 48 men, after first recapturing the brig *Martha* of London, her prize.

S. LUTWIDGE.

Sir,

Atalante, at Sea, December 4.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at half past eight, I observed a lugger in the S. W. hovering round and boarding a brig, to which I gave immediate chase: finding we came rapidly up, she cast off the tow-rope, and at a quarter past eleven I sent the master in the jolly-boat, without heaving to, to take possession of the brig, left without a soul on board, and continued the chase of the privateer, then four or five miles ahead. At four P. M. in a fair chase, I had the satisfaction to come up with and take her: *Le Succes*, of Boulogne, François Mathieu Blondin master, mounting 6 carriage-guns and 48 men; six days from Boulogne, and taken nothing else. I found the crew of the prize on board, and learn her to be the *Martha*, of London, Edward Lewington master, from London, bound to Belfast, laden with sundries, taken by the privateer last night, to the westward of Dungeness.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 10, 1799.

Admiralty Office, December 10.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th inst.

LIEUTENANT Wildey, in the *Camperdown* cutter, has anchored in the Downs, and delivered to me the enclosed letter, stating his having captured yesterday evening, and sent into Dover, *Le Republicain* French privateer, with 20 men and small arms.

Sir,

Camperdown Cutter, at Sea, Dec. 7.

IN pursuance of your orders of the 26th ultimo, I beg leave to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at eight P. M. I fell in with and captured close to the South Foreland, the Republican French privateer lugger, burden 12 tons from Boulogne, Citoyen Jean Bastite Carré commander, carrying 20 men, with small arms, &c. Had made no captures whatever, having failed in the afternoon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY WILDEY.

Admiral

Admiralty Office, December 10.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th instant.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, two letters that I received from Lieutenant Tomlinson, commanding his Majesty's hired armed Schooner the Speedwell, stating his having, in company with the Valiant lugger, commanded by Lieutenant Maxwell, captured the two French privateers therein mentioned; on which occasions much praise is due to these officers for their vigilant and alert conduct.

The Speedwell and Valiant arrived last night with their prizes.

And the May brig belonging to Guernsey, that had been captured by the Providence French privateer on the 3d instant, and recaptured the following morning by his Majesty's sloop Suffisante, off the Isle of Bas, arrived here last evening; and the prize-master informs me, he left the Suffisante in chase of the privateer, with every prospect of speedily coming up with her. I am, &c.

THOMAS PASLEY.

Sir, *Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 5.*
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day, the Valiant in company, island of Guernsey bearing S. E. distant five leagues, after a chase of six hours, captured L'Heureuse Esperance French lugger privateer, of St. Maloe, mounting 14 3-pounders, eight of which were thrown overboard before we came up with her. She had on board but 24 men, having manned four prizes since the commencement of this cruise. A brig belonging to Beaumais she took this morning, after a considerable resistance. I am in hopes to fall in with her before she reaches the French coast.

I remain, &c. &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

ROBERT TOMLINSON.

Sir, *Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 6.*
I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in addition to our success of yesterday, we have this evening, the Valiant in company, and Swin Islands bearing south about two miles, after a chase of nine hours (the last hour and ten minutes being a running fight), captured a French brig privateer, of 14 6-pounders and 38 men, called L'Heureux Speculateur, of Granville, Citizen Louis Joseph Quoniam commander.

She has been out four days, without taking any thing.—She is a remarkably fast sailer, and has done a great deal of mischief to the English trade. The enemy had a man killed and 7 wounded, without, I am happy to add, having done us any damage.

I am, &c. &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

ROBERT TOMLINSON.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 14, 1799.

Downing Street, Dec. 13.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Morozzo, Nov. 14.

IT gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that it is the determination of the Commander in Chief to undertake immediately the siege of Coni, and push it on with all possible vigour. This resolution has been adopted in consequence of the events which have taken place since the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been most complete. The prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th amount to 4300, which number is much greater than was at first supposed; the Austrians lost 2000 in killed and wounded.

On the 11th the division of General Ott attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. On the same day Major-general Somasiva pursued the French in the valley of the Stura as far as Demonte, of which he took possession, and made 100 prisoners. Major-general Gottertheim also obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Chiufa, Boves, and Poveragna. General Championnet had assembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monasterlo; as long as he occupied this position, it was impossible to undertake the siege of Coni. General Melas, therefore, gave orders that a general attack should be made on the 13th.

A letter from Championnet to St. Cyr had been intercepted, which showed that the latter was not able to pursue the advantage which he had gained over General Kray in the last action which I had the honour of stating to your Lordship. For this reason, the division of General Metrowski, which had marched as far as Cherasco, for the purpose of reinforcing General Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi. The remainder of the army marched in two columns; the one by La Chiufa, upon Monasterlo; the other by Villa Nova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much resistance, abandoned all his positions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the Lower Town to the Austrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night.

General Championnet is retreating towards Ormia, and Major-general Bellegarde is sent with a considerable corps in his pursuit. The Austrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the necessary positions to cover the siege. I never yet have seen inveteracy and detestation of the French so general, and carried to such lengths as it is here: the whole people are armed, and, headed by a priest, perform the most wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and, in

the action of yesterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very strong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road: the country, being mountainous, is peculiarly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The siege will begin in the course of ten days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Admiralty Office, December 14.

Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Leviathan, Port Mahon, the 3d September.

Sir,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a list of prizes captured by the Squadron employed at Minorca, between the 2d of August and the 4th of September 1799.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

List of Vessels captured by the Squadron employed at Minorca between the 2d of August and 4th of September.

Brig laden with salt; taken by the Powerful, Majestic, and Vanguard: master and crew deserted.

Zebec (No. 25), from Tarragona, bound the Barcelona with 4000 reams of paper on account of the King of Spain; taken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Vanguard and Zealous.

Latteen sail vessel (No. 19), from Tarragona, bound to Barcelona, laden with paper, wine, and corn; taken by ditto.

Latteen sail vessel, from Tortosa, bound to Barcelona with pine timber for ships or building; captured by ditto.

Single latteen sail boat, laden with wheat; taken by the Vanguard; boat being old, let go with the passengers and old men.

Single latteen sail decked boat, quite new (No. 184), from Tarragona, bound to Barcelona, with 130 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous.

Single latteen sail boat, with 160 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous; boat being old, let go with the old men, passengers, and boys.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off Lisbon, November 28.

Sir,

I HAVE just time to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the arrival of his Majesty's schooner Netley off this port with two Spanish lugger privateers taken on the 14th instant and on this day; also a lugger taken on the 24th, by his Majesty's ship Castor, in sight of the Netley, with which I bore up from Oporto, agreeable to written orders from Captain Gower. The Wallingham packet is this moment under our stern, which will be a sufficient apology for the brevity of this letter. On my arrival at Lisbon I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the particulars of my proceedings, with the account of two additional recaptures of brigs from Newfoundland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Losack, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Jupiter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. ; dated in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 19th September.

ENCLOSED I transmit a list of the captures made by the Squadron during the cruise.

A List of Ships captured, recaptured, and detained by his Majesty's Squadron cruising off the Mauritius.

La Denrée, laden with bale-goods and coffee, and L'Augustine (lost in St. Augustine's Bay), laden with rum and arrack, cut out of Saint Dennis, Isle of Bourbon, by L'Oiseau's boats, April 21.

Chance, laden with rice (cut out of Balafore Roads by La Forte French frigate; taken from under the battery at Cannones Point, Isle of France), recaptured April 25, at anchor off the Isle of France, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant; afterwards lost near Saint Mary's, Madagascar.

The French schooner Janet, laden with paddy; taken April 25, by the Star, off Roderique.

The Prussian ship Three Brothers, laden with naval stores and fundries (from Bourdeaux, said to be bound to Tranquebar, detained going into Port Louis); taken May 7, by the Tremendous, off Port Louis, Isle of France.

The brig Elizabeth, laden with rice (taken by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal), recaptured May 7, by the Star, off Round Island, Isle of France; afterwards foundered.

The French schooner Surprise, in ballast, taken May 7, by the Star, off Cape Brabant, Isle of France.

The American ship Pacific, laden with bale-goods and sugar, run on shore by the French near the river Noir, part of the cargo saved by the boats of the Squadron; retaken May 10, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant, off the Isle of France; afterwards burnt.

G. LOSACK.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 4, 1800.

Admiralty Office, January 4.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Pengelly to Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley; dated on board his Majesty's Cutter Viper, Falmouth, December 28, 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 26th instant, at a quarter past ten A. M. the Dodman bearing north seven or eight leagues, I discovered a suspicious vessel to windward, standing towards the Viper, under my command; at noon, perceiving her to be an enemy, tacked and stood towards her, and a quarter past brought her to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when she sheered off; I had the good fortune, however, after a running fight of an hour and a half, to lay her close on board, and upon pouring two broadsides into her she struck her colours; she proves to be Le Furet, of 14 guns, four-pounders, commanded by Citoyen L. Bouvet, two days from St. Malo, with a complement of 64 men, seven of which had been sent away in a prize

prize on the morning of the day she was captured. Le Furet is quite new, this being her first cruise, is well stored and victualled for two months.

I cannot speak too much in praise of Mr. H. Jane, acting master, from whose zeal and ability I received every assistance; nor can I be fully expressive of the spirited and good conduct of the officers and ship's company.

I am happy to add, that we had only one man wounded, and myself slightly hurt; the sails and rigging much cut, and the mainmast, I am apprehensive, rendered unserviceable.

The loss of the enemy was four men killed; the first and second captain and six men wounded; four dangerously.

The prize, as well as the Viper, being much disabled in her sails and rigging, I have put into Falmouth, from whence I shall proceed to Plymouth as soon as possible.

English Force.

Viper, of 12 guns, four-pounders, and 48 men.

Le Furet, of 14 guns, four-pounders, and 57 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PENGELLY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 7, 1800.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Buckley, Collector of the Customs at Newhaven, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th instant.

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, that I yesterday received information that a small vessel of a suspicious appearance was lying near the harbour, on which I immediately went to Mr. Bound, mate of the Nox cutter, who, with one of my boatmen, and some of the crew of the Nox, manned the custom-house boat, who together with Mr. S. Cooper, master of the Unity, of this place, assisted by some of the coast artillery (which I command), and other persons who volunteered their services on this occasion, manned four other boats, and proceeded in pursuit of her; when after a chase of about two hours we came up with her, and after a short resistance she struck, and proved to be Le General Brune, of Dieppe, burden about thirty tons, commanded by Citizen Fleury, manned with 15 men, and armed with two carriage guns, not mounted, and a quantity of small arms. The vessel and her papers are in my possession, and I have to observe that Mr. Bound, Mr. Cooper, and the whole of the persons who volunteered their services on this occasion, deserve the greatest credit.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

G. BUCKLEY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 11, 1800.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 11.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Hofer, Commander of the private Schooner of War the Revenge, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Viana, the 16th December 1799.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 4th instant, at five A.M. in Vigo Bay, I was attacked

attacked by four Spanish privateers, two schooners, a brig, and a lugger, mounting from four to 14 guns. The wind being southerly, I kept up a running fight till I got clear of the islands to the northward, which lasted about fifteen minutes, when one of the schooners having lost her main-mast, gave up the chase, and the other three immediately hauled their wind. Having suffered very much in our rigging and sails, it was not in my power to chase them to windward, I therefore made sail to the N.W. At two P. M. saw a schooner to the westward, gave chase; at three got close alongside, saw she had Spanish colours flying, desired them to strike; on making no answer, gave them our broadside, which they returned, and a smart fire was kept up on both sides for about an hour, when she blew up close alongside. Our boat being very much shattered, it was some time before I could get her ready to hoist out, and I am sorry to say I was enabled to save but eight of the crew, who informed me she was the new privateer Brilliant, Ramo de Castillo master, of eight guns, six and twelve pounders; had, when she began the action, 63 men; had sailed from Pontevedra that morning on a cruize off Oporto, which I am happy in having prevented, as there are at this time fifty sail of vessels off that bar, who cannot get in, owing to the badness of the weather.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Queen Charlotte, at Gibraltar, December 22, 1799.

Sir,

IN justice to the intrepid behaviour of Lieutenant Bainbridge, I cannot resist reporting, for their Lordships' information, that last evening an English cutter (the Lady Nelson) was seen off Cabreta Point, surrounded by French privateers and gun-vessels, all firing; I ordered the boats from the Queen Charlotte and Emerald to row towards the enemy, in hopes it might encourage the cutter to resist until she could get under our guns, but she was boarded and taken in tow by two of the French privateers, in which situation Lieutenant Bainbridge in the Queen Charlotte's barge, with 16 men, run alongside the cutter, and after a sharp conflict, carried her, taking seven French officers and 27 men prisoners; six or seven more were killed or knocked overboard in the scuffle: the privateer cut the tow-ropes, and made off close under the guns of Algeziras, pursued and attacked by Lord Cochrane in the Queen Charlotte's cutter, which had by this time got up. Had not the darkness of the night prevented the boats acting in concert, all the privateers would have been taken. Lieutenant Bainbridge is severely wounded on the head by a stroke from a sabre, and slightly in other places; but I trust he is not in danger.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 14, 1800.

Admiralty Office, January 14.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge to Mr. Nepean; dated in the Downs, January 13.

Sir,

I BEG leave to enclose, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Captain Baker, of his Majesty's ship Nemesis, acquainting me with his having

having captured (in company with the *Savage* sloop) the *Renard* lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 65 men; and that the *Savage* had recaptured the *Atlas*, an English brig, her prize. I also enclose a letter from Mr. Butcher, master of the *Nile* (third) lugger (Lieutenant Whitehead being sick on shore, but has since rejoined her), acquainting me with his having captured the privateer mentioned in Captain Baker's letter. The *Nemesis*, *Savage*, and *Nile*, with the prizes, have anchored in the Downs.

S. LUTWIDGE.

Sir,

Nemesis, Downs, Jan. 13.

YOU will be pleased to hear of my having boarded and taken the French privateer lugger *Le Renard*, mounting 14 four-pounders, two swivels, with 65 men, Jean Jacques Fourmentin master. She sailed from Boulogne yesterday morning in company with six other luggers, and had captured a brig called the *Atlas*, from Lisbon, off Dungeness, but fortunately the *Savage* was in company with me, and Captain Thompson quickly complying with a signal I made him, retook the said brig, which I was obliged to pass in chase of the lugger. I have also to inform you, that soon after I had taken possession of *Le Renard*, two other luggers were seen to leeward. We instantly chased them, and came up with *Le Moderé*, a French privateer lugger that the *Nile* hired armed cutter was in the act of boarding. I beg therefore to refer you to the master of her for the information you may require, as I had then no opportunity of questioning him, my time being taken up in placing the force, accidentally in company with me, in such a situation to retake any other captures that might have been made from the *Narcissus*'s convoy as she passed up channel. I accordingly gave Lieutenant Guyon, of the *Union* hired armed cutter, orders to post himself off Boulogne; the master of the *Nile* cutter off Calais; and Captain Thompson, a choice of either of these ports his judgment best approved. The *Stag* cutter likewise joined me during the night, and I thought proper to give the master of her directions to watch those ports narrowly till the morning. The two luggers and recaptured brig being under my charge, and having, I hope, sufficiently provided against the enemy's depredations, I thought it most prudent to repair with them to the Downs, where I have the honour to inform you I arrived at five o'clock this morning.

S. Lutwidge, Esq. &c.

T. BAKER.

Sir,

Nile (Third), Downs, Jan. 13.

I BEG leave to inform you (Lieutenant Whitehead being sick on shore) that his Majesty's hired lugger under my command, at 12 A. M. captured *Le Moderé* French lugger of four four-pounders, and 42 men, belonging to Boulogne; she only sailed about six hours previous to her being captured, and had not taken any thing.

S. BUTCHER, Master.

Copy of a Letter from Captain D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, to Mr. Nepean; dated Jersey, Jan. 8.

Sir,

HAVING had occasion to send his Majesty's hired armed brig *Aristocrat* on immediate service, and Lieutenant D'Auvergne, her commander, having represented to me that he had very particular business to settle, I committed the execution of the service to Lieutenant Wray, first of the

Bravo;

Bravo: on his return from the execution of it he met a privateer, of St. Maloes, which he captured. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit you a copy of his report of the circumstances, for their Lordships' information.

D'AUVERGNE, Prince of Bouillon.

Sir,

Aristocrat, Plymouth, Jan. 1.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing you, that after having executed your order, in returning to Jersey on the 30th ult. I discovered a schooner to windward that had the appearance of an enemy: after a chase of five hours took possession of her, Seven Islands bearing E. S. E. nine leagues. She is called L'Aventure French privateer, of 14 guns, four and two-pounders, and 42 men, out ten days from St. Maloes, without having captured any thing.—The number of shot I was obliged to fire before she would strike very much damaged her gaff, which prevented her getting to windward.—A heavy gale of wind in the night, not having the least prospect of reaching the island, I made the best of my way to this port.

NICH. WRAY.

Extract of a Letter from Captain E. L. Gower to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Castor, Cork, December 30, 1799.

I SAILED from the Tagus on the 21st of November with eight vessels bound to Oporto and five for England; the former I left off the Bar the 25th ult. with a favourable wind and tide for entering that harbour; I there captured the Santa Levirata y Animas, a Spanish privateer, of two guns and 38 men.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 18, 1800.

Admiralty Office, January 18.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Abergavenny, in Port Royal Harbour, the 25th October 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Philpot, commander of his Majesty's sloop Echo, stating as gallant and daring an enterprise, under the command of Lieutenant Napier, of the said sloop, as has been executed by any one officer in the service during this war, when it is known that the two boats employed on this service were manned with 16 men only, officers included; and that, from the confession of the officers of the brig, they were in expectation of being attacked, and had held themselves in a state of preparation for two days and two nights.

Being well assured there needs no farther comment from me to induce their Lordships to pay attention to men of such distinguished merit as Lieutenant Napier appears to have had on such a hazardous and bold undertaking, I shall implicitly submit it for the Lordships' consideration.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

Sir,

Echo, at Sea, October 18, 1799.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 14th instant I chased into Lagnadille, the north-west end of Porto Rico, a brig. Seeing several vessels

vessels in the bay, some of them loaded, on the 15th, I sent the pinnace and jolly-boat, under the command of Lieutenants Napier and Rorie: they arrived too late to attempt boarding the vessels at anchor, but had the good fortune to capture a Spanish brig from Camana (on the Main) bound to Old Spain, laden with cocoa and indigo, and having on board two 4-pounders and 20 men.

On the 16th I sent the two boats under the command of Lieutenant Napier and Mr. Wood (the boatswain), to cut out what they could from the bay. They arrived at the anchorage about two o'clock in the morning, and were hailed from the brig we chased in: they perceived her to be armed, and on the look-out for them, moored about half a cable's length from the shore, with her broadside to the sea, protected by two field-pieces, one 18-pounder, and some smaller carriage-guns, all placed on the beach. The boats did not hesitate, but boarded her in the bow; the Frenchmen and Spaniards (about 30 in number, all upon deck, with matches lighted and guns primed, every way prepared for action) made the best of their way down the hatchways. By the time the cables were cut, the guns on the beach opened their fire upon the boats. The third shot, I am sorry to say, sunk the pinnace, while she was ahead towing the jolly-boat. The brig was several times hulled, but a light breeze favouring, she soon got out of gun-shot.

I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of Lieutenant Napier, and those under him: had I known what they had to contend with, I should not have considered myself justified in sending so small a force; luckily not a man killed or wounded; the only loss is the boat, with the arms and ammunition.

The brig mounts 12 4-pounders; had 30 men on board; is a French letter of marque, commanded by Citizen Pierre Martin, Enseigne de Vaisseau; is coppered, and a very fast sailer; was to sail in two days for Curraçoa, there to be fitted as a privateer: she is American built, and has a valuable cargo on board; the captain of her was on shore.

I remain, &c.

ROBERT PHILPOT.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Port Royal Harbour, the 27th October 1799.

Sir,

I HEREWITH transmit you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed and merchant vessels captured by the Squadron under my command, since my last return, dated the 21st July last, by his Majesty's ship, *Magicienne*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

An Account of armed and Merchant Vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's Squadron under my Command, since the 21st Day of July last.

ARMED VESSELS.

French schooner privateer *La Junon*, of 1 gun, 30 men, and 40 tons, on a cruise from Guadaloupe—taken by the *Trent*.

A French

A French schooner of 2 guns and 50 tons—taken by the boats of ditto; crew had left her.

Spanish ship Santa Anna, of 12 guns, 24 men, and 320 tons, from Havannah to La Vera Cruz, laden with wine, wax, tar, &c.—taken by the Meleager and Greyhound.

Spanish cutter Le Vecourfo, of 2 guns, 12 men, and 50 tons, from Nantz to La Vera Cruz, laden with steel, bale-goods, &c.—taken by ditto.

Spanish brig El Volador, of 2 guns, from La Guira, bound to Old Spain, laden with 80,000 pounds of cocoa, and some indigo—taken by the Aquilon.

French schooner Le Phoenix, of 4 guns, 35 men, and 60 tons, laden with dry goods—taken by the Surprise.

French schooner Le Hanah, of 4 guns, 20 men, and 46 tons, laden with nails, canvass, &c.—taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Francaze, of 2 guns, 15 men, and 45 tons, laden with cocoa and hides—taken by ditto.

French schooner La Josephine, of 1 gun, 10 men, and 20 tons, laden with wine and provisions—taken by ditto.

A French schooner of 6 guns, out of Rio de La Hache; crew had left her—taken by the Stork.

French schooner La Floretta, of 2 guns, 10 men, and 28 tons, from Barracoa to Cape François, laden with flour—taken by the Musquito.

Spanish ship letter of marque El Navarra, alias Diligente, of 8 guns and 150 tons, from Bilboa, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with wine, iron, and writing-paper—taken by the Lowestoffe, Volage, and Swallow.

Spanish brig Santo Christo de St. Cruz, of 2 guns, 22 men, and 100 tons, from Camana, bound to Old Spain, laden with cocoa and indigo—taken by the Echo.

French brig letter of marque Bonaparte, of 12 guns, 30 men, and 150 tons, laden with rum, gin, &c.—taken by ditto.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Brig De Falck, under Danish colours, from Bourdeaux to Charleston, laden with wine, brandy, and dry goods—taken by the Brunswick.

Spanish schooner Del Rosario, from La Guira to Cadiz, laden with cocoa and indigo—taken by ditto.

Schooner Beaufort, under Danish colours, from Norfolk to St. Thomas, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

Schooner Telegraph, under American colours, from New Orleans, said to be bound to Jamaica, but going to St. Domingo, laden with provisions—taken by the Carnatic.

Schooner Narcissus, under Danish colours, from Port au Paix, bound to Baltimore, cargo about 40,000 pounds of coffee—taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Jesus Maria, from Jamaica, bound to Porto Rico, with a false pass, laden with provisions and sundries—taken by the York.

Schooner Christopher, under American colours, from Arrçoa, bound to Baltimore, laden with coffee and tobacco (Dutch property)—taken by ditto.

Brig James, under American colours, from Cape François, bound to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, laden with coffee and sugar (French property)—taken by ditto.

Brigs Harriot and Ann, under American colours, from Cape François, bound to Charleston, laden with coffee and sugar (French property)—taken by ditto.

Schooner Eliza, under American colours, from Jeremie, bound to Saint Augustine, laden with coffee and sugar—taken by ditto.

Brig Friendship, under Danish colours, from St. Thomas, bound to La Guira, laden with steel and iron—taken by the Trent.

Spanish sloop Saint Julian, from Lamana, bound to Saint Domingo, laden with tobacco—scuttled by ditto.

Schooner Lama, under Danish colours, from Saint Domingo, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

A French brig, cut out from the south side of Porto Rico, in ballast—taken by ditto.

Spanish felucca Santo Christo el Gro, from La Guira, bound to Cadiz, laden with indigo, coffee, and cocoa—taken by ditto.

A Spanish launch, 25 tons, from La Guira, bound to Barcelona (cargo 1570 dollars)—taken by ditto.

Two ditto, laden with cocoa—scuttled by ditto.

Spanish xebec Nuestra Señora de la Vegla, from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, laden with wine, oil, and bales—taken by the Meleager and Greyhound.

Spanish settee Le Bizarre, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with bales, wine, &c.—taken by ditto.

Spanish tartan Saint Lazarro, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with quicksilver—taken by ditto.

Spanish brig Las Animas, from Havannah, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy, bales, &c.—taken by the Meleager and Greyhound.

Spanish schooner Saint Juan Baptiste, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with wine and cloth—taken by ditto.

Spanish settee Saint Miguel y la Virgen de Regla, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with paper, oil, &c.—taken by ditto.

French schooner Les Deux Amis, from St. Marés, bound to Baie le Henne, laden with coffee—taken by the Aquilon.

Spanish schooner Nombada Santa Catherina, laden with dry goods—taken by the Surprise.

Spanish schooner La Virginia del Carmen, laden with dry goods—taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Santa Clara, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

French schooner Elizabeth, laden with cocoa—taken by ditto.

A Spanish schooner (name unknown), laden with cocoa, hides, and cotton—taken by ditto.

French schooner La Poulette, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

French schooner Le Bien Aimé, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Il Principe del Pax, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

Spanish sloop Saint Josef, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

French schooner Le Roland, in ballast—taken by ditto.

French schooner Saint Josef des Animis, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

Spanish felucca Jesus Maria y San Josef, from Cadiz, bound to

Saint Juan, Porto Rico, laden with dry goods, steel, and paper—taken by the Acasta.

French schooner Marie, from Jacquemel, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee and cotton—taken by the Stork.

Dutch schooner Charlotte, from Acquain, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

Schooner Nancy, under Danish colours, from Aux Cayes, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

Spanish ship Alliance, from New Orleans, bound to Providence, laden with cotton, tobacco, and logwood—taken by the Alarm and Amphion.

Spanish brig Saint Juan, from New Orleans, bound to Santa Cruz, laden with cotton, tobacco, and logwood: taken by ditto.

Seven Spanish schooners, some of which were laden with logwood, others with firewood; also one sloop destroyed off Yaruca, in the Island of Cuba, by the boats of the Amphion.

Spanish brig, at anchor under the battery of Yaruca, laden with bafs-rope, hides, and tallow—run on shore, and set on fire by the Alarm.

Spanish xebec Roxa, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with quicksilver and paper—taken by ditto.

French schooner Desiré, from La Guira, bound to Saint Thomas's, laden with cocoa and indigo—taken by the Solebay.

A Spanish schooner in ballast, and a Dutch sloop, laden with coffee—cut out of Acquain Bay by the boats of the Solebay.

Spanish schooner Saint Antonio, laden with provisions—taken by ditto.

Sloop Lucy, under American colours, from Jacquemel, bound to New York, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

Brig Minerva, under Danish colours, from Saint Thomas, bound to Aux Cayes, laden with dry goods—taken by ditto.

Schooner Jenny and Betsey, under American colours, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee—taken by ditto.

A Dutch schooner, from Jacquemel, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee—taken by the Meleager.

A Spanish felucca, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with linens, wine, and brandy—taken by the Albicore.

Spanish schooner Saint Cecilia, from Porto Rico, bound to Jamaica (with a false pass), laden with fustic—taken by the Swallow.

A small French schooner-rigged boat, from Jeremie to Cuba, laden with 26 bags of coffee and 65 watches—cargo taken out; boat dismissed by ditto.

Spanish brig La Florentina, of 150 tons, from Campeachy, bound to Cuba, laden with logwood and rice—taken by ditto.

Spanish tartan Ambrosia, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with 26 and a half tons of quicksilver and 10 tons of writing paper—taken by the Lowestoffe, Volage, and Swallow.

A Spanish brig called San Francisco, of 90 tons, from Campeachy, bound to Havannah, laden with sugar and logwood—taken by ditto.

A Spanish schooner called Maria Josepha, from New Orleans, Havannah, with cotton, cochineal, and logwood—taken by ditto.

A Spanish schooner called Tres Amigos, of 109 tons, from La Vera Cruz, bound to Havannah, laden with logwood, hides, and soap—taken by ditto.

Schooner Neptune, under American colours, from Africa, bound to Havannah, with 87 slaves—taken by the Lowestoffe.

Schooner Polly, under Danish colours, from Curaçoa, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with coffee, with irregular passes, and navigated by Dutchmen and Spaniards—taken by the Diligence.

A Spanish schooner, coppered, Virginia pilot boat, from Saint Martha, bound to Curaçoa, laden with 45,000 pounds of coffee—taken by ditto.

Schooner Foregat, under Danish colours, from Jacquemel, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with 30,000 pounds of coffee, navigated by Spaniards—taken by ditto.

A Dutch schooner, a French ditto, and a sloop-rigged boat, in the Gulf of Venezuela—destroyed by the boats of ditto.

Brig Suckey, under American colours, from Curaçoa, bound to Baltimore, laden with cocoa, indigo, and tobacco—taken by the Fox.

Spanish schooner La Reyna Louisa, from Truxillo, bound to Havannah, laden with nails, paint, white lime, leather, &c.—taken by the Lark.

Schooner Aurora, under American colours, from New York, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with single sheet tin, pigs of tin, dry goods, &c. (Spanish property)—taken by ditto.

Ship America, under American colours, from Providence, in America, to Havannah, laden with salt; had landed part of a cargo at Turk's Island—taken by ditto.

Schooner Betsey, under American colours, from Charleston, bound to Havannah, laden with sheet and pig lead—taken by ditto.

Schooner Daphne, under American colours, from Philadelphia, bound to Havannah, laden with dry goods, and iron-work for sugar-mills (Spanish property)—taken by ditto.

The brig Mary, under American colours, from Baltimore, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods (Spanish property)—taken by ditto.

French schooner Byoneuse, from Jeremie, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee and household furniture—taken by the Musquito.

A French schooner, from Saint Jago de Cuba, bound to Jeremie, in ballast—taken by the Recovery.

A Spanish felucca, from Saint Jago de Cuba, bound to Port-au-Prince, laden with flour—taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner Moderada, from Barracoa, bound to Saint Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee, cocoa, and cotton—taken by ditto.

Spanish brig San Francisco Xavier, from Jamaica, said to be bound to Port-au-Plat, but found going to some other port, laden with provisions—taken and condemned by ditto.

Schooner Hawke, under American colours, from Baltimore, bound to Saint Jago de Cuba, laden with flour, &c.—taken by the Echo.

French schooner Le Petit Victoire, from Porto Rico, bound to Saint Domingo, laden with wine and planks—taken by ditto.

Schooner Mary Magdalen, under Danish colours, from Cape Francois, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with rum and sugar—taken by ditto.

A Spanish schooner from Porto Rico, said to be bound to Jamaica,

maica, laden with cotton—taken, on account of having 2400 dollars not mentioned in the bill of lading, by the Sparrow.

Brig Nancy, under American colours, from Curaçoa, bound to Aux Cayes, laden with provisions—taken, going into Jacquemel, by ditto.

A Dutch schooner from Anacoa, bound to Mangirane, laden with provisions and Russian duck—taken by ditto.

(Signed)

H. PARKER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 21, 1800.

Admiralty Office, January 21.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Port Royal Harbour, the 4th November 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the peculiar satisfaction in communicating to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship *Hermione* is again restored to his navy, by as daring and gallant an enterprise as is to be found in our naval annals, under the command of Captain Hamilton himself, with the boats of the *Surprise* only.

Captain Hamilton's own letter, with the reports accompanying it (copies of which are enclosed), will sufficiently explain to their Lordships the detail of this service, and the bravery with which the attack was supported, and leaves me only one observation to make on the very gallant action, which adds infinite honour to Captain Hamilton as an officer, for his conception of the service he was about to undertake. This was, Sir, his disposition for the attack; which was, that a number of chosen men, to the amount of 50, with himself, should board, and the remainder in the boats to cut the cables and take the ship in tow. From this manœuvre he had formed the idea, that while he was disputing for the possession of the ship, she was approaching the *Surprise*, who was laying close into the harbour, and in case of being beat out of the *Hermione*, he would have an opportunity of taking up the contest upon more favourable terms.

To the steady execution of these orders was owing the success of this bold and daring undertaking, which must ever have rank among the foremost of the many gallant actions executed by our navy this war.

I find the *Hermione* has had a thorough repair, and is in complete order; I have, therefore, ordered her to be surveyed and valued, and shall commission her as soon as the reports are made to me from the officers of the yard, by the name of the *Retaliation*.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

Sir,

Surprise, Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Nov. 1.

THE honour of my country and the glory of the British navy were strong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, his Majesty's late ship

ship *Hermione*, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about 200 pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries.

Having well observed her situation on the 22d and 23d ultimo, and the evening of the 24th being favourable, I turned the hands up to acquaint the officers and ship's company of my intentions to lead them to the attack, which was handsomely returned with three cheers, and that they would all follow to a man; this greatly increased my hopes, and I had little doubt of succeeding: the boats containing 100 men, including officers, at half past twelve on the morning of the 25th (after having beat the launch of the ship, which carried a 24-pounder, and 20 men, and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate), boarded; the fore-castle was taken possession of without much resistance; the quarter-deck disputed the point a quarter of an hour, where a dreadful carnage took place: the main-deck held out much longer, and with equal slaughter; nor was it before both cables were cut, sail made on the ship, and boats ahead to tow, that the main-deck could be called ours; they last of all retreated to the 'tween decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was expended; then, and not until then, did they cry for quarter. At two o'clock the *Hermione* was completely ours, being out of gun-shot from the fort, which had for some time kept up a tolerable good fire. From the captain, Don Romond de Chalas, I am informed she was nearly ready for sea, mounting 44 guns, with a ship's company of 321 officers and sailors, 56 soldiers, and 15 artillery-men on board.

Every officer and man on this expedition behaved with an uncommon degree of valour and exertion; but I consider it particularly my duty to mention the very gallant conduct, as well as the aid and assistance at a peculiar crisis I received from Mr. John M'Mullen, surgeon and volunteer, and Mr. Maxwell, gunner, even after the latter was dangerously wounded.

As the frigate was the particular object of your order of the 17th September, I have thought proper to return into port with her.

Enclosed I transmit you a list of captures during the cruise, also two lists of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

E. HAMILTON.

Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. &c. &c. &c. Jamaica.

A List of the killed and wounded on board the Spanish Frigate Hermione (late his Majesty's Ship Hermione), when captured by the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Surprise, under the Command of Captain Edward Hamilton, in Porto Cavallo, October 25, 1799, and general Statement of the Complement on board.

Prisoners landed at Porto Cavallo the same day, out of which		
there were 97 wounded, mostly dangerous	—	228
Escaped in the launch, which was rowing guard round the ship,		
with a 24-pounder	— — — —	20
Remain prisoners on board	— — — —	3
On shore, on leave, 1 lieutenant, 1 captain of troops, 4 pilots,		
and 1 midshipman	— — — —	7
		Swamp

Swam on shore from the ship _____
 Killed _____

15
 119

Total 392

(Signed) E. HAMILTON.

A List of killed in the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Surprise, in cutting out a Privateer Schooner of ten Guns and two Sloops from the Harbour of Aruba, on the 15th October 1799.

Mr. John Bufey, acting lieutenant, killed.

(Signed)

E. HAMILTON, Captain.

A List of Officers and Men wounded on board the Spanish Frigate Hermione, on the Attack made by the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Surprise, under the Orders of Captain Hamilton, in the Harbour of Porto Cavallo, the 25th October 1799.

Edward Hamilton, Esq. captain, several contusions, but not dangerous; Mr. John Maxwell, gunner, dangerously wounded in several places; John Lewis Matthews, quarter-master, dangerously; Arthur Reed, quarter-gunner, dangerously; Henry Milne, carpenter's crew, dangerously; Henry Dibleen, gunner's mate, slightly; Charles Livingston, able seaman, slightly; William Pardy, able seaman, slightly; Robert Ball, able seaman, slightly; Thomas Stevenson, able seaman, slightly; John Ingram, private marine, slightly; Joseph Titley, private marine, slightly.

(Signed)

E. HAMILTON, Captain.

(A Copy)

H. PARKER.

A List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ship Surprise, Edward Hamilton, Esq. Commander, from the 20th Day of September to the 30th Day of October 1799.

The French schooner Nancy, of 9 men and 25 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee—taken near Cape de la Vella, Oct. 4, 1799.

The Dutch schooner Lame Duck, of 10 guns and 80 tons, from Aux Cayes, laden with fundries—cut out from the harbour of Aruba, Oct. 15, 1799.

The Spanish schooner La Manuel, of 6 men and 10 tons, from Aux Cayes, laden with plantain—destroyed near Porto Cavallo, Oct. 20, 1799.

The Spanish frigate Hermione, of 44 guns, 392 men, and 717 tons, from Aux Cayes—cut out from Porto Cavallo, Oct. 25, 1799.

(Signed)

E. HAMILTON, Captain.

Admiral

Admiralty Office, January 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cooke, of the Amethyst.

*Amethyst, at Sea, Dec. 29, 1799, Lat. 46 Deg.
44 Min. N. Lon. 4 Deg. W.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I this day captured L'Avanturier French brig privateer, mounting 14 guns, and manned with 75 men, belonging to L'Orient.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

JOHN COOKE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 25, 1800.

Admiralty Office, January 25.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Valentine Edwards, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Sceptre, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 20th October 1799.

ON my passage I made the Island of Roderique, where I discovered a sail: on our coming up with her she ran among the rocks and hoisted French colours; I immediately hoisted out the boats, and sent them manned and armed to take possession of her, which, after a defence of about half an hour, they accomplished, without any loss or damage. — She proved to be L'Eclair French privateer brig, from the Mauritius, of 12 guns, 12 and 6-pounders, and 83 men.

She had been cruising on the coast of Brazil; the situation she was placed in rendered it impossible to get her out that evening; I therefore judged it most prudent to destroy her, rather than delay the convoy till the morning, and gave directions to that effect, and saw her burnt down to the water's edge before I made sail. This service was executed by Mr. Tucker, the second lieutenant of the Sceptre, whose conduct on this occasion merits my warmest thanks.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 1, 1800.

Downing Street, January 30.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Augsburg, Dec. 13, 1799.

I AM sorry to have to inform your Lordship of the death of the Advoyer Steiguer, which happened on the 3d instant, after a very lingering illness. He was interred on the 7th instant with all possible honours, in the Protestant burying-ground of this city.

The Swiss regiment of Roverea, and (by direction of Field-marshal Italisky) three Russian regiments, together with the British and Russian ministers to the Swiss Cantons, several Russian, Austrian, and Prussian staff

staff officers, and a deputation from this city, attended the corpse to the grave.

I passed an hour with him at his own desire, three days before his death, when he was perfectly sensible; and I had the satisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his country, under God, to his Majesty's special protection, pray most earnestly and devoutly for the blessings of God on his Majesty and on his subjects. He is an irreparable loss to Switzerland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Downing Street, January 31.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Head-quarters, Borgo St. Dalmazzo,

Dec. 4, 1799.

My Lord,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I announce to your Lordship the surrender of Coni. The batteries opened on the 2d in the morning, and early on the 3d the commandant desired to capitulate. The garrison, consisting of 2844 men, exclusive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning prisoners of war.

The loss of the Austrians does not exceed 50 men in killed and wounded. The very short defence that has been made of this very strong and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and ammunition. This event may be considered the more fortunate, from information having been received that General Championet has been assembling the whole French army in la Riviere de Genes near Ormea, which was to have been assisted in its march by a reinforcement of 15,000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland.

So much snow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the corps coming from Savoy to form a junction with Championet. The severity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Col de Scade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the snow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

The Right Honourable Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between General Clement, commanding the Troops in Coni, and his Royal Highness Prince Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-general commanding the Imperial Army making the Siege.

Art. I. The firing on both sides, as well as the works, shall cease from this day.

Answ. Granted; but the firing shall recommence from the moment that the capitulation may be either refused or delayed by the commandant of the place.

II. The town will surrender in twenty-five days, if not previously relieved.

Answ. The French garrison shall march out of Coni to-morrow, the 4th December 1799, at ten o'clock in the morning, by the gate of Turin, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two pieces of cannon at the head of the column. The troops shall lay down their arms upon the glacis, shall be prisoners of war, and shall be conducted into the hereditary dominions of his Majesty the Emperor and King by military marches, where they shall remain till exchanged. The officers shall keep their swords.

III. In case of surrender, the garrison will march out with the honours of war, upon condition of not serving till exchanged, will keep their arms, two pieces of cannon, two ammunition-waggons, and four covered carriages.

Answ. Decided by article II. Every individual shall preserve his property. The covered carriages are refused.

IV. The garrison will be escorted by a superior force to the first French post, in order that it may be secured from every disagreeable event. (The extreme inveteracy of the country people to the French is here alluded to.)

Answ. This security is granted for the march of the troops into the hereditary states, and for their return into France when exchanged.

V. All property of individuals shall be scrupulously respected.

Answ. Granted for the property of individuals.

VI. In case the town shall be relieved, the hostages on both sides shall be given up, and hostilities shall not begin till after twenty-four hours notice.

Answ. Decided by article II.

VII. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty the mills shall be again permitted to work.

Answ. Granted.

VIII. The sick who shall remain in the town shall be attended by French surgeons and physicians till after their cure; for this purpose, they shall be supplied with every pecuniary assistance; and after their cure they shall be escorted by an Austrian detachment to the first French post.

Answ. Granted; and the sick, after their cure, shall share the same fate as the garrison.

IX. Those individuals who have shown their attachment to the principles of the French revolution shall not be ill treated either in their persons or their property; and it shall be permitted to them to sell their effects, and to retire wherever they please.

Answ. This has nothing to do with military concerns.

X. This treaty shall be sent to the Commander in Chief by an officer of the staff.

Answ. Granted for the day after the evacuation of the town.

Additional Articles.

Art. I. After the signature of this capitulation, the gate of Nice shall be given up to an Austrian battalion, who shall have a guard separated from the French guard by an open barrier, which the town must take care to establish immediately.

II. Hostages shall be immediately exchanged, consisting of a field officer and a captain on each side.

VOL. IX.

S

III.

III. The officers of the engineers and of the artillery, as well as the commissaries, shall make out an account of all articles belonging to their separate departments.

Signed, Coni, Dec. 3, 1799.

JEAN PRINCE DE LICHTENSTEIN, Lieutenant-general et commandant l'Armée du Siege.

CLEMENT, General de Brigade.

LAVO, Chef de l'Etat-major.

PRUDHOMMES, le Chef de Bataillon du Geni.

Admiralty Office, February 1.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Larkan, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Camilla, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off Havre, the 30th ultimo.

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday evening I captured the Vigoureux French lugger privateer, of three guns and 26 men, belonging to Cherbourg; out nineteen days; had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LARKAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 4, 1800.

Admiralty Office, February 4.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bartholomew, of the Havik, together with a Paper containing a particular Account of the Vessels mentioned in the said Letter.

Sir,

His Majesty's Sloop Havik, at Sea, Jan. 30.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, yesterday morning, Captain Wittman, of the Suffisante, made the signal to chase northward; and soon after discovered a ship, lugger, and cutter, steering to the S. E. At two P. M. I recaptured the American ship Strafford, from Baltimore, bound to London, mounting 16 guns. She was taken by the lugger and cutter above mentioned; her cargo worth from thirty to forty thousand pounds. At half past two I had the pleasure of seeing the lugger strike to the Suffisante; and I have every reason to believe, from the Suffisante's excellent sailing, that the cutter is now in Captain Wittman's possession.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. P. BARTHOLOMEW.

Recaptured.

Strafford, from Baltimore, bound to London, laden with tobacco, &c. Worthington and Troap owners.

The two privateers sailed together from St. Maloes the 26th January.

Taken.

Le Courageux lugger, of four four-pound guns, and one 18-pound carronade, and 42 men.

Le Grand Quinola cutter, of eight pound brass carronades, four two-pound brass guns, two two-pound iron guns, swivels, and 47 men.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 8, 1800.

Admiralty Office, February 6.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty; dated in Port Royal Harbour, December 1, 1799.

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Calypso arrived here the 21st of last month with a part of the English and Cork convoys, which had been dispersed by a Spanish squadron, off the Mona Passage. On the 23d ult. his Majesty's ship Crescent arrived with the remainder of the convoy, the General Goddard storeship only excepted.

Captain Lobb's conduct on this occasion (as their Lordships will perceive by the copy of his letter enclosed) was that of a judicious officer.

Sir,

Crescent, Port Royal, Nov. 22, 1799.

I AM exceedingly sorry to acquaint you, that on the dawn of the 15th instant, the S. W. end of Porto Rico bearing N. E. ten or twelve leagues, we unfortunately fell in with a squadron belonging to the enemy, consisting of a line of battle ship, frigate, and corvette.

As the two former were directly in our course on the larboard tack, I made the convoy's signal to haul to the wind on the starboard tack: made sail to reconnoitre them; and on joining the Calypso (which had previously chased), perfectly coincided with Captain Barker that they were enemies, and made signal to the convoys for that purpose.

The line of battle ship and frigate keeping close together, I was in great hopes of drawing them from the convoy, by keeping within random shot to windward, and bore up for that purpose, making the Calypso's signal to chase N. W. the direction the body of the convoy was then in:—at nine the enemy tacked, and I was under the necessity of making the signal to disperse.

The Calypso bore up for that part of the convoy that were running to leeward. The corvette which had been seen for some time before, was standing for the ships that had kept their wind; I immediately made sail to relieve them, and had the good fortune to capture her.

The enemy were previously chasing the ships to leeward; and I was happy to observe them haul their wind, I suppose, on perceiving the situation of the corvette; but this, as well as other manœuvres during the course of the day, appeared so very undetermined, that they did not take the necessary steps to prevent our getting possession of her; nor had they brought to any of the convoy at dark, notwithstanding they had been near them for twelve hours; and their situation was such as to give me sanguine hopes that not any would have been captured.

The squadron proved to be Spanish, from St. Domingo, bound to the Havannah, consisting of the Asia, of 64 guns and 550 men, Commodore Don Francisco Montes; Amphitrite, of 44 guns and 360 men, Captain Don Diego Villagomez; Galgo, of 16 guns and 100 men, Captain Don Jose de Arias.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

W. G. LOBB.

Admiralty Office, February 8.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rogers, of the Mercury.

Sir,

Mercury, Spithead, Feb. 6.

I BEG to acquaint you, that on the 24th January, cruising agreeably to your orders, I recaptured (Scilly bearing N. by E. 28 leagues) the ship *Aimwell*, of *Whitby*, from *Quebec*, bound to *London* with a valuable cargo; she had been taken fifteen days before in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. W. by *L'Arriège* French privateer, belonging to *Bordeaux*.

I have also to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, returning to *Spithead*, I captured off the *Isle of Wight*, *L'Egyptienne*, French brig privateer, mounting 15 brass guns, and manned with 66 men; she is a new vessel, and sailed from *Cherbourg* the evening before, and was close in with *Peverel Point* when discovered by the *Mercury*, looking out for vessels going in at the *Needles*; she had however taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

P. S. I should mention that the privateer, when the *Mercury* got close up with her, very wantonly, when in the act of hauling down her colours (not having fired a shot before), discharged her musketry into us, by which one of my people was shot in the body, but the wound is not mortal.

Admiral Milbanke.

Admiralty Office, February 8.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant O'Neil.

*Marshal de Cobourg hired armed Brig,
Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 7.*

My Lord,

I BEG to inform you, that cruising to effect the purport of your Lordship's order of the 18th ult. on the 1st instant, the *Texel* in sight, bearing south, observing a cutter to windward standing for us, which, from her signals and movements, we presumed to be an enemy; we practised several necessary deceptions to decoy her nearly into our wake, when, on tacking and giving her a few guns, she lowered her sails down, and was taken possession of; proves to be the *Flushing*, Dutch privateer, commanded by *Mynheer Van C. G. Hamendel*, mounting four two-pounders and 28 men, out from *Helvoet* three days, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Admiral Lord Duncan.

TERENCE O'NEIL.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 18, 1800.

Admiralty Office, February 18.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Joshua Sidney Horton, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Fairy, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Plymouth Sound, the 7th instant.

Sir,

FINDING his Majesty's ship *La Loire* has not arrived at this port with the *Pallas* national frigate, having sent a duplicate of my proceedings by Captain Newman, I conceive it my duty to forward you another for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the additional

additional satisfaction of informing you, that the *Pallas* was captured close in with the Seven Islands by *La Loire*, *Railler*, *Harpy*, *Danae*, and *Fairy*. Having been joined in the night of the 6th, at nine o'clock, by *La Loire*, I desisted giving farther particulars, concluding Captain Newman would state the proceedings of the *Fairy* and *Harpy*. The badness of the weather obliged me to put in here, my standing rigging, &c. being much cut. I am anxious to save the post. I am, &c.

J. S. HORTON.

Sir,

His Majesty's Sloop Fairy, 5th February.

IN compliance with your order of the 3d instant, his Majesty's sloop *Harpy* in company, having weighed from St. Aubin's Bay at six A. M. I proceeded to reconnoitre St. Maloes, and at half past eleven, Cape Frehel bearing S. E. five or six miles, I discovered a large ship running down close along shore to the westward, which I very soon made out to be a large frigate, and as she did not answer the private signal, I concluded she was an enemy, but being so close in shore, I saw there was no chance of bringing her to action; I therefore judged it necessary to tack, with the hopes of decoying her out from the land, which fully answered my wishes, as she immediately gave chase to us.

At one o'clock, the *Harpy* having formed close under my stern, the enemy arrived within pistol-shot, when a close action commenced, and continued until a quarter before three, when the enemy made all sail from us. As soon as the damages the *Fairy* and *Harpy* had sustained in the rigging and sails (which were very considerable) were repaired, made all sail in pursuit of her; at four o'clock, three strange sails were discovered from the mast-head to the northward, which I judged to be a squadron of British frigates, to whom I made the signal for an enemy, and at nine were joined by his Majesty's ships *La Loire*, *Danae*, and *Railler*, in the chase.

I must now beg leave to acknowledge the very able assistance and support I received from Captain Bazely in the *Harpy*, who speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of his officers and ship's company, and I cannot conclude without expressing, in the most particular manner, the exertions and good conduct of the officers and ship's company under my command; and without any disparagement to the rest of the officers, I trust I may be allowed to mention Mr. Smith (first lieutenant of the *Fairy*) as a very active good officer. Annexed is a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Captain D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon,

J. S. HORTON.

Senior Officer at Jersey.

Fairy—Four seamen killed; Captain Horton, slightly wounded; Mr. Hughes, purser, broken arm; six seamen, four badly, and one reported since last evening.

Harpy—One seaman killed; three seamen wounded.

P. S. I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship *Danae*, four or five miles to N. W. captured one of the enemy's cutters this morning (February 6).

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Newman, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Loire, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Sea, 5th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint their Lordships of the capture of the French national frigate La Pallas, Citizen Jacque Epion commander, by his Majesty's ship under my command, after a close action of two hours and ten minutes, close in shore under Seven Islands, where she was supported by a battery. I was most gallantly and ably seconded by Captain Turquand, of his Majesty's sloop Railleur; and to the captains of his Majesty's ship Danae, and Fairy and Harpy sloops, I feel indebted for their every exertion to come up with the chase. I cannot too much applaud the conduct of the officers and crew under my command, as well as Lieutenant Krenitzen, of the Russian navy; and though I wish not to particularize, I cannot let this opportunity escape of recommending my first lieutenant, Mr. Raynor, to their Lordships' notice, as an officer whose services I have witnessed on other trying occasions.

The Pallas is a new frigate, never at sea before, mounting 42 guns, 18, 9, and 36-pounders, was bound to Brest, victualled for five months, and had 350 men on board. I enclose a list of killed and wounded, and am, Sir, &c.

JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship La Loire in Action with La Pallas.

Two seamen killed; three midshipmen, 16 seamen (one of whom is since dead of his wounds), and one marine, wounded.

Names of the Midshipmen wounded.

Watkins Oliver Pell, Francis William Eves, John Atten Medway.
(Signed) JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

A List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Sloop Railleur, under my Command, in Action with the French Frigate La Pallas, on the 6th Feb.

Killed—Mr. William Prothers, midshipman; Alexander Ferguson, gunner's mate.

Wounded—Robert Pring, yeoman of the sheets; William Wilde, private marine; John M'Mullin, boy; Benjamin Gibson, ordinary seaman.
(Signed) W. TURQUAND, Captain.

Extract of a Letter from Captain William Bowen, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Sea, the 16th ultimo.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 15th instant, in lat. 37 deg. 45 min. long. 13 deg. 8 min. W. I perceived a vessel, which suspecting to be a cruiser, I chased, and by eight in the evening, being alongside, she struck without firing a gun; she proves to be Le Vulture, a French privateer ship of Nantz, out thirty-eight days, commanded by Citizen Bazile Aug. Enq Laray. She is a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 22 guns, and mounting four 12-pounders, two 36-pound carronades, brats, 16 six pounders, iron, two of which she threw overboard during the chase; had on board, when captured, 137 men. On my first seeing her, she was in the act of bearing down on the brig Flora of London, and a ship, the name I did not learn,

learn, both of which in less than an hour must inevitably have fallen; but, thus delivered, proceeded on their voyage.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 22, 1800.

Admiralty Office, February 22.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Francis Godolphin Bond, commanding his Majesty's Gun-vessel Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Lisbon, the 28th January.

Sir,

BY the enclosed copy of a letter to Lord Keith, which I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, it will be seen, that his Majesty's schooner, under my command, has been during her last cruise rather successful; but a long continuation of tempestuous weather subjected the vessels which I had the good fortune to intercept, to the same hazard experienced by all the trade on this coast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

My Lord,

Netley, Lisbon, Jan. 28.

ON the 4th of last month I had the honour of transmitting to you from the Tagus, copies of two orders, the one from Rear-admiral Duckworth, and the other from Captain Blackwood, with an account of the captures made by his Majesty's schooner under my command, during her last cruise. Hard gales of wind prevented our sailing hence till the 11th; and on the 22d, off Viana, we captured l'Esperance, French lugger privateer, pierced for 12, but having on board only five guns, with 36 men, formerly a privateer belonging to Guernsey.

Having the next day spoke the St. Fiorenzo, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, I was informed by Sir Harry Neale of the dispersion of three convoys on the coast, and the obstacles that had opposed their entry into the Douro for more than twenty days, from considerable freshes, frequent calms, and adverse winds.

As the weather was now favourable for the arrival of vessels from the S. W. and I conceived no time should be lost in endeavouring to intercept the enemy's captures bound to Vigo, I accordingly stood for the entrance of that bay, and on the morning of the 24th retook the Ham-
burgh brig Catharina, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit. At night, after a smart chase, we came up with a small Spanish lugger privateer, called Felicidad, of two guns, eight swivels, and 22 men, and before the prisoners were all shifted, at midnight, another privateer and her prize hove in sight. We were enabled at one A.M. (the 25th) to come up with the latter, the Dutchess of Gordon, a bark, from Newfoundland to Oporto, with 7600 quintals of salt fish. By ten o'clock that morning, after a short chase, we brought to the St. Antonio y Animas, alias La Aurora, Spanish schooner privateer, of six guns, and 46 men, and her prize the Venus, from London, with shot, lead, tin, staves, &c. for Oporto.

On the 27th I made three more recaptures, viz. an English brig, called the Commerce, laden with salt fish; a Swedish brig, from Stockholm to Viana, with iron and deals, taken by a French lugger; and a Portuguese schooner with salt.

On

On the evening of the 28th the weather began to threaten, with strong winds from the southward. One recapture remained with me till the 8th of January, when our vicinity to the shore, and a heavy sea, obliged me to carry sail, and abandon to herself the Commerce, that was destitute even of one sail to shift, and those bent were in the worst condition. Having the following day spoke the Trojan West Indiaman, with the loss of her main top-mast, cross-jack yard, and most of her sails, now bound to Lisbon to refit, but separated with many others in the recent gales from the outward-bound convoy, I continued to attend her till the 21st, in almost a continual storm; and on the 27th had the pleasure to see her safe into this port.

It is however with much sorrow I have to acquaint your Lordship with the loss of most of our prizes and several of our crew. Of the Dutchess of Gordon, which was wrecked near Lisbon, only one person was saved, the pilot of the Netley being of the number who perished. The fate of the others is anticipated, though it is known that two brigs are arrived safe; and two others took refuge in Vigo. The French lugger was stranded in attempting the Bar of Viana, but I am happy to hear her crew were saved.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

*The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

F. G. BOND.

Downing Street, February 19.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the port of Genoa is to be considered as blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces; and that all vessels attempting to enter into the said port will be dealt with according to the principles of the law of nations, and to the stipulations of such treaties subsisting between his Majesty and foreign powers, as contain any provisions applicable to the cases of towns, ports, or places in a state of blockade.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 25, 1800.

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated the 22d instant.

Sir,

ENCLOSED I beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have this day received from Captain Riou, of the Amazon, acquainting me with his having captured the Bougainville French privateer, on the 14th instant, on his return from Cork to this anchorage, and the loss of her on the following evening.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

M. MILBANKE.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship, Amazon, Spithead, Feb. 21.

I AM to acquaint you that his Majesty's ship under my command failed from Cork harbour on the 12th instant; and on the 14th captured

tured the *Bougainville*, a French privateer, of St. Malo, commanded by Pierre Dupont, mounting 18 six-pounders, and carrying 82 men; but I am sorry to add, that on the following evening, as the *Amazon* was brought to to found, the *Bougainville* ran on board us at the rate of nine knots, and rebounded off with the immediate loss of her fore and main masts, and with so much injury to her hull, that there was an instantaneous alarm of sinking. It was not without some risk, as the night was dark, the sea rough, and the wind high, that the boats were hoisted out of the *Amazon*, and all the men saved excepting one. The *Bougainville*, I am told, was at this time going down by the stern, the water within-board being above the after part of the gun-deck. The injury done to the *Amazon* was nothing more than the carrying away the spritsail yard and humkin.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Admiral Milbanks.

E. RIOU;

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Extract of a Letter from Captain D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Bravo, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Jersey, the 20th instant.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you herewith, for their Lordships' information, Lieutenant D'Auvergne's report to me of his having yesterday captured, in the *Aristocrat* brig under his command, one of the French gun-boats.

*Off Cape Frehel, his Majesty's hired armed Brig
Aristocrat, 19th February.*

Sir,

ON my way to execute your order of yesterday's date, I fell in with, this morning, and captured, after an hour's chase, a French gun-vessel, No. 57, mounting an iron 24-pounder in her bow, with a number of small arms, &c. commanded by le Citoyen Rouilland, Enseigne de Vaisseau, from the river Fegué, bound to St. Maloes, out 24 hours; several of her crew and passengers made their escape in the boat before she struck, and one was drowned in attempting to swim on shore. Cape Frehel bore south half a mile from us, when the above brought to and struck.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Captain D'Auvergne, Prince of
Bouillon, &c. &c. &c.

C. J. D'AUVERGNE,
Lieutenant and Commandant.

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Peter Halkett, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Madeira, bearing N.W. twelve Leagues, 25th January.

Sir,

ON the 11th instant, in latitude 43 deg. 29 min. N. longitude 12 deg. W. a ship of a very suspicious appearance was discovered at a great distance from the convoy; the weather at the time being extremely hazy: after a chase of four hours we got within shot of her, when she brought to and surrendered: we found her to be the *Aquilla*, Spanish ship of war, pierced for 22 guns on the main-deck, but having only four mounted, commanded by Don Mariano Merino, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Corunna with a cargo.

At daybreak on the 15th instant, when proceeding on our voyage, a sail was seen ahead; on our approaching her she altered her course, and endeavoured

endeavoured to avoid us; after a very short chase we came up with and recaptured her; she is the Lady Harewood, a ship that parted from the convoy on the 1st instant, at the commencement of an excessive hard gale of wind; she was taken two days before in latitude 38 deg. N. longitude 16 deg. W. by the Vantour, French ship privateer of 20 guns.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

P. HALKETT.

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Cooke, of his Majesty's Ship Amethyst.

My Lord,

Amethyst, at Sea, Feb. 15.

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I this day (his Majesty's ship Nymph being in company), after a long chase, captured Le Vaillant, French cutter privateer, a remarkable fast sailer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting one long 18-pounder, two long 12-pounders, and 12 six-pounders, and manned with 131 men; had been out four days, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

JOHN COOKE.

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Curzon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Sir Alan Gardner, Bart.; dated off St. Venet Rock, the 15th February.

ON Tuesday morning the Triton chased from the Squadron, and came up with the French national brig La Vidette, of 14 guns, and 84 men, from L'Orient, bound to Brest.

Admiralty Office, February 25.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, December 27, 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 23d instant, Captain Rolles, of his Majesty's ship Alarm, brought with him into this port a very rich and valuable Spanish ship. She was captured by the Amphion, Captain Bennet, in company with the Alarm; and for their Lordships' further information, enclose herewith a copy of Captain Bennet's letter to Captain Rolles on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

Sir,

Amphion, at Sea, 26th Nov. 1799.

IN obedience to your signal, I chased S. W. last evening, and had the good fortune at one (A. M.) to come up with and capture L'Asturiana, Spanish letter of marque, carrying 18 eight-pounders, two 12-pounders, and four howitzers, of 32-pounders (all brass), manned with 180 men, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, with a very valuable cargo; she had four sail of convoy with her in the morning, three of

of which her commander thinks are still to the eastward, forty days out.

The *Asturiana* is a very large ship, quite new, admirably found, and coppered.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. H. A. BENNET.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 8, 1800.

Admiralty Office, March 8.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated the 4th instant.

Sir,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Captain Frazer, of the *Nymphe*, stating the capture of La *Modeste* French letter of marque, on the 24th of February, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

My Lord,

La Nymphe, Plymouth Sound, March 3.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I brought into Plymouth, this morning, La *Modeste*, a French letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, and having 70 men on board, which I captured on the 24th of February last, in company with the *Amethyst*. She is a fine ship, about 600 tons burden, and laden with cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, &c. Had left the Isle of France only nine weeks, and was bound to Bourdeaux, off which port I captured her.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

PERCY FRAZER.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Doyle, Commander of the *Maria* private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Guernsey the 21st of February.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th ult. in lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. W. I discovered a sail to windward, to which I immediately gave chase; and six hours after came up with and captured her. She proved to be the *Nofra Siniora Carmen*, Spanish lugger privateer, Don Joseph O'Lviera commander, mounting two guns, nine-pounders, with small arms, and a crew consisting of 44 men. The *Maria's* crew being far inferior in point of numbers, determined me to proceed for Viana, where I arrived the next day with the prize, and landed the prisoners, by order of the British consul.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DOYLE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 11, 1800.

Admiralty Office, March 11.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. ; dated the 7th instant.

ENCLOSED is a letter from the Captain of the *Nereide*, addressed to Lord Bridport, respecting the prizes captured by that frigate.

My Lord,

Nereide, Plymouth Sound, March 1800.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruising with his Majesty's ships *Repulse* and *Agamemnon*, off the Penmarks, being considerably to leeward of the above ships, I lost sight of them in the night, and at three A. M. I saw a light to windward, which I kept company with, supposing it the commodore's, but it proved a Danish brig; on my standing back to the rendezvous on the following night, we discovered five sail, four ships, evidently of force, and a schooner: the moment I had made the necessary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them; on the dawn of day I plainly discovered they were of force, and then lying to; when nearly within gun-shot of the largest ship, they dispersed different ways; I continued to chase: night coming on, I lost sight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to see one of them, which, after chasing twelve hours, and running one hundred and twenty-three miles, we captured, which proved to be the *Vengeance* privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, 12-pounders, but only 16 mounted, and 174 men; by her we found that she sailed on the 28th from the above place, in company with the following ships, which were those we fell in with, viz.

Bellona, 24 guns, 12-pounders, six 36 pound carronades, and 420 men.

La Vengeance, 18 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.

La Favorite, 16 guns, 8-pounders, and 120 men.

La Huron, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.

La Ferrailleuse (schooner), 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 80 men.

I have to lament that, from the pusillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to destroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my officers and young ship's company, but have every thing to say in their favour for the activity and cheerfulness they showed on the occasion, and hope some future day we shall be more fortunate. On the following day we recaptured the American ship *Perseverance*, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at thirty thousand pounds.

The *Vengeance* is two years old, and has been repeatedly chased by our frigates, but from her superior sailing escaped; nor should we have caught her, had not she carried away her jib-boom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 15, 1800.

Admiralty Office, March 15.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow.

Sir,

Phæbe, at Sea, February 27.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that on the 21st instant, his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French privateer *Bellegarde*, of 14 guns and 114 men, belonging to St. Maloes; she had been out sixteen days, and had captured the ship *Chance of London*, from Martinico, and the brig *Friends of Dartmouth*, from St. Michael's, bound to Bristol; the former since recaptured by his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. Admiral
of the *Blue*, &c. &c. &c.

R. BARLOW.

Admiralty Office, March 15.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Galway, of his Majesty's Sloop *Plover*.

Sir,

Plover, at Sea, March 10.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that I captured this morning, after a chase of an hour, the French privateer *Massena*, off Dunkirk, Bernard Avril commander, mounting four three-pounders, and 34 men; sailed from Ostend yesterday morning, and had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge, &c. &c. &c.

EDWARD GALWAY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 18, 1800.

Admiralty Office, March 18.

Letter from the Commander of his Majesty's Sloop *Suffisante*.

Sir,

La Suffisante, at Sea, March 13.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that after a chase of three hours from the Ile of Bas, I this day captured the French cutter privateer *Josephina*, of four guns and 20 men, commanded by John Francis Froment, two days from Morlaix; has taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

J. WITTMAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 25, 1800.

Admiralty Office, March 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Blackwood, of his Majesty's Ship *Penelope*.

My Lord,

Penelope, off Old Malaga, Jan. 26.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I this day captured the *Carmen*, a Spanish xebec corvette, commanded by Don Estevanno Joel Barcello, mounting 16 four-pounders and four swivels, and manned with 130 men; she had been four days out from Malaga, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith.

HENRY BLACKWOOD.

Admiralty Office, March 25.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Cork the 9th instant.

Sir,

IN my letter of the 2d instant I acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of the French brig privateer *Telegraphe*, sent in by his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*. I now have the pleasure to enclose, for their information, a copy of Captain Brace's letter to me, giving an account of the particulars.

The very gallant and beneficial services of that excellent officer, in capturing the enemy's privateer at an early period of her cruise, and retaking two valuable merchant ships, deserve every recommendation; but it will, I trust, be needless for me to attempt pointing out to their Lordships, conduct, which on this as well as on former occasions, has shown itself to be so highly meritorious.

The French prisoners, who were on board the *Kangaroo*, assert that the French brig which made her escape was the *Grand Decidé*, of 18 brass 12-pounders and 150 men.

I conclude the two officers of the army, Captain Hearnese and Lieutenant Bournes, so handsomely mentioned by Captain Brace, were recaptured in the ship *Chance*.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Sir, *His Majesty's Sloop Kangaroo, at Sea, the 25th Feb.*

IT has been the good fortune of his Majesty's sloop under my command to capture and recapture the vessels named in the margin*.

The *Telegraphe* is a fine French brig privateer, quite new, and sails remarkably fast; mounting 14 carriage guns of different calibre, and having on board 78 men.

I am pleased with having captured her in such weather, with no other accident than the first lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Toulerton, a good officer, having received a violent contusion in the face, from the chase-gun being thrown off (by the motion of the sloop) whilst he was pointing her.

I now beg leave to refer you to my journal: you will perceive that I carried away the main-boom on the 23d ultimo in chase of a ship privateer; and that I parted company with *Le Telegraphe*, Lieutenant Tompson, in chase of a brig to leeward.

In addition to that, I have to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. on the 25th instant, in latitude 50 deg. N. longitude 12 deg. W. I brought to action a French brig privateer of 18 guns, which after a warm contest of an hour (fifty minutes of it fought in good style, close to each other), she began to make off, having damaged the rigging and sails so as to prevent my closing with her again, though every exertion was made on

* *Minerva*, an American ship, laden with tobacco, retaken on the 22d instant, in latitude 49 deg. 44 min. N. and longitude 12 deg. 37 min. W.

Le Telegraphe, twenty days out from St. Maloes; had, on the 11th instant, taken the *Elizabeth* brig, from Lisbon, laden with fruit.

Chance, West Indian, from Martinique; recaptured, on the 24th, in latitude 49 deg. 48 min. N. and longitude 13 deg. W. and in company on the 25th ultimo

the part of the officers and men, being at the time short of forty-four officers and men away in prizes, six men unable to attend their quarters, six wounded, and four centinels over 78 prisoners in the hold: that considered, I trust it will appear to you that there is much merit due to the officers and men on board.

I have to acknowledge myself indebted to Captain Hearnese of the 43d regiment, and to Lieutenant Bournes of the 1st West India regiment, for their assistance; and I beg you will be pleased to recommend to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Toulerton, and Mr. Edward Verling the master. I have the honour to be, &c.

E. BRACE.

List of Men wounded in Action.

Mr. William Allen, boatswain; Thomas Marks, seaman; William Johnson, seaman; Henry Pitts, seaman; George Moore, seaman; William Milliard, marine.—N. B. None killed.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, March 25.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Cork the 12th instant.

Sir,

I BEG you will acquaint their Lordships, that another very fine ship privateer, called Le Coureur, arrived this day, having been captured by the Revolutionnaire, as mentioned in the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Twysden.

This privateer will make a most capital sloop of war, being perfectly new, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship Revolutionnaire, at Sea, 5th March.

AT eleven o'clock last night, the Revolutionnaire captured the French ship privateer Le Coureur, twenty days out from Nantes, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 10 six-pounders, and four carronades, and 158 men; on the 28th of last month she captured his Majesty's ship Princess Royal, for Tortola; but I am happy to add, the captain, with the greatest part of the crew, are retaken in the privateer. Le Coureur is quite new, this being her first cruise, copper-bottomed, and sails delightfully.

I am, &c. &c.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

T. TWYSDEN.

Admiralty Office, March 24.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Cork the 10th instant.

Sir,

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, his Majesty's ship Phœbe arrived in Kinsale yesterday, with the Heureux French ship privateer, of 22 brass 12-pounders, and 220 men.—Copy of Captain Barlow's letter to me with the particulars, I enclose for their Lordships' information.

I feel great pleasure at a ship of the Heureux's superior description being captured from the enemy; and great merit is due to Captain Barlow for his

his exertions in the protection and assistance he has afforded the trade during his cruises, I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Phoebe, Kinsale Harbour, March 9.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that on the 5th instant, in latitude 50 deg. 2 min. N. longitude 14 deg. 43 min. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the French ship privateer *Heureux*, of Bourdeaux, mounting 22 brass 12-pounders, and manned with 220 men.

She bore down to us at eight in the morning, her commander taking the *Phoebe* for an East Indiaman, and not discovering his error until within point-blank musket-shot, when she wore on our weather-bow, and hauled to the wind on the same tack as the *Phoebe*.

In this situation she began a spirited, well-directed fire, which was kept up a considerable time, in the hope of escaping by disabling our masts, sails, and rigging; an act of temerity to be regretted, as it occasioned a loss to his Majesty's ship of one seaman killed and five wounded, two of them mortally, and since dead; and to the enemy a loss of 18 killed and 25 wounded; most of which have lost limbs.

The *Heureux* is the most complete flush deck ship I have ever seen, coppered, copper fastened, highly finished, and of large dimensions, viz. one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, thirty-two and a half broad, and admittures near six hundred tons.

The accounts given of her sailing are very extraordinary; she will be considered as a most desirable ship for his Majesty's service.

She had been out forty-two days, and had taken only a small Portuguese sloop, laden with wine, which had been blown off the land in her passage from Limerick to Galway.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

To R. Kingsmill, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c. Cove of Cork. ROBERT BARLOW.

Admiralty Office, March 25.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Courtney Boyle, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Cormorant, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in the River Tagus, 7th of March.

ON the 20th ultimo I retook the *Elizabeth Jane*, of London, from the Bahamas, with 25 Frenchmen on board her; that vessel parted with me on the 24th, and I have not since heard of her. On the evening of that day, in lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. 10 deg. 29 W. I captured the Spanish brig privateer *El Batador*, of 14 guns, and 87 men, out of St. Andero eight days, on a cruise of three months; had made no captures: it then blowing a hard gale of wind and a very heavy sea running, I thought it impossible to take possession of her, but by the zealous and well-managed conduct of Mr. Joseph Blyth, my second lieutenant, with the gunner, and seven other volunteers, she was boarded; the boat, in the attempt to exchange prisoners, sunk, when, from the few persons on board with Mr. Blyth, and the darkness of the night, the Spaniards twice attempted to retake her, but were frustrated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 29, 1860.

Camp of the Grand Vizir, near El Arish, Jan. 24.

THIS day a convention has been signed here, by Moustapha Raschid Effendi and Moustapha Ressichi Effendi, commissioners appointed on the part of the Grand Vizir, and by General Dessaix and Monsieur Poussielgue, commissioners appointed on the part of General Kleber, by which it has been agreed that the French troops now in Egypt should evacuate that country, and should be allowed to return to France. The forts of Salahich and Catihé are to be surrendered by the French troops within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation by the Grand Vizir and General Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods specified for that purpose.

Admiralty Office, March 27.

MAJOR Douglas, late commander of the party of marines serving on board his Majesty's ship the Tigre, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, Knight, captain of that ship, and senior officer of the squadron employed on the coast of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Arish, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizir, assisted by a detachment of marines from his Majesty's ships under the orders of the Major. By this account, it appears, that the Grand Vizir moved from Gaza to El Arish on the 20th December last, and that the French commandant having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieutenant-colonel Bromley and Captain Winter; that batteries were erected on the 24th and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success; and that on the 29th, in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French commandant; but that it having been found impossible in the first moments to restrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword; the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and those of the Turkish commanding officer, placed in security, and the sick and wounded taken care of. The Major acknowledges himself highly indebted to the assistance of Lieutenant-colonel Bromley, and commends the good conduct of Captains Winter and Trotté, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thomas Smith, midshipman, belonging to the Tigre, and represents that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, exposed as they were in the desert without tents, very ill fed, and with only brackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

Admiralty Office, March 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir W. S. Smith, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off Jaffa, the 8th of November 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the Right Hon. Lord Nelson (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

My Lord,

Tigre, off Jaffa, 8th Nov. 1799.

I LAMENT to have to inform your Lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkish vice-admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the Janissaries, on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined me with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second maritime expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as our joint exertions had restored order, we proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile, to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizir, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the desert. The attack begun by the Tigre's boats taking possession of a ruined castle situated on the eastern side of the Bogaz, or entrance of the Channel, which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main land, leaving a formidable passage. The Turkish flag displayed on the tower of this castle, was at once the signal for the Turkish gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire in order to dislodge us; their nearest post being a redoubt on the main land with two 32-pounders, and an 8-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point-blank shot distant. The fire was returned from the launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the castle, and from field-pieces in the small boats, which soon obliged the enemy to discontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppose a landing. Lieutenant Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he succeeded; but I am sorry to say with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. This interchange of shot continued, with little intermission, during the 20th, 30th, and 31st, while the Turkish transports were drawing nearer to the landing-place, our shells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length the magazine blowing up, and one of their 32-pounders being silenced, a favourable moment offered for disembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but it was not till the morning of the 1st November that they could effectuate this operation. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay, for when the enemy were within ten yards of them they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French.

French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuosity of Osman Aga and his troops occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives; European tactics were of course advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the rout in their turn. Our flanking fire from the castle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now necessarily suspended, by the impossibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confusion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the sea was in an instant covered with turbans, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for assistance: it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; we, however, persevered, and saved all, except those which the French took prisoners by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in so doing. Major Douglas and Lieutenant Stokes, who were with me on this service, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery; and the boats' crews, as usual, behaved admirably.

The loss in killed, on our side, cannot be ascertained.—The French general, in his offer to exchange prisoners on the general account, assures me has 1100.

As to the enemy's loss, we have no means of estimating it, but it must have been sufficient to convince them that such victories as these against troops which, though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, must cost them dear in the end.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Queen Charlotte, off Valette, 20th Feb.

MY letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's squadron towards this island; and although I had considerable difficulty in persuading myself that they would hazard the attempt in the face of so superior a force, I nevertheless considered it incumbent upon me to take the necessary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the same time guarding most particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, as the only point in which they could secure themselves, and debark their troops and stores.—The wind being strong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by signal; I accordingly denoted the bearing and reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland, to chase to windward, and the Lion to look out off the passage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as close in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of; the Alexander at the same time was under way on the S. E. side of the island.

On the 16th I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo, and the wind having shifted to the N. W. which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marsa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette: signals were made from various parts of the island of an enemy's being in sight, and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca sloop, I anxiously continued to maintain a position near the shore, to prevent the enemy from passing within us, and to expose them to the attack of his Majesty's ships that were in pursuit of them.

On the morning of the 19th El Corso joined with a large French armed storeship, which she took possession of, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, by signal from Lord Nelson, whose squadron was then engaged with the French. Captain Ricketts reported this ship to be the Ville de Marseilles, loaded with salt meat, brandy, wine, clothing, stores, &c. &c.: she sailed from Toulon on the 7th instant, in company with the Genereux 74, Admiral Perée, Badine 24, and two corvettes, having near 4000 troops on board for the relief of Malta.

At four P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me, and I was acquainted by Rear-admiral Lord Nelson that the Genereux had surrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had escaped, from all the line-of-battle ships having anxiously pressed after the French admiral.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Lord Nelson's letter. His Lordship has, on this occasion, as on all others, conducted himself with skill and great address in comprehending my signals, which the state of the weather led me greatly to suspect. Captain Peard has evinced excellent management from the moment he first discovered the enemy off the south-west end of Sicily until the period of the capture; and Lieutenant W. Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the absence of Captain Ball, has shown great merit in so ably conducting that ship in presence of so superior a force previously to the appearance of Lord Nelson. I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' consideration. I have detached ships in all directions, to endeavour to pick up the stragglers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Foudroyant, at Sea, off Cape di Corro, 8 Leagues W. of Cape Passaro, off Shore about 4 Miles, Feb. 18.

My Lord,

THIS morning, at daylight, being in company with the ships named in the margin *, I saw the Alexander in chase of a line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and a corvette. At about eight o'clock she fired several shot at one of the enemy's frigates, which struck her colours, and, leaving her to be secured by the ships astern, continued the chase. I directed Captain Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corso brig, to take charge of this prize. At half past one P. M. the frigates and corvette tacked to the westward, but the line-of-battle ship not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore up. The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard, with great judgment and gal-

* Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corso brig.

lantry, lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides; in passing the French ship's broadside, several shot struck the Success, by which one man was killed, and the master and eight men wounded. At half past four the Poudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired two shot, when the French ship fired her broadside, and struck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Perce, commander in chief of the French naval force in the Mediterranean, having a number of troops on board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta.

I attribute our success this day to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieutenant William Harrington, who commands the Alexander in the absence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Captain Peard, of the Success, as also with the alacrity and good conduct of Captain Martin and Sir Edward Berry.

I have sent Lieutenant Andrew Thompson, first lieutenant of the Poudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for promotion; and have sent her under care of the Northumberland and Alexander to Syracuse, to wait your Lordship's orders.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

BRONTE NELSON.

Copy of Enclosures from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Syracuse, Feb. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

At Sea, Jan. 16.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that on the 15th instant, at 11 A.M. in lat. 37 deg. 45 min. long. 13 deg. 8 min. W. I perceived a vessel, which, suspecting to be a cruiser, I chased, and by eight in the evening, being alongside, she struck, without firing a gun.

She proves to be La Vulture, a French privateer ship of Nantz, out thirty-eight days, commanded by Citizen Bazil Aug. Ené Laray.—She is a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 22 guns, and mounting four 12-pounders, two 36-pound carronades (brass), 16 6-pounders (iron), two of which she threw overboard during the chase; had on board, when captured, 137 men.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Ballard, of his Majesty's Ship Pearl, to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Port Mahon, Feb. 15.

ON the 9th instant, being drove by contrary winds to the westward of Marseilles, I chased and forced on shore, off Narbonne, a Genoese ship polacre, of 14 guns, where she was totally lost: her crew stepped from the vessel on shore, and the few settees she had under convoy got into Adge.

Copies of Enclosures from Lord Viscount Duncan, Commander in Chief in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

My Lord,

Cruiser, at Sea, March 24.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 23d instant, in the act of boarding two brigs, I discovered a suspicious sail to the eastward, to which I immediately gave chase; and, after a chase of five hours, came up with and captured the French cutter privateer *Perseverant*, of 14 guns and 47 men, commanded by Captain Delattre, belonging to Dunkirk. — She is a remarkably fine vessel, copper-bottomed, and has captured an amazing number of vessels in the North Sea.

I am, my Lord, &c.

Lord Viscount Duncan, &c.

C. WOLLASTON.

My Lord,

Cruiser, Yarmouth Roads, March 26.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday, upon boarding a brig belonging to Bremen, the master informed me he had been hailed about three hours before by a French brig, steering to the north-east. I immediately made all sail possible in that quarter, and at half past eight ran alongside of her, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop.

She proved to be the *Flibustier*, of 14 guns and 54 men, commanded by Captain Caney, belonging to Dunkirk; failed the day before, and had taken nothing.

I am, my Lord, &c.

Lord Viscount Duncan, &c.

C. WOLLASTON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Murray, commanding his Majesty's Brig Sea Flower, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Jersey, 20th March.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that his Majesty's brig *Sea Flower*, under my command, on the morning of the 19th instant, Guernsey bearing S. E. by S. six leagues, saw a strange sail bearing S. by W. two or three leagues, to which we immediately gave chase; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that after a long chase of ten hours and a half, came up and captured her, *Cape Frahal* bearing S. by E. three leagues.

She proved to be the *Chaser* lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 carriage-guns and 30 men; nine of her guns she threw overboard during the chase: commanded by Citizen Gillies; out ten days from Raro, without taking any thing. — She is quite new, and sails fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 12, 1800.

Downing Street, April 12.

THE Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, having, by his proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads on the 12th of March last, declared the cities of Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Riviera de Ponente,

Ponente, to be in a state of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his Majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to his Majesty's allies, and serving under his Lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all masters and owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

Admiralty Office, April 12.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cooke, of his Majesty's Ship Amethyst, to Lord Bridport.

My Lord,

Amethyst, at Sea, April 1.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured last night the Mars French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 20 12-pounders and two 36-pound carronades, and manned with 180 men: she had been out on a cruise, had made several captures, and was returning into port.

I feel peculiar pleasure in having made this capture, as she was esteemed one of the finest privateers fitted out of Bourdeaux.

(Signed)

JOHN COOKE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Towry, of his Majesty's Ship Uranie, to Lord Bridport.

My Lord,

Uranie, at Sea, March 25.

I BEG to inform your Lordship of my having, in his Majesty's ship under my command, this morning, captured Le Cerbere French schooner privateer, of 6 guns and 20 men, three days from Bayonne, and had taken nothing: she is coppered, and sails fast.

(Signed)

G. H. TOWRY.

Letter from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's Sloop Jalouse, to Vice-admiral Dickson.

Sir,

Jalouse, at Sea, April 5.

IT gives me great pleasure to inform you, that I this morning captured a small French cutter privateer L'Inattendu, with 25 men, armed with 2 guns and small arms: she left Ostend on Wednesday last, has not taken any thing

(Signed)

J. TEMPLE.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Duncan, dated Yarmouth, 8th of April, states,

" HIS Majesty's ship Latona sent in here yesterday evening a French lugger privateer, mounting 14 guns, with 53 men, which she captured on Saturday the 5th inst. 20 leagues east of Flamborough Head."

Letter

Letter from Captain Sotheron, of his Majesty's Ship Latona.

My Lord, *His Majesty's Ship Latona, at Sea, April 6.*
I BEG to acquaint you, his Majesty's ship Latona, under my command, captured, on the 5th instant, about 13 leagues to the eastward of Flamborough Head, La Virginie French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 53 men, belonging to Dunkirk, commanded by Aubin Sevry: had been five days from Calais, and had not taken any thing.

(Signed)

F. SOTHERON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 20, 1800.

Admiralty Office, April 19.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Middleton, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Flora, off Cape Finisterre,
March 20.*

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that, after a chase of eight hours, I this day, at a quarter past twelve at noon, captured a Spanish ship privateer, of 16 guns (six of which she hove overboard during the chase) and 90 men: proves to be the Corunesa, of and from Corunna fifteen days, commanded by Robert Tortau; has captured, during his cruise, the brigs named at the bottom hereof.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

R. G. MIDDLETON.

William brig, of Jersey, loaded with salt.

A Swedish brig, loaded with talk, fish, and butter.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 22, 1800.

Admiralty Office, April 22.

Letter from the Commander of the Spitfire, to Vice-admiral Sir Thomas Pasley.

*His Majesty's Sloop Spitfire, Plymouth Sound,
April 20.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at four A. M. on the 17th instant, the Bolt Head bearing N. distant nine leagues, chase was given to a brig to the eastward, in which, at seven, a Guernsey brig privateer joined, and at nine (for an hour) his Majesty's ship Diamond; the former being left hull down astern, at eleven gave over the pursuit, and both were out of sight at noon, when the Telegraph from under Alderney crossed on her, and having exchanged a broadside with her, dropped astern, and joined us; but the Spitfire having distanced her also, at two P. M. Cape Levy bearing S. S. W. distant four leagues, brought to the chase, which proved to be L'Heu

reuse

reufe Societé of Plainpoint, carrying 14 guns and 64 men, a new vessel, out three days, but had not made any capture.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Vice-admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

M. SEYMOUR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 26, 1800.

Admiralty Office, April 26.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Le Blair, Commander of the *Mayflower* private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Guernsey the 17th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that on the 8th inst. Cape Penas, at ten A. M. bearing S. W. distance about five leagues, saw a schooner on our lee-beam, standing to the northward; at noon perceived said schooner to tack, and standing for us; shortly after which she tacked again and stood off, we continuing to chase her; at five P. M. came within a league of her, and showed her our colours, which she answered by hoisting the national flag; at eight it fell calm, in consequence of which we got out sweeps and stood for her till midnight:—on the 9th, at two A. M. lost sight of her; at five discovered her about four miles ahead, the weather continuing to be calm; at nine a breeze sprung up, when we set sail after her; at three P. M. came within gun-shot of her, she always attempting to get off; at half past three she took in sail, and hove to; at four came abreast of her within musket-shot, when we attacked and continued to engage her for the space of five hours, without altering our position; when she struck, and proved to be Le Troisième Ferrailleur privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, commanded by François Lugeol, mounting two 12-pound carronades, and 12 long four-pounders, six of which are brads, and manned with 68 men, three of whom were killed and five wounded during the action. Our loss consisted in one man killed and four wounded. This schooner is about 190 tons measurement, quite new and coppered, had been forty days from Bourdeaux, during which time she had captured the American schooner *Active*, Jonathan Holbrook master, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and a brig, from Teignmouth to Newfoundland, which she burnt. Besides this I captured several vessels during my cruise, a list of which I have the honour to subjoin, and remain, Sir, &c.

JAMES LE BLAIR.

The St. Incarnacao Portuguese brig, bound from St. Ubes to Cork, recaptured.

The St. Francisco de Assis Spanish ship letter of marque, in ballast, mounting six six-pounders, and 24 men.

The republican schooner *Neptune*, mounting four four-pounders, and 27 men, bound from Guadaloupe to the first French port, having General Des Fourneaux and his suite on board.

The French latine-rigged privateer called the *Tarn*, mounting two long nine and four four-pounders (all brads), and 55 men.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

April 28, 1800.

Downing Street, April 28.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the Right Honourable Lord Minto, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the foreign department.

My Lord,

Vienna, April 17.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important success on the side of the Austrians. On the 6th inst. General Melas attacked the several posts occupied by the French to the northward and westward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the positions of Torre la de Buona, Monte Notte, and several others: some of these posts were strongly intrenched, and one of them defended by 3000 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Austrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour on this day.

The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 prisoners, among whom is a chef de brigade, and several officers of distinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th, the troops evacuated Vado, having destroyed the stores, and spiked the cannon, and retired, by sea, towards Nice. Their number is supposed to have been between seven and eight hundred.

The Austrians took possession of the fort of Vado in the morning, and found seventeen pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately invested Savona.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 29, 1800.

Admiralty Office, April 29.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Wilson, of the Lark, to Vice-admiral Dickson.

*His Majesty's hired armed Luggur Lark,
Yarmouth Roads, April 26.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I anchored in these roads this day with his Majesty's armed luggur the Lark under my command, with a French cutter privateer her prize. In pursuance of your order I sailed on the 19th instant, and took my station off the Vlie Passage, on the 21st, at half past six A. M. At the entrance of that passage I discovered a French cutter privateer in shore of me, which I chased and came up with, and who, after exchanging a few shot, ran on shore. I am sorry to add I was not able to get men enough to him, as totally to destroy him. A neutral vessel that came out of the Vlie Passage the 23d instant, informed me she mounted 10 guns, and had 36 men on board; and that he had, after getting off, proceeded to the Texel Road by the inner navigation. On the 25th, at two P. M. I chased and came up with a French cutter privateer, who, after engaging me a little while, ran on shore on the Vlie Island, where he defended himself pretty well for an hour, when I perceived his men were escaping to the shore, under the cover and protection

tection of troops to the amount of about an hundred. I immediately hoisted out my small boat, and directed my larger one to follow, and, under the fire of the musketry from the troops on shore, boarded her, but not until the crew had escaped. In our endeavours to get the cutter off we were considerably annoyed by the fire from the troops; but having detached the large boat further in shore, I succeeded in dislodging them from the sand-bank, behind which they had taken shelter, and I was fortunate enough to get the privateer off. She is called the Impregnable, mounts 14 guns, 12 of which are three-pounders, and two are nine-pounders. She had on board during the engagement about 60 men, as appears by her log; and it also appears she had been particularly successful during her former cruises. The Lark has suffered in her hull and rigging, but fortunately had no man killed or wounded: the enemy, we have reason to suppose, from the state of the vessel, suffered considerably; and several men were killed on the beach. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Thomas Gettins, the master, as also the good conduct and bravery of the crew of the Lark.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. WILSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 3, 1800.

Admiralty Office, May 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's Ship the *Phoenix*, to Lord Keith.

My Lord, His Majesty's Ship *Phoenix*, off Cape Spartel, Feb. 12.

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command (in company with the Incendiary) captured on the 11th instant, off Cape Spartel, a French privateer brig, named *L'Eole*, of 10 guns and 80 men; she had been eight days from Gueslon, in Spain, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c.,

L. W. HALSTED.

Admiralty Office, May 3.

Extract of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear-admiral of the *White*, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's Ship *Leviathan*, at Gibraltar, the 11th ultimo.

ON the 5th instant, in the afternoon, I discovered twelve sail from the mast-head, but at the close of the day could ascertain no more than that three or four were men of war; I therefore attempted to anticipate their manœuvres, that I might fall in with them the next morning, and at three o'clock we crossed on one, which the *Emerald* boarded; from her I learnt that she had sailed on the 3d instant, with thirteen sail under convoy of three frigates. At daybreak we could only see a brig, which was so nigh, and the weather inclined to be calm, that I sent the boats of the *Leviathan* and *Emerald* under my second lieutenant, Gregory, to capture her, and after a smart skirmish of forty minutes they succeeded; she mounted 14 guns, with 46 men, and bound to Lima; by this time we saw three sail, east, west, and south: in consequence, the *Swiftsure* being much to leeward, I made her signal to chase to south, the *Emerald* east, and stood westward in the *Leviathan*, with a very light air, when,

at noon, the Emerald made the signal for six sail in the north-east; this induced me to stand directly to the eastward, and at the close of the day we saw nine sail from the mast-head. It was then nearly calm, and continued so till eleven o'clock P. M. when a fresh breeze sprung up from the south-west, and I steered north in hopes of crossing them; at midnight we observed three sail, and as we approached them fast, at two o'clock I plainly saw two of them were frigates, standing to the N. N. W. and close together; I therefore kept on a parallel with them, and proportioned my sail to theirs, that I might commence the attack just before day-break; because I feared the vessels under their convoy (which I judged must be near) would, on our commencing a fire, separate, and we might lose them all: at this time the Emerald being near, I hailed and acquainted Captain Waller with my intentions. At dawn of day I bore down upon the two frigates, which evidently had taken us for a part of their convoy, and upon hailing one of them, she directly endeavoured to make all possible sail, as did the other close upon her bow; on which I directed a volley of musketry to be fired, concluding they would strike: but this not having the desired effect, I gave a yaw, and discharged all the guns before the gangway at her yards and masts, but it was not successful in bringing any of them down. At this time Captain Waller very judiciously shot up to the leeward one, and in a few minutes we so disabled their sails and rigging, that on my being in a position to have fired a broadside into them both, they struck their colours: during this the Spaniards kept up a straggling fire, and I should not do justice to their captains were I to omit saying that, from the moment they discovered us to be enemies, they used the greatest exertions to get off, and displayed a gallantry in commencing an action with such a superior force, as might be truly termed temerity, for I evidently could have destroyed them. You will find by their return of killed and wounded they sacrificed many lives. It was near half past five when they struck, and I directly made the Emerald's signal to chase the third sail, which appeared to be the other frigate; but soon after discovering seven more, and it being doubtful whether the Emerald (whose copper is very bad) would come up with the frigate, I made her signal to attack the convoy, which Captain Waller in a very officer-like manner executed, and before night had possession of four of the largest. As soon as I had secured the frigates, and put them in a state to make sail, which took near two hours, I gave chase to the other frigate, but after four hours the wind dying away, and not appearing to gain on her so as to expect success, I hauled towards the Emerald, and in the afternoon took a brig; it then becoming quite calm, and continuing so till after dark, I saw no more of the enemy; and the next day joining the Emerald, I made for this port with the prizes, and arrived safe with them all the 10th in the morning, when I found the Incendiary had arrived the previous day with two of the stragglers that she had fortunately picked up in looking for me. In this transaction I trust their Lordships will believe, that nothing in my power was left undone to secure the whole of a convoy so important to the Spaniards. The two captured frigates were bound to Lima with quicksilver, are completely stored for such a voyage, and recently coppered. On board of the Carmen the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres was a passenger. I herewith send you a list of the prizes, with their force and destination.

HT 20 W 20 11 1

(bought)

Return

Return of two Spanish Frigates, captured by the Leviathan and Emerald on 7th April 1800.

Carmen, Don Fraquin Porcel commander (commanding the expedition), of 36 guns, 340 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, and four 24-pound guns; stored for foreign service; and victualled for four months; newly coppered; weight of metal 12-pounders; passengers on board, El Senor Yllustrissimo Don Pedro Ynfencio Bejarano, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

Florentia, Don Manuel Norates commander, of 36 guns, 314 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, with five 24-pound guns; newly coppered and copper-fastened; passenger Don Josef Balcafin, official real.

Return of killed and wounded on board the two Spanish Frigates.

Carmen, 1 officer and 10 men, killed; 16 men wounded.

Florentia, 1 officer and 11 men, killed; 1st and 2d captains, with 10 men, wounded.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships Leviathan, Swiftsure, Emerald, and Incendiary, under the Orders of John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

Spanish ship Purissima Concepciona, from Cadiz, bound to Teneriffe, laden with sundries; sent to Lisbon, March 26.

French ship Le Puy de Dome, from Malaga, bound to Cayenne, laden with sundries: sent to Gibraltar, March 23.

Spanish ship Confiance, of 10 guns and 70 men, and 220 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Buenos Ayres, laden with salt, wine, snuff, tobacco, and oil; sent to Gibraltar, April 6.

Spanish brig Los Angelse, alias Barcelona, of 14 guns and six swivels, 46 men, and 233 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with bale-goods, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 6.

Spanish ship La Bastanefa, of 4 guns, 35 men, and 300 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Buenos Ayres, laden with sundries; sent to Gibraltar, April 6.

Spanish sloop La Neustra Senora de las Delares, of 13 men and 70 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Buenos Ayres, laden with sundries; sent to Gibraltar, April 6.

Spanish brig El Veneato, of 18 men and 85 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Clu Salida, laden with wine, spirits, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 7.

Spanish ship Providence, of 32 guns, 180 men, and 500 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with bale-goods, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 7.

Spanish ship Caraguena, of 14 guns, 70 men, and 260 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, laden with bale-goods, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 7.

Spanish ship Madre de Deos, of 8 guns, 70 men, and 260 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with bale-goods, wine, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 7.

Spanish schooner Jesus Nazareen, from Cadiz, bound to Montevideo, laden with bale-goods, &c.; sent to Gibraltar, April 7.

(Signed)

T. DUCKWORTH.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, May 3.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, February 20.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you herewith an account of armed vessels and merchant-ships captured and destroyed since my last return, by his Majesty's Squadron under my command, which I desire you will be pleased to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

Account of Armed and Merchant Vessels captured, destroyed, and detained by his Majesty's Squadron under my Command, since the 27th Day of October last.

Armed Vessels, Cargoes, &c.

Dutch schooner *Lame Duck*, of 10 guns, 80 tons, laden with sundries: cut out of the harbour of Aruba by the boats of the *Surprise*.

Spanish frigate *Hermione*, late his Majesty's ship *Hermione*, mounting 44 guns, 717 tons burden, and carrying 392 men: cut out of the harbour of Porto Cabello by the boats of the *Surprise*.

Spanish polacre *Neuestra Senora del Rosario*, of 4 guns, 15 men, and 100 tons, from La Cuzara, bound to Cadiz, laden with hides, coffee, indigo, &c.: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Neuestra Senora del Rosario*, of 2 guns, 6 men, and 15 tons, from Curaçoa, bound to Corro, in ballast: burnt by ditto.

French ship *Egyptienne*, of 18 guns, 140 men, and 300 tons, from Cape François, said to be bound to Jacquemel: taken by the *Solebay*.

French ship *Ealan*, of 16 guns, 125 men, and 300 tons, from Cape François, said to be bound to Jacquemel: taken by ditto.

French brig *Sarier*, of 12 guns and 80 men, from Cape François, bound to Jacquemel: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Vengeur*, of 8 guns and 80 men, from Cape François, bound, it was said, to Jacquemel: taken by ditto.

American brig *Fly*, of 8 guns, 17 men, 208 tons, from La Guira, bound to Baltimore, laden with indigo and coffee: detained by the *Brunswick*.

French schooner privateer *L'Esperance*, of 6 guns and 34 men, from St. Juan's on a cruise: taken by ditto.

Spanish ship letter of marque *L'Asturianna*, of 24 guns, 180 men, and 450 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Vera Cruz, richly laden with bale-goods: taken by the *Alarm* and *Amphion*.

Spanish brig *Nuestra Senora de los Dolores*, of 4 guns, 30 men, and 140 tons, from Havannah, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with cocoa: taken by the *Greyhound*, *Stork*, and *Lark*.

Spanish brig *Santo Domingo y San Juan Nepumaceno*, of 2 guns, 10 men, 110 tons, laden with brandy, wine, oil, olives, and tin: taken off Cape Catouche by the *Lark*.

Spanish polacre *Londre San Antonio de Padua*, of 6 guns, 18 men, and 120 tons, laden with dry goods, brandy, wine, oil, olives, and steel: taken off Cape Catouche by ditto.

French

French schooner privateer *Petit Victoire*, of 2 guns and 52 men, in ballast: taken by the *La Legère*.

A French privateer of 2 guns and 50 men, in ballast: taken off Calabash Point, Porto Rico, by ditto.

American vessel *Mercury*, of 4 guns and 8 men, laden with dry goods and provisions: recaptured off Porto Rico from a French privateer, by ditto.

Spanish brig *Galgo*, of 16 guns and 100 men: taken off the south-west end of Porto Rico, bearing north-east ten or twelve leagues, by the *Crescent* and *Calypso*.

Spanish schooner (name unknown) of 4 swivels and 20 men, cut out of Cape Codera, at anchor, laden with indigo and cotton: taken by the *Acasta*.

Spanish schooner (name unknown) of 6 guns and 35 tons: cut out of New Barcelona, at anchor, laden with indigo, cotton, and hides: taken by ditto.

American schooner *Endeavour*, of 5 guns, 6 men, and 100 tons, laden with coffee, rum, and sugar: retaken ten leagues to the northward of St. Juan's, from the French privateer *Le Petit Victoire*, and sent to America by ditto.

French schooner privateer *La Victoire*, of 10 guns, 60 men, and 90 tons: sunk under the batteries of Aquada by ditto.

Ship *Tomona*, of 8 guns, 60 men, and 360 tons, from Vera Cruz, bound to Hamburgh, laden with sugar, indigo, and cochineal: detained by the *Aquilon*.

Merchant Vessels, Cargoes, &c.

Spanish schooner *Le Conceptione*, from Havannah, bound to Campeache: detained by the *Thunderer*.

Spanish schooner *La Raphael*, from Havannah, bound to Campeache with a false pass: detained by ditto.

American ship *Planter*, from New Orleans, bound to Saint Croix: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Las Tres Amigos*, from Campeache, bound to New Providence: false pass, detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner (name unknown): sunk by ditto.

Spanish brig *Trunheim Prose*, from Savannah, bound to Havannah, 8 men and 303 tons, laden with brandy and wine: taken by the *Brunswick*.

Spanish brig, from Vera Cruz, bound to Merceannas, in ballast: taken by the *Carnatic*.

An English sloop belonging to Jamaica, which had been taken by a Spanish felucca privateer: recaptured by ditto.

A French schooner of 15 tons: sunk at anchor near Porto Gravois, by the *Acasta*.

French schooner *La Patriote*, of 5 men and 15 tons, from Baynette, bound to Jacquemel, with 15,500 pounds of coffee: sunk by ditto.

Spanish schooner (unknown) of 15 tons: taken off Saona, laden with plantains and timber, by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Saint Jos de las Animas*, of 25 tons, in Mayaguave Bay, laden with rum and corn: sunk by ditto.

Spanish launch, of 8 tons, in Cape Codera, at anchor, laden with dry goods: sunk by ditto.

Spanish launch (unknown), of 9 men and 5 tons, from La Guaza, bound to Camana, laden with wine and indigo: given to the prisoners by ditto.

Spanish schooner Santo Domingo, of 18 tons, from Saint Domingo, bound to La Guira, laden with rum and 14,000 dollars: given to the prisoners by ditto.

Danish brig Sally, 120 tons, from Saint Bartholomew, bound to Aquada, laden with sugar, salt, and rum: taken by the Acasta.

American schooner Betsey, of 90 tons, from Desnara, bound to Saint Juan, laden with molasses, being run on shore by the French: burnt by ditto.

French ship Huntress, 180 tons, laden with planks: cut out from Aquada by ditto.

French schooner La Patriote, of 16 men and 40 tons, from Cape François, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with tobacco: taken by ditto.

French schooner Constance, of 17 men, from Lans de Naud, bound to St. Jago, laden with coffee: taken by the Trent and Diligence.

Two French schooners (names unknown), from Tuenice, bound to St. Jago, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Ship Washington, from Curaçoa, bound to Baltimore, in ballast: detained by ditto.

Danish schooner Margaret, of 10 men and 60 tons, from Jacquemel, bound to Saint Thomas, laden with coffee: taken by the Diligence.

Spanish schooner Del Carmen, 11 men and 35 tons, from Saint Domingo, bound to Curaçoa, laden with mahogany: taken by ditto.

Spanish sloop, with 8 men and 70 tons, laden with mahogany: cut out of Corro by the boats of ditto.

Two schooners (names unknown), of 30 tons each, laden with mahogany: cut out of Corro by the boats of ditto.

Danish brig Mahomet, of 14 men and 140 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

French brig Bon Adventure, 140 tons, laden with coffee: cut out of Lans de Naud Bay by ditto.

American schooner Hariott, 11 men and 90 tons, from Saint Domingo, bound to Boston, laden with mahogany, coffee, and sugar: taken by ditto.

Danish brig Flora, 12 men and 70 tons, from Saint Thomas, bound to Port-au-Prince, laden with dry goods and provisions: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner (unknown), of 7 men and 12 tons, from Amba, bound to Curaçoa, laden with salt: sunk by ditto.

Dutch sloop Fox, of 12 men and 26 tons, from Amba, bound to Curaçoa, in ballast: burnt by ditto.

Spanish schooner (unknown), 10 men and 11 tons, from Amba, bound to Curaçoa, laden with salt: burnt by ditto.

French schooner St. Anne, of 8 men, 29 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Dutch schooner Le Requin, of 13 men, 28 tons, from Jacquemel, bound to Curaçoa, laden with coffee and dry goods: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig Esperanço, of 100 tons, laden with mahogany: cut out of Macoris river, to the eastward of Saint Domingo, by ditto.

Spanish felucca (name unknown), 65 tons, laden with mahogany: cut out of Roman river, near Saint Catherine's, by ditto.

Hamburgh

Hamburgh brig *Gluk Luke Peter*, of 9 men and 160 tons, from *La Guira*, bound to *Hamburgh*, laden with coffee, cocoa, and indigo: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Nancy*, of 9 men and 25 tons, from *Aux Cayes*, bound to *Curaçoa*, laden with coffee: taken by the *Surprise*.

Spanish schooner, of 6 men and 10 tons, taken near *Puerto Cavallo*, laden with plantains: destroyed by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Nosra Senora de Concepcion*, of 14 men and 70 tons, from *Jamaica*, bound to *Corro*, in ballast: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Diligence*, of 10 men and 65 tons, from *Aux Cayes*, bound to *Curaçoa*, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig *La Maria*, of 14 men and 85 tons, from *Curaçoa*, bound to *Saint Roman's Bay*, laden with cattle: taken by ditto.

French schooner *L'Amphitrite*, 31 men and 30 tons, from *Jacquemél*, bound to *Curaçoa*, laden with coffee, cotton, and dry goods: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Santa Anna*, of 4 men and 25 tons, laden with cocoa: cut out of *Hois Bay* by the *Quebec*.

French schooner, of 40 tons, laden with lumber: cut out of *Port Paradise* by ditto.

French sloop *Le Roboteur*, of 4 men, 6 tons, from *Cape Nicholas Mole*, bound to *Port de Paix*: destroyed by ditto.

American brig *Porcupine*, of 8 men, 113 tons, from *New York*, bound to *Havannah*, laden with wine, oil, soap, and sundries: condemned, but appealed for, by ditto.

American schooner *Liberty*, of 6 men, 80 tons, from *Philadelphia*, bound to *Havannah*, laden with flour: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Nostro del Carmén*, of 12 men, 84 tons, from *Havannah*, bound to *Barcelona*, laden with sugar and cotton: taken by ditto.

American brig *Gracey*, from *Trinidad Cuba*, said to be bound to *Baltimore*, laden with sugar, honey, and hides: taken by ditto.

American brig *Peggy*, from *Carthage*, bound to *New York*, laden with sugar, cocoa, cotton, &c.: taken by ditto.

Danish sloop *Sisters*, from *Jamaica*, said to be bound to *Baltimore*, laden with sugar: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Santa Rosalia*, 16 men, 30 tons, from *Campeache*, bound to *Havannah*, laden with hides: taken by the *Amphion*.

Spanish brig *Esperansa*, from *Carthage*, laden with cotton, hides, &c.: detained on suspicion by the *Arab*.

American brig *Maria*, from *New York*, bound to *La Vera Cruz*: detained by ditto.

Danish schooner, from *Aquin*, bound to *St. Thomas*: detained by ditto.

American schooner *Betsy*, from *New York* to *New Orleans*, detained by the *Arab*.

Danish schooner *Liberty*, from *St. Domingo*, bound to *St. Thomas*, laden with coffee: detained by ditto.

American schooner, laden with hides, cotton, and coffee, from *Curaçoa*, bound to *Baltimore*: detained by ditto.

Dutch schooner *La Minette*, of 10 men, 40 tons, from *Jacquemél*, bound to *Curaçoa*, laden with coffee: taken by the *Meleager*.

Danish schooner Hazard, of 12 men, 40 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner Virgin, of 30 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee and rum: taken by ditto.

French schooner, of 40 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with rum: destroyed by ditto.

French boat, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with rum: destroyed by ditto.

French sloop, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with rum: destroyed by ditto.

French schooner, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee: destroyed by ditto.

Spanish schooner, of 40 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, in ballast: destroyed by ditto.

Spanish schooner, of 50 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, in ballast: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner, of 50 tons, from Aux Cayes, bound to St. Thomas, in ballast: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner L'Aimable Marie, of 22 men, 110 tons, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with bale-goods: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig La Conceptione, from New Orleans, bound to La Vera Cruz: taken by the Lowestoffe.

Brig Felicity, laden with cordage: taken off the Bahama Islands by the La Prompte.

Schooner Success, laden with turpentine, &c. bound to St. Domingo; part condemned: taken by ditto.

Spanish brig, of 20 men, 130 tons, from Campeache, bound to Savannah, laden with logwood: taken by the Greyhound and Stork.

French schooner Trinidad, of 6 men and 20 guns, from Baracas, bound to St. Jago, laden with fustic: taken by the Stork.

American ship, with lumber: recaptured from the Spaniards by ditto.

American brig Friendship, captured by a French privateer, laden with rum: retaken by the Drake.

Spanish schooner L'Esperance, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner (name unknown), laden with beef and flour: taken by ditto.

French schooner Fleur de la Mer, in ballast, bound to Cape François: taken by the Merlin.

American sloop Greyhound, of 90 tons, from Baltimore, bound to St. Jago, laden with provisions and dry goods: detained by ditto.

Schooner Balcarras, from Port Maria, bound to St. Jago: retaken from a French privateer by ditto.

Spanish schooner Del Carmen, from Port Caballo, bound to Jamaica, laden with mules, asses, and copper: taken close to St. Jago by the Merlin.

Brig San Francisco, from Porto Rico, bound to St. Jago, laden with mahogany and fustic, captured by a French privateer: retaken by ditto.

Schooner La Mel, from Baltimore, laden with flour and dry goods: taken off Baracca by ditto.

English schooner, laden with dry goods and specie: detained by ditto.

Spanish schooner: captured by ditto.

Spanish schooner Caladaica, of 9 men, 35 tons, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to St. Domingo: taken by the Rattler.

Schooner

Schooner *La Venus*, 18 men, 30 tons, from Jeremie, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, laden with coffee: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner, bound to Campeache: detained by the Pelican.

American ship *Columbia*, from New Orleans, said to be bound to London: detained by ditto.

Schooner *Fly*, 1 man, 70 tons, from St. Marc's, bound to Cuba, in ballast: taken by ditto.

American brig *Paragon*, from Port au Prince, bound to the Mole: taken by ditto.

American brig *Cicero*: detained by ditto.

Le Belaide French schooner: taken by ditto.

American vessel *La Guira*, bound to Baltimore, laden with indigo, tobacco, and hides: detained by the Fox.

English sloop, laden with provisions: recaptured from a Spanish privateer by the Lark.

Spanish licensed schooner, captured by the brig *Drake*, afterwards recaptured by a Spanish privateer, and then recaptured from the Spanish privateer by ditto.

French schooner, from Jeremie, bound to St. Jago, laden with coffee: captured by ditto.

Danish schooner *Margaretta*, from Jacquemel, bound to St. Thomas, laden with coffee and cotton: detained by the *Diligence*; she was in possession of a Spanish privateer: retaken by the *Echo*.

French schooner *Artibonette*, from the Mole, bound to St. Marc's, laden with provisions: captured by ditto.

French sloop *La Gorade*, from the Mole, bound to Tiberoon, laden with merchandise: captured by ditto.

French schooner *La Christine*, from the Mole, in ballast: burnt by ditto.

French schooner, from Cape François, bound to Port Dauphin, laden with dry goods; took out the cargo and allowed the vessel to proceed, she being of no value: by ditto.

Danish schooner *Betsy*, Loyed, from Baltimore, said to be bound to St. Thomas, with provisions: detained by ditto.

Danish schooner *N. S. Montfretta*, from St. Domingo, bound to St. Juan, with rice and tobacco: captured by ditto.

American ship *Aurora*, from Norfolk, bound to Carthagena, laden with provisions, wine, raisins, &c.: detained by ditto.

American brig *Gracey*, from Trinidad, bound to Baltimore, laden with sugar, honey, and hides: detained by the *Retaliation*.

American brig *Peggy*, from Carthagena, bound to New York, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, fustic, and hides: detained by ditto.

Danish sloop *Sisters*, from Jamaica, bound to Baltimore, cleared out for St. Thomas, laden with sugar: detained by ditto.

American schooner *Polly*, from St. Domingo, bound to America, laden with coffee and sugar, trading without a license: detained by the *Solebay*.

Schooner *Bernstoffe* (nation unknown), from St. Domingo, bound to St. Augustine, laden with coffee, French property: captured by ditto.

Spanish schooner *La Feliz*, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz: captured by the *York*.

French schooner *Leans*, took 2200 dollars out of her: scuttled by the *Sparrow*, being of no value.

French schooner *Lean Pierre*, laden with coffee, took out of her 2100 dollars: captured by ditto.

Spanish sloop, laden with salt: captured by ditto.

Spanish sloop, laden with salt: captured by ditto.

Spanish sloop *Nelson*, laden with tobacco, pork, mules, and 400 dollars: captured by ditto.

Spanish vessel *St. Francisco*, from Cuba, bound to *St. Martha*, laden with bale-goods: captured by the *Crescent* and *Meleager*.

Spanish vessel *Nuestra Senora de los Dolores*, from *Porto Bello*, bound to *Carthage*, laden with tobacco and copper: taken by ditto.

Spanish vessel *Nuestra Senora del Carmen*, from *St. Domingo*, bound to *Cathage*, laden with naval stores: taken by ditto.

American schooner *Warrener*, laden with sugar and rum, from *Kingston*, bound to *Baltimore*: detained by the *Chance*.

French schooner *La Nymphe*, laden with 16,000 weight of coffee: taken by the *Trent*.

French schooner *L'Esperance*, laden with 4500 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French sloop *Triumphant*, laden with 7000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *La Jeane*, laden with 27,000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *La Catherine*, laden with 14,000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Fanfan*, laden with 65,000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Marseillaise*, laden with 15,000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Margarette*, laden with 125,500 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French sloop *La Union*, laden with 6500 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

French schooner *Servolante*, laden with flour and rice: taken by ditto.

Spanish sloop *St. Catherine*, with 8000 weight of coffee: taken by ditto.

Spanish schooner *Guaxdia*, with passengers: taken by ditto.

Spanish sloop *Fortune*, with oranges, &c.: taken by ditto.

(Signed)

H. PARKER.



INDEX.

I N D E X.

A.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT of the new Pope by Louis XVIII. 143.

Adams, John, President of the United States of America, his speech to both Houses, 135

Addresses to the Council of Elders on the removal of the seat of legislature to St. Cloud, 50—Of Bonaparte on the above occasion, 51—From the Legislative Body to the French people, on the state of the republic, 69—Of the French minister in the First Chamber of the Batavian Legislature, on his audience of leave, 73—Of the Archduke Charles to the anterior Circles of the Empire, 84—Of Grigny to part of the army of England, 87—Of the Consulate to the prefects of the departments, 128—Of the Tribunal to the Consulate, concerning the opening of the campaign, 298—Of Admiral Bruix to the officers of the fleet, 307—Of General Dupont to the members of the new government of Piedmont, 339

Admiralty, French, article respecting it, 87

Agreement for carrying into execution the 8th article of the convention signed at Alkmaer, xvi

Alkmaer, orders issued on and before its evacuation by the British army, 23—Proclamation in consequence of the capitulation signed at it, 38

America, speech of the President to both Houses, 135—Papers alluded to in it respecting the negotiation with France, 138

Analysis of fifty-nine articles of correspondence respecting Egypt, 122

Answer of the President of the French Directory to the speech of Masséna, on presenting his credentials, 33—Of General Masséna to Jenner, relative to the loan demanded from Helvetia, 47—Of the First Consul to the address of the Tribunal, concerning the opening of the campaign, 300—From the First Consul

to the letter of the magistrates of Frankfurt, 304—From the Helvetic Legislative Body to the message of the Executive Committee, 316

Armistice between Generals Sztarray and Lecourbe, xxi—Between the royalists and the republicans, xxix—Between the French and Imperial armies in Italy, xxxiv—Ditto with alterations, xxxvi—Between the French and Imperial armies in Germany, xli

Article respecting the French admiralty, 87
Auxiliary marine, French, report in the Council of Five Hundred, relative thereto, 33

B.

Baden, Margrave of, his secret treaty with France, xli

Basle, municipality of, enjoined by the Helvetic Directory not to pay the loan demanded by General Masséna from that city, 28—Message from the Helvetic Directory to the Grand Council, upon the same subject, *ibid.*—Arrêté of the Helvetic Directory upon the same, *ibid.*

Batavia, its treaty with France, xix

Batavian Directory, its message to the upper House, relative to military operations in Holland, 276—Its message to the Representative Body, on the same subject, *ibid.*—Its decree, conferring the command of the troops of the republic on General Angereau, 285

Batavian minister, his letter, disavowing an article published with his signature, 6—His letter to the municipality of Amsterdam, relative to a loan demanded by Bonaparte, 296

Batavian republic, its minister Schimmelpenninck's letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, 6—Letter from Admiral Storey to its minister of marine, 14—Resolution of its Directory, prohibiting the introduction of English goods, 39

Berthier, Alexander, his proclamation to the requisitionaries and conscripts, 302

Bertrand

I N D E X.

- Bertrand de Moleville, declaration of the Emperor Leopold, at Mantua, published by him, 274
- Bonaparte, his letter to Tippoo Saib, requesting to be informed respecting his political situation, 5—His address to the Council of Elders, on the removal of the seat of legislature to St. Cloud, 51—His proclamation to the national guard of Paris, announcing the decree of the Council of Elders, relative to the transfer of the seat of legislature to St. Cloud, 51—His proclamation to the soldiers on the same occasion, 52—His speech in the Council of Elders at St. Cloud, 53—His proclamation, announcing the tumult at St. Cloud, 69—His proclamation to the citizens of St. Domingo, 86—His letter to the Burgomaster and Senate of Hamburgh, 109—His proclamation to the French people, 117—Ditto to the French soldiers, *ibid.*—His letter to the King of Great Britain and Ireland, 118—His proclamation to the army of the West, 157—His letter to the municipality of Amsterdam, requesting a loan, 296—His answer to the letter from the magistrates of Frankfurt, 304—His proclamation to his army in Italy, 336—His decrees relative to the new government of Piedmont, 337
- Boulay de la Meurthe, his speech on the situation of the republic, 61—His report in the Council of Five Hundred, 67—His speech in the Tribunate concerning the opening of the campaign, 293
- Bournonville, his speech on his presentation to the King of Prussia, 163
- Bume, French General, his letter to the Batavian Directory, 39—His proclamation to the inhabitants of Morbihan, 258—His letter to the minister of war, announcing the definitive conclusion of the pacification with the western departments, 259—His proclamation to the inhabitants of the departments of Morbihan, &c. 283
- Bruix, Admiral, his address to the officers of the fleet, 307
- Bulletin of the army of reserve, relative to the conduct of the English fleet before Genoa, 340—Of the same, relative to the conduct of the English, 343—Of the same, upon the same subject, *ibid.*—Of the same, announcing the possession of Genoa by the French army, 344
- Burgomaster of Hamburgh, his letter to the Consuls, relative to Napper Tandy, 104
- Capitulation of Coni, xxvii
- Charles, Archduke, his proclamation to the states of the Germanic Empire, 124—His address to the anterior Circles of the Empire, 84—His proclamation to the inhabitants of Cjenwald, 164
- Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, their proclamation relative to the disposition of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, 1—Their address to Lord Mornington, relative to the inauguration of Kistna Rajah Oodeaver on the musnud of Mysore, 4
- Conclusum, adopted by the Diet of Ratisbon, containing a declaration of war against France, 142
- Condé, Prince of, his orders, 152
- Conditions of the suspension of hostilities between the republicans and the western insurgents, xviii—Relative to the execution of the suspension of hostilities with the western insurgents, xxx—Alleged to be proposed by Lord Minto to the Emperor of Germany, xliii
- Coni, capitulation of, xxvii
- Conservative Senate, its resolution, expressing its coincidence with the sentiments of other branches, with respect to peace and war, 305
- Constitution, new, of the French republic, 93—Of the Helvetic republic, 305
- Consulate, its proclamation to the French, 73—Its decree respecting prisoners of war, 82—Its notice relative to prisoners of war, 86—Its decree relative to the mode of presenting the new constitution, 103—Its proclamation, on presenting the new constitution, 104—Its decree relative to cruizers, 110—Its proclamation to the inhabitants of the western departments, 120—Its decree in consequence of the above proclamation, 122—Its proclamation to the inhabitants of the western departments, 155—Its decree on the same subject, 156—Its address to the prefects of the departments, 288—Its proclamation to the French, 289—Its decree relative to prisoners of war, 304
- Convention, article relative to that of Alkmaer, xvi—For the evacuation of Egypt, xlii—Between the French and Imperial armies in Italy, xxxiv—Ditto with alterations, xxxvi—Between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, xxxvii—For the occupation of Genoa, xl—In Germany, between Generals Moreau and Kray, *ibid.*—Between the commanders in chief of the French and Imperial armies in Germany, relative to an armistice between the two armies, xlii
- Córner, his report from the Committee of Inspectors, on the state of France, 49
- Correspondence, analysis of fifty-nine articles respecting Egypt, 122
- Cadiz, proclamation of Lord Keith, announcing the blockade of that port, 86
- Championnet, his proclamation to the Ligurian republic, 17
- C.
- Council

I N D E X.

Council of Elders, debate in it, on the integrity of the French republic, 41—Its decree, transferring the seat of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, 50—Its address upon the occasion, *ibid.*—It rejects the resolution respecting the integrity of the French republic, 82
 Council of Five Hundred, proposed resolution relative to prisoners of war, 31—Report therein, relative to an auxiliary marine, 33—Its resolution respecting the new constitution, 102
 Council of Prizes, its organization, as appointed by decree, 294
 Council of State, decree regulating it, 112—Plan of the law closing the list of emigrants, 261

D.

Debate in the Council of Elders on the integrity of the French republic, 41
 Declaration of the Emperor of Russia to the members of the Germanic Empire, 19—Of war against France, contained in the conclusum adopted by the Diet of Ratisbon, 142—Of the Emperor Leopold, at Mantua, 274
 Decree of the French Executive Directory, against Hamburg, in consequence of the arrest of Napper Tandy, 37—Of the Council of Elders, transferring the seat of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, 50—Of the Consulate, respecting prisoners, 82—Of the Consulate, relative to the mode of presenting the new constitution, 103—Of the Consulate, relative to cruizers, 110—Regulating the Council of State, 112—Of the Consulate, respecting the western insurgents, 122—Of the Batavian Directory, vesting Angereau with the command of the troops of the republic, 285—Establishing a Council of Prizes, 294—Of the Consulate, relative to prisoners of war, 304—Of the First Consul, relative to the new government of Piedmont, 337—*Ditto, ibid.*
 Demaulde, M. extract from his statement, relative to the commencement of the war, 144
 Denmark, its treaty with Great Britain, xxxi—Order, prohibiting the exportation of corn, 260
 Desaix, General, his letter to Bonaparte, complaining of the conduct of the English in the execution of the convention of El-Arisch, 320
 Diet, at Ratisbon, its conclusum, containing a declaration of war against France, 142—Swedish, speech of his Swedish Majesty, on its opening, 308
 Dolomieu, letter to the French diplomatic agents respecting him, 82

Dubuc, he is appointed ambassador from Tippoo Saib to the French Directory, 5
 Dugua, his letter to the Director Barras, on the state of Egypt, 271—His letter to the French minister of war, complaining of the treatment received from the English, on his passage from Egypt, 347
 Dupont, French General, his address to the members of the new government of Piedmont, 339

E.

Egypt, convention for its evacuation, xxii—Poussielgue's letter to the Director Merlin respecting it, 48—Analysis of fifty-nine articles of correspondence respecting it, 122—Official documents, which preceded the convention for its evacuation, 128—General Kleber's letter to the Directory, stating his reasons for agreeing to the convention, 165—His letter to the Divan of Cairo announcing the restoration of the country to the Ottoman Porte, 257—Observations relative to the convention of El-Arisch, 319—Letter from General Desaix to Bonaparte, relative to the interference of the English in the execution of the treaty of El-Arisch, 320—Further documents on the subject, from 322 to 333, inclusive
 Elders, Council of, its decree, transferring the seat of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, 50
 Emigrants, plan of the law closing the list of, 261
 Emperor of Germany, treaty of alliance between him and the King of the Two Sicilies, 1—Of Russia, his declaration to the members of the German Empire, 19—His ukase respecting Hamburg, 74—His note, assuming the title of Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 257
 England, treaty between it and Naples, xv
 Enkhuyzen, letter from Admiral Mitchell to its regency, &c. 30
 Executive Committee of Helvetia, its message to the Legislative Councils, 313
 Executive Directory of France, their decree against Hamburg, in consequence of the arrest of Napper Tandy, 37—Their message to the Batavian Councils, announcing the capitulation signed at Alkmaar, 44

F.

Faucher, prefect of the department of the Var, his proclamation on the approach of the Austrian army, 333
 Fawcner, W. clerk to the Privy Council, his letter relative to an offer made to Government to import corn from Denmark, 282

First

I N D E X.

First Consul, Bonaparte, his answer to the speech of the orators of the Tribunate, concerning the opening of the campaign, 300

Florent Guyot, French minister, his address in the First Chamber of the Batavian Legislature, on taking leave, 73

France, its treaty with Batavia, xix—Ditto with the Duke of Wirtemberg, xlv—Ditto with the Margrave of Baden, xlv

Frankfort, motives assigned by the French government for annulling its neutrality, 20

French republic, motives assigned by its government for annulling the neutrality of Frankfort, 20—Debate in the Council of Elders, respecting its integrity, 41—The resolution respecting its integrity rejected by the Council of Elders, 82—Its new constitution, 93

G.

Garnier, his proclamation to the Romans, 20

Genoa, negotiation for its evacuation, xxxii—Convention for the same, xl—Correspondence relative thereto, 342

Grand Seignior, his firman relative to some French taken by an Algerine, contrary to the terms of the capitulation of Corfu, 21

Grenville, Lord, his letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, in answer to the proposal for opening a negotiation, 153—His note to the same, on the same subject, *ibid.*—His letter and note to the same, on the same subject, 160

Grigny, his address to a subdivision of the army of England, 87

Grouville, French minister at the court of Copenhagen, his speech on his final audience, 110

H.

Hamburg, letter from its Senate to the King of Prussia, relative to the arrest of Napper Tandy, 22—Decree of the French Directory against that city, in consequence of that arrest, 37—Ukase of the Emperor of Russia respecting it, 74—Letter from its Burgomaster to the Consuls, respecting the arrest of Napper Tandy, 104—Answer of Bonaparte thereto, 109

Hedouville, General of the army of England, his letter to the minister of war, 91—His general orders to the army of England, 112—His same, to the same, 119—His letter relative to the western insurgents, 163

Helvetic republic, its Executive Directory forbids the payment of the loan demanded

from the city of Zurich, by Massena, 27

—Similar prohibition, relative to the loan demanded from the city of Bale, 28—

Its message to the Grand Council, respecting the requisition imposed upon Bale, *ibid.*—Its arrêté on the same subject, 29

—Its new constitution, 305—Message from its Executive Committee to the Legislative Councils, 313—Answer from its Legislative Body thereto, 316

Helvetic Senate, its constitutional article upon religion, 263

Hessen, Major-general, his letter to the Emperor of Russia, relative to the military operations in Holland, 277

Hingant de St. Maur, commanding in the name of Louis the 18th, his proclamation to the inhabitants of Evreux, 75

Hohenzollern, Austrian General, his letter, in answer to one received from the French General Suchet, complaining of the conduct of the English at Genoa, 342

Hope, Alexander, his letter, announcing the cessation of hostilities in Holland, 34

I.

Instructions of General Suwarrow, to the Russian and Austrian generals in Switzerland, 8

Integrity of the French republic, rejected in the Council of Elders, 82

Ireland, circular letter to the sheriffs, recommending that the sense of the people, on the subject of the Union, should be declared in petitions from the several counties, 282—General orders for suspending the Marquis of Downshire from the command of his regiment, *ibid.*

J.

Jacqueminot, his speech in the Council of Five Hundred, 114

Jamaica, message from its Governor to the House of Assembly, respecting the French, 131—Resolutions of the House upon the said message, 133—Proclamation relative to its protection, 279—General orders for military arrangements, 280

Jenner, his note to General Massena, relative to the loan demanded from Helvetia, 46

Jube, his report in the Tribunate, 184

K.

Keith, Lord, his proclamation, announcing the blockade of Cadiz, 86—His proclamation, declaring the ports of Toulon, &c. in a state of blockade, 303—His letter

I N D E X.

- letter to Poussielgue, stating that he had received instructions to allow a free passage to the French troops in their return from Egypt to France, 325—His letter to General Kleber, refusing to assent to the convention of El-Arish, 326
- Kittna Raja Oodeaver is placed on the musnud of Mysore, 4
- Kleber, General, note from his plenipotentiaries to Sir Sidney Smith, 128—His letter to the French Executive Directory, stating his reasons for signing the treaty for the evacuation of Egypt, 165—His letter to the Divan of Cairo, &c. announcing the conclusion of the negotiations for the restoration of Egypt to the Ottoman Porte, 257—His letter to the Directory, part of the intercepted correspondence from Egypt, 265—His letter to Citizen Poussielgue, relative to the execution of the convention of El-Arish, 324—His address to his army, on the refusal of the English to confirm the convention, 326
- Knox, Major-general, separate agreement concluded by him, for carrying into execution the 8th article of the convention signed at Alkmaar, xvi
- L.
- Lambert, Monsieur J. T. separate agreement concluded between him and Major-general Knox, for carrying into execution the 8th article of the convention signed at Alkmaar, xvi
- Lannes, French General, his proclamation to the army under his command in Italy, 334—His proclamation to the inhabitants of Piedmont, *ibid.*
- Lauffat, his letter to his constituents, in defence of the revolution of the 10th of November, 77
- Lecchi, his proclamation to the people of Bergamo, 338
- Lefebvre, his proclamation to the department of Eure and Loire, 157
- Legislative Body, its address to the French on the situation of the republic, 69—Speech made in it, previous to, and concerning the opening of the campaign, 293—Speech in it by Boulay (de la Meurthe), 313—Of Helvetia, its answer to the message of the Executive Committee, 316
- Leopold, Emperor, his declaration at Mantua, 274
- Letter from Bonaparte to Tippee Sultaun, requesting some intelligence respecting his political situation, 5—From Admiral Storey to the minister of marine of the Batavian republic, 14—From Suwarrow, relative to the alleged misunderstanding between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, 18—Of the Marquis Vallsaures to General Fregoville, relative to French emigrants in Spain, *ibid.*—From the Senate of Hamburgh to the Prussian minister, relative to Napper Tandy, 22—From the Commissioner of Zurich to Massena, relative to a loan demanded of that city, 27—From Admiral Mitchell to the regency and inhabitants of Enkhuyzen, 30—Circular, announcing the cessation of hostilities in Holland, 34—From General Vandamme to the central administration of the department of the Scheldt, relative to the evacuation of Holland by the English army, 35—From General Brune to the Batavian Directory, 39—From the minister for foreign affairs to the foreign agents of the republic, announcing the new consular government, 71—From the same to the foreign ministers, on the same subject, 72—From Lauffat to his constituents, in defence of the revolution of the 10th of November, 77—From the French minister for foreign affairs to the French diplomatic agents, respecting Dolomieu, 82—From the General of the army of England to the minister of war, 91—From the Burgomaster of Hamburgh to the Consuls, relative to the affair of Napper Tandy, 104—Of Bonaparte to the Burgomaster and Senate of Hamburgh, 109—Of the French minister for foreign affairs to Lord Grenville, 118—From Bonaparte to the King of England, *ibid.*—From Timothy Pickering to the minister of the United States at the Hague, enclosing a commission, appointing ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic, 138—From the American minister at the Hague to the French minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him therewith, 139—From the American minister at the Hague to the American secretary of state, 140—From the French minister for foreign affairs to the American minister at the Hague, 141—From the Duke of York to the Russian ambassador, vindicating the conduct of the Russian troops, 145—From Lord Grenville to the French minister for foreign affairs, in answer to the overture for opening a negotiation, 153—From the French minister for foreign affairs to Lord Grenville, in reply to his Lordship's answer, 158—From Lord Grenville to the French minister for foreign affairs, on the same subject, 160—From Hedouville, relative to the western insurgents, 163—From General Kleber to the Directory, stating his reasons for signing a treaty to evacuate Egypt, 163—Between the ministers of the Congress at Rastadt, from 169 to 257 inclusive—From General Kleber to the

INDEX.

Divan of Cairo, 257—From General Brune to the minister of war, announcing the definitive pacification of the western departments, 259—Found upon D'Hugon, one of the western insurgents, 260—From the commission for French prisoners in England, contradicting the charge of their ill treatment, 262—From Citizen Vachez to Citizen Otto, on the same subject, 263—From the Duke of Portland to the British Consuls at Tangiers, &c. relative to the exportation of corn, 264—From Kleber, being part of the intercepted correspondence from Egypt, 265—From Poussielgue, the same, 266—From General Dugua to the Director Barras, on the state of Egypt, 271—From Earl Mornington, respecting the Nizam, 273—From the same, respecting distribution of territory in the East Indies, 274—Relative to the convention signed at Alkmaer, 277—From Major-general Hessen to the Emperor of Russia, relative to military operations in Holland, *ibid.*—From Field-marshal Sztaray to the French general, declaring the armistice at an end, 279—To the sheriffs of Ireland, recommending the sense of the people to be ascertained, on the subject of Union, 282—From Mr. Faulkner, clerk of the Privy Council, relative to an offer made to Government for the importation of corn from Denmark, 282—Anonymous, to Lord Grenville, on the subject of his Lordship's answers to the proposal for opening a negotiation, 286—From the Batavian minister to the municipality of Amsterdam, relative to a loan requested by Bonaparte, 296—From Bonaparte to the same, on the same subject, *ibid.*—From the minister of interior to the departmental prefects, concerning the opening of the campaign and the formation of the army of reserve, 300—From the First Consul, in answer to a letter from the magistrates of Frankfurt, 304—From the Helvetic Legislative Body, in answer to the message from the Executive Committee, 316—From General Desaix to Bonaparte, complaining of the interference of the English in the execution of the treaty of El-Arich, 320—From Poussielgue to the Consul, on the same subject, 322—From Sir Sidney Smith to Poussielgue, on the same, 323—From Kleber to Poussielgue, on the same, 324—From the Russian ambassador to Sir Sidney Smith, on the same, *ibid.*—From Poussielgue to Lord Keith, on the same, *ibid.*—From Lord Keith to Poussielgue, on the same, *ibid.*—From Lord Keith to General Kleber, 326—From General Sacher to the Austrian General Hohen-

zollern, previous to the enemy's obtaining possession of Genoa, complaining of the conduct of the English before that city, 342—From the Austrian General, in answer, *ibid.*—Ligurian republic, General Championnet's proclamation to its, 37—Loan demanded from Bale, 28—From Zurich, 30—Louis the 18th, his acknowledgment of the new Pope, 443—Lucien Bonaparte, his speech at St. Cloud, 57—His letter to the departmental prefects, concerning the opening of the campaign and the formation of the army of reserve, 300

M.

Massena, his requisition demanded from the city of Zurich, 30—His answer to Citizen Jenner, relative to the loan demanded from Helvetia, 47—His proclamation to the armies, 162—Maseredo, his speech to the French Executive Directory, on presenting his credentials, 31—Answer of the President of the Directory thereto, 33—Menou, French general in Egypt, his letter to Sir Sidney Smith, charging the Turks with the assassination of General Kleber, 329—Message from the French Directory to the Batavian Councils, announcing the capitulation signed at Alkmaer, 44—From the Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica to the House of Assembly, respecting the French, 131—From the Batavian Directory to the Upper House, with an account of military operations, 276—From the same to the Representative Body, on the same subject, *ibid.*—From the Executive Committee to the Legislative Councils of Helvetia, 313—Minister, French, for foreign affairs, his letter to the foreign agents of the republic, announcing the new consular government, 71—His letter to the foreign ministers, on the same subject, 72—His circular letter to all the French diplomatic agents, respecting the imprisonment of Dolomieu, 82—His letter to Lord Grenville, proposing a negotiation, 128—His reply to Lord Grenville's answer, 159—Minister of the interior, his address to the central administrations, ordering the promulgation of the decree transferring the seat of legislation to St. Cloud, and charging Bonaparte with its execution, 51—His letter to the prefects of the departments, relative to the opening of the campaign and the formation of the army of reserve, 300

I-N-D-E-X.

Minto, Lord, conditions proposed by him to the Emperor of Germany, xliii
 Mitchell, Admiral, his letter to the regency, &c. of Enkhuyzen, 30
 Moncey, General, his proclamation to the cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona, 334
 Moreau, his proclamation to the Helvetians, 161—His proclamation to the army under his command, enjoining order and discipline, 335
 Mornington, Earl of, his letter respecting the Nizam, 273—His letter respecting distribution of territory, 294
 Motives assigned by the French government for annulling the neutrality of Frankfurt, 20
 Murray, minister of the United States at the Hague, his letter to the French minister for foreign affairs announcing the appointment of plenipotentiaries to negotiate with France, 139—His letter to the American secretary of state, 140
 Mysore, proclamation of commissioners relative thereto, 1—Kistna Raja Oodeaver is placed on the mounds thereof, 4

N.

Naples, its treaty with Germany, 1—With England, xv—With Russia, xvi
 Napper Tandy, letter from the Senate of Hamburg to the King of Prussia relative to his arrest, 22—Decree of the French Directory in consequence of that event, 37
 Negotiation for the evacuation of Genoa, xxxii
 Note to the Spanish chargé d'affaires ordering him to quit Constantinople, 22—Of Citizen Jenner to General Massena relative to the loan demanded from Helvetia, 46—Relative to the decree of the Consulate concerning prisoners of war, 83—From the deputies of the circle of Suabia to Mr. Wickham, relative to a subsidiary force, 92—From the plenipotentiaries of General Kleber to Sir Sidney Smith, 128—From Sir Sidney Smith in answer to the above, 129—Second note from the same to the same, 130—From Lord Grenville to the French minister for foreign affairs, in answer to the overture for opening a negotiation, 133—From the Emperor of Russia to the foreign ministers resident at Petersburg, announcing his assumption of the title of Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 137
 Notice of the Consulate concerning prisoners of war, 86

Observations on the revolution of the 10th of November, ascribed to Regnaud de St. Angeley, 79—On the Marquis of Spinola's verbal note, 147—From the French official paper relative to the convention of El-Arich, 319
 Official account of the battles in Switzerland, 45—Of the operations of the Russian army after it had quitted Italy, 76
 Official documents which preceded the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, 123
 Orders, general, issued before and upon the evacuation of Alkmaer by the British army, 23—By the Duke of York, 43—To the army of England, 112—To the same, 119—By the Prince of Condé, 151—Prohibiting exportation of corn from Denmark, 260—For military arrangements in the island of Jamaica, 280—Issued in the garrison of Cork relative to the Marquis of Downshire, 282
 Otto, commissioner for French prisoners in England, his letter contradicting the charge of ill treatment, 262

Parliamentary Papers, 345—British Parliament, *ibid.*—His Majesty's message brought up in the Lords by Lord Grenville, relative to the overtures for a negotiation from France, *ibid.*—Ditto in the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, 346—Address of thanks to the message, moved by Lord Grenville, *ibid.*—Amendment proposed thereto by the Duke of Bedford, *ibid.*—Lord Holland's protest against the address, 347—Address agreed to in the House of Commons for his Majesty's message, 348—Leave given to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to avail himself of the voluntary service of the militia, *ibid.*—Motion for an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition to Holland by Mr. Sheridan, *ibid.*—Message from his Majesty relative to ships suspected to be infested with the plague, *ibid.*—Lord Holland's motion for an inquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition to Holland, 349—Message from his Majesty relative to his engagements with the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria, *ibid.*—Address of thanks in the House of Lords for the said message, 350—Resolution agreed to in the House of Commons, granting a sum to his Majesty to fulfil the above engagements, *ibid.*—The bill for continuing the Habeas

I N D E X.

Habeas Corpus suspension act read a second time, *ibid.*—Earl Stanhope's motion for peace, *ibid.*—The bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act passed, 351.—Mr. Tierney's motion against the continuance of the war for the purpose of restoring monarchy in France, *ibid.*—Message from his Majesty relative to the Union with Ireland, *ibid.*—The House of Lords resolved itself into a Committee on the said message, 352.—Lord Grenville moved the three first resolutions of the Union, *ibid.*—Motion for a Committee on his Majesty's message relative to the Union, in the House of Commons, *ibid.*—Mr. Grey's motion relative to the independence of Parliament, *ibid.*—Lord Holland's motion relative to the emancipation of the Catholics, *ibid.*—Motion for the second reading of the Union resolutions in the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, 353.—Mr. T. Jones's motion for peace, *ibid.*—Sir H. Milldmay's motion relative to monastic institutions, *ibid.*—Conversation in the House of Commons relative to the estimate of the expenses of the subsidiary treaties with the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria, 354.—Sum granted in the Committee of Supply to enable his Majesty to fulfil said treaties, *ibid.*—Message from his Majesty commuicating the convention entered into with the Stadtholder, *ibid.*—Mr. Sheridan's motion for a call of the House, 355.—Mr. Dundas's motion for a Committee to consider of a bill intended to be brought in upon the above message, relative to the Dutch navy, *ibid.*—The Union bill read a third time, and passed in the House of Lords, *ibid.*—On the motion of Mr. Long, leave given to bring in a bill to permit the inhabitants of the United States to enter into the British service, 356.—Mr. Jones's motion for copies of the instructions sent to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean relative to the evacuation of Egypt, *ibid.*—Lord Holland's motion against prolonging the Parliament, *ibid.*—Mr. Western's motion for a Committee to inquire into the grounds of the continuance of the war, and other purposes, *ibid.*—Message from his Majesty, brought down by Mr. Pitt, communicating a copy of the treaty entered into with the Emperor of Germany, 357.—Similar message in the House of Lords, *ibid.*—Address of thanks thereto, *ibid.*—Notice by Mr. Pitt for a further vote of supply for foreign subsidies, *ibid.*—Message from his Majesty to the Commons announcing his intention to adjourn the Parliament, and recommending the necessary supplies to be provided for extraordinary expenses, 358.—Mr. Jones's motion for the copies of the instructions sent to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, relative to the evacuation of Egypt, the convention in Egypt, 359.—Mr. Tierney's motion against receiving any loan to the Emperor after the signing of any treaty or armistice, *ibid.*—Speech from the Throne on closing the session, *ibid.*—The Speaker's address to his Majesty on the above occasion, 360.—Irish Parliament, 361.—Speech of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the meeting of Parliament, *ibid.*—Address thereto in the House of Lords, 364.—Do, in the Commons, *ibid.*—Amendment proposed by Sir Lawrence Parsons, *ibid.*—Resolutions proposed by Sir Lawrence Parsons relative to the constitution and the privileges of the House, 365.—Message from the Lord Lieutenant recommending the Union, delivered to the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh, *ibid.*—Plan of the Union proposed by Lord Castlereagh, 366.—Resolution moved in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, agreeing to the principle of the Union, 376.—Lords' protest thereto, *ibid.*—Motion for postponing the consideration of his Excellency's message relative to the Union, in the House of Commons, 379.—Resolution approving the conduct of the high sheriff of the King's County, *ibid.*—Motion in the House of Commons for a Committee on the Union, *ibid.*—First article of the Union agreed to in the House of Commons, 380.—Ditto in the Lords, *ibid.*—Commercial article of the Union moved and agreed to in the Commons, *ibid.*—Mr. O'Donnell's motion for subjecting any member of Parliament who should accept a command in the Downshire militia to the provisions of the Place bill, 381.—Resolutions moved by Mr. G. Ponsonby against the Union, *ibid.*—The representation article of the Union agreed to in the House of Commons, 382.—The Rebellion bill read a second time, *ibid.*—Motion of Sir John Parnell for an address to his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament, *ibid.*—Resolutions respecting the commercial article of the Union agreed to in the House of Commons, 383.—Report of the Union resolutions received in the Commons, and ordered to be sent to the Lords, *ibid.*—Committee in the Lords on the Union resolutions, *ibid.*—Lord Billaumont's motion for deferring the consideration of his Excellency's message relative to the Union, *ibid.*—Lords' protest on reporting the Union propositions, 384.—

Message

XI N D E X.

- Message from the House of Lords to the House of Commons communicating their agreement to the Union resolutions, with some amendments, 386—Address to his Majesty, with resolutions on the subject of the Union, *ibid.*—Answer of his Excellency agreeing to transmit the address, 387—His Majesty's message returning the resolutions, with alterations by the British Parliament, *ibid.*—Lords' protest against the proposition of contribution proposed by the Union resolutions, 388—Leave given, in the House of Commons, to bring in the Union bill, 389—Its second reading, *ibid.*—Message from his Excellency to the House of Commons relative to the countervailing duties between England and Ireland, 390—Report on the Union bill brought up, *ibid.*—His Majesty's answer to the address of both Houses on his providential escape from assassination, *ibid.*—Lords' protest against the Union, 391—Message from his Excellency relative to an indemnification to the officers of both Houses of Parliament, 396—His Excellency's speech on proposing the Parliament, 397—Pickering, Timothy, the American secretary, his letter to W. V. Murray, relative to a negotiation with France, 138—Piedmont, decrees of the First Consulate, on a new government, 337—Address of General Dupont to the members of the new government, 339—Plenipotentiaries of General Kleber, their note to Sir S. Smith, 128—Portland, Duke of, his letter to the British Consuls at Algiers, &c. recommending the encouragement of the exportation of corn from Morocco, 264—Portugal, its treaty with Russia, iii—Poussielgue, his letter to the Director Merle, in Egypt, 48—His letter to the Directory, being part of the intercepted correspondence from Egypt, 266—His letter to the Consuls stating the interruption given by the English to the execution of the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, 322—President, of the First Chamber of the Batavian legislature, his speech announcing the capitulation signed at Alkmaar, 336—The Second Chamber, his speech on the same occasion, *ibid.*—Of the United States of America, his speech to both Houses, 155—Prisoners of war, plan of a resolution relative to them, proposed in the French Council of Five Hundred, 31—Decree of the Consulate respecting them, 82—Letter from Otto the French commissioner, contradicting the charge of their ill treatment in England, 261—Letter from Citizen Vacher to Citizen Otto on the same subject, 263—Prizes, Council of, decree establishing it, 294—Proclamation, of Lieutenant-general George Harris, &c. commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, 1—Of General Suwarow, to be distributed when the Imperial armies should enter the French territories, 6—Of Don Antonio Cornetto, Lieutenant-general of the armies of Spain, relative to French emigrants, 7—Of General Championnet to the Ligurian republic, 17—Of General Garnier to the Romans, 20—Of the Archduke Charles to the States of the Germanic Empire, 24—In consequence of the capitulation signed at Alkmaar, 38—Of Bonaparte to the national guard of Paris, 51—Of the same to the soldiers, announcing the new powers vested in him by the decree of the Council of Elders, 52—Of the same, announcing the tumult at St. Cloud, 69—Of the Consul to the French, 73—Of the Commander of the royal army in the western departments to the inhabitants of Evreux, 75—Of Lord Keith, announcing the blockade of Cadix, 86—Of Bonaparte to the Citizens of St. Domingo, *ibid.*—Of the Consulate on presenting the new constitution, 104—Of Bonaparte to the French people, 117—Of the same to the French soldiers, *ibid.*—Of the Consulate to the inhabitants of the western departments, 120—Of the Consulate to the inhabitants of the western departments, 155—Of Bonaparte to the army of the West, 157—Of Lesevre to the inhabitants of the department of Eure and Loire, 157—Of Moreau to the Helvetians, 161—Of Massena to the armies, 162—Of the Archduke Charles to the inhabitants of Odenwald, 164—Of General Brune to the inhabitants of Morbihan, 258—Royal, issued for the protection of Jamaica, 279—Of the Consulate to the French, 289—Of Berthier to the requisitionaries and conscripts, 302—Of Lord Keith, announcing the blockade of the ports of Tendon, &c. 303—Of the prefects of the departments of the Var, on the approach of the Austrian army, 333—Of General Morency to the cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona, on the entrance of the French army upon their territory, 334—Of General Lannes to his army, enjoining strict discipline, *ibid.*—Of the same to the inhabitants of Piedmont, *ibid.*—Of General Moreau, enjoining order and strict discipline among his troops in the territories which they occupy,

INDEX.

- copy, 335.—Of Bonaparte to his army in Italy, 336.—Of General Lecchi to the people of Bergamo, 338.
- Q.**
- Quinette, his address to the central administrations, announcing the transfer of the seat of legislature to St. Cloud, by the decree of the Council of Elders, 52.
- R.**
- Rastadt, congress at, official papers relative thereto, from 169 to 257 inclusive.
- Ratibon, Diet of, its conclusion, containing a declaration of war against France, 142.
- Regnaud de St. Angeley, his observations on the revolution of the 30th November, 79.
- Regulation of the French Council of State, 712.
- Report, made in the Council of Five Hundred, relative to an auxiliary marine, 33.—Of the Committee of Inspectors on the state of France, 49.—Of Boulay (de la Meurthe), in the Council of Five Hundred, 67.—Of Count Worontow, testifying the bravery of the Russian troops in Holland, 146.—Of Jube in the Tribunal, 284.
- Resolution of the Batavian Directory prohibiting the introduction of English goods into Holland, 39.—Of the Council of Five Hundred relative to the new constitution, 102.
- Resolutions, proposed in the Council of Five Hundred, for abolishing the Directory, &c. 67.—Of the House of Assembly of Jamaica upon the Lieutenant-governor's message respecting the French, 113.
- Rimskoi Korsakow, Russian General, his official account of the battles in Switzerland, 45.
- Russia, its treaty with Portugal, iii.—Its treaty with Sweden, ix.—Its treaty with Naples, xvi.—Letter from its ambassador at Constantinople, expressing his readiness to grant the proper passports for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 324.
- Russia, Emperor of, his declaration to the members of the German Empire, 19.—His ukase respecting Hamburg, 74.—His circular note announcing his title of Grand Master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, 257.
- S.**
- Schimmelpennick, the Batavian minister, his letter to the French minister for foreign affairs, disavowing an article published with his signature in the public journals, 6.—His letter to the municipality of Amsterdam relative to the loan required by Bonaparte, 246.
- Smith, Sir Sidney, his note to the plenipotentiaries of General Kleber, 129.—From the same to the same, 130.—His letter to Poussielgue, stating the obstacles opposed to the execution of the convention of El-Arich, 312.—To General Menou, in answer to the letter communicating the assassination of Kleber, 331.
- Spain, proclamation of the Lieutenant-general of its armies relative to French emigrants, 7.—Speech of its Admiral, Massaredo, to the French Directory on presenting his credentials, 31.—Its chargé d'affaires ordered to quit Constantinople, 22.
- Speech, of Massaredo, on presenting his credentials, 31.—Of the President of the First Chamber of the Batavian legislature, announcing the capitulation signed at Alkmaar, 36.—Of the President of the Second Chamber on the same occasion, *ibid.*—Of Bonaparte in the Council of Elders at St. Cloud, 53.—Of Lucien Bonaparte at St. Cloud, 57.—Of Boulay (de la Meurthe) on the situation of the republic, 68.—Of the French minister at Copenhagen on his final audience, 110.—Of Jacqueminot in the Council of Five Hundred, 112.—Of the President of the United States of America to both Houses, 135.—Of the French ambassador, Boursnoville, on his presentation to the King of Prussia, 163.—In the Legislative Body concerning the opening of the campaign, 293.—Of Jean de Bey, in the Tribunal, concerning the opening of the campaign, 297.—Of his Swedish Majesty on the opening of the Swedish Diet, 308.—In the Legislative Body by Boulay (de la Meurthe), 313.
- Speeches, in the Tribunal, previous to, and concerning the opening of the campaign, 290.—In the Tribunal, 311.
- Spinola, Marquis of, observations on his verbal note, 147.
- Storey, Admiral, his letter to the Batavian minister of marine, 14.
- Suabia, note of its deputies to Mr. Wickham relative to a subsidiary force, 91.
- Suchet, French general, his letter to the Austrian general complaining of the conduct of the English before Genoa, previous to the possession of that city by the French by convention, 342.
- Suwarrow, his proclamation intended to be distributed when the Imperial armies should enter the French territories, 6.

INDEX.

His instructions to the Russian and Austrian generals commanding in Switzerland, 8.—His letter relative to the alleged misunderstanding between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, 18.—His account of the operations of his army after it had quitted Italy, 76.—Sweden, its treaty with Russia, ix.—King of, his speech on the opening of the Diet, 308.—Sattaray, armistice concluded between him and General Lecourbe, xxi.—His letter to the French general declaring the armistice at an end, 279.—Talleyrand, his vindication, 10.—His letter to Lord Grenville, 118.—His reply to Lord Grenville's answer relative to the overtures for opening a negotiation, 158.—Tomara, Russian ambassador, expresses his readiness to grant passports for the return of the French troops from Egypt, 324.—Tippoo Saib, his nomination of as ambassador to the French Directory, 3.—Treaty of alliance between the Emperor of Germany and the King of the Two Sicilies, i.—Between Russia and Portugal, iii.—Between Sweden and Russia, ix.—Between England and Naples, xv.—Between Russia and Naples, xvi.—Between France and Batavia, xix.—Between Great Britain and Denmark, xxi.—Secret, between the Duke of Wirttemberg and France, xlii.—Ditto between the Margrave of Baden and France, xlii.—Tribunate, speeches in it, previous to, and concerning the opening of the campaign, 290.—Report made in it concerning the opening of the campaign, 297.—Its address to the Consulate on the same subject, 298.—Speeches in it, 311.—Turkey, firman of the Grand Seignior relative to some French taken by an Algerine contrary to the terms of the capitulation of Corsica, 21.—Note sent to the Spanish chargé d'affaires ordering him to quit Constantinople, 22.

END OF THE NINTH VOLUME.

Vaches, his letter to Citizen Otto, commissioner for French prisoners in England, relative to the charge of their being ill-treated by the British government, 263.—Vallesaurio, Marquis of, his letter relative to French emigrants in Spain, 78.—Vindamme, General, his letter to the central administration of the department of the Scheldt, relative to the evacuation of Holland by the English, 95.—Vindication of Talleyrand, 10.—Ukase of the Emperor of Russia respecting Hamburg, 74.—Of the same, appointing Suwarrow generalissimo, 77.

W.

Wagner, Burgo-master of Hamburg, his letter to the Consuls relative to Napper Tandy, 104.—Wirttemberg, Duke of, his letter treaty with France, xlii.—Wormzow, Count, Russian general, his report in favour of the Russian troops in Holland, 146.—York, Duke of, his general orders, 141.—His letter to the Russian ambassador, dictating the conduct of the Russian troops, 145.—Zurich, letter from its commissioner to General Massena relative to a loan demanded from that city, 17.—Its petition ordered by the Helvetic Executive Directory not to pay the loan demanded by Massena, 17.—Act of requisition by him to that city, 30.

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